THE TIMES

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'Preview' today in The Times

Preview appears today as two pages in the main section of *The Times* (pages 10 and 11) and not as a separate section, because of production difficulties caused by the non-appearance of *The Times*. Next week's *Preview* will be back to its usual 16 pages.

Postal charges to rise

Postal charges are to rise by about 10 per cent early in the new year. Proposals on the new round of increases will be submitted next week by the Post Office to the Post Office Users National Council. The cost of a first class letter will rise to 15½p, and for second class to 12½p Back page

Walesa to face three challenges

Three challengers are fighting Mr Lech Walesa for the chairmanship of Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union. The new leader will be elected by the union's national congress now meeting in Gdansk. Most observers expect Mr Walesa to fend off the challenge Page 6

SDP may go for 'safe' Tory seat

A Conservative majority of 19,272 at the last general election may not be large enough to deter a prominent Social Democrat, perhaps Mrs Shirley Williams, from contesting the Crosby Parliamentary seat, which became vacant with the death of Sir Graham Page yesterday Page 2

US selling more grain to Russia

American negotiators said they expect the Soviet Union to buy 10 million tonnes of United States grain in addition to the eight million tonne purchase already agreed. The Soviet crop is likely to fall 70 million tonnes short of target.

Exiles challenge Khomeini

Mr Bani-Sadr, the former President of Iran, and Mr Masud Rajavi, the leader of the People's Mujahidin guerrillas, who are both exiled in Paris, have formed a "provisional government of the "Democratic Islamic Republic of Iran" Page 6

Slice of the law for breadmakers

Bread companies are to be forced by law to declare ingredients on the wrapper of their loaves, Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, said. She could see no case for continuing the exemption of wrapped bread Page 3

Power imbalance is deplored

Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne deplored the growing imbalance of power between East and West. The nonaligned appeared rather muted and it was left to Mrs Indira Gandhi to urge the Commonwealth to play a mediating role between the superpowers Page 6

Irish to review constitution

Mr Peter Sutherland, the Irish Attorney-General, is to conduct a review of the 1937 Irish Constitution, after the hope expressed by Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, for an end to sectarianism. Northern Ireland and divorce are two important areas of proposed change Page 2

New editor

Arthur Firth, editor of the *Daily Express*, is being replaced after only one year by Christopher Ward, assistant editor of the *Daily Mirror*. Diary, page 12

Mortgages set to rise as banks' rate reaches 16%

By John Whitmore

The leading High Street banks have raised their base lending rates from 14 to 16 per cent, making an overall rise of 4 per cent in their interest rates in little more than a fortnight.

The Building Societies Association responded immediately saying that the rise in bank interest rates underlines the inevitability of a rise in their rates.

Building society chiefs meet next Friday to decide on a new rate structure. It seems certain that the basic mortgage rate will return to at least 15 per cent.

Some societies feel it may have to go to 15½ or 16 per cent, adding up to £18 a month to gross repayments on the average existing mortgage (about £8,000) and up to £35 a month to repayments on the average new mortgage (about £15,000).

Employers estimated that the latest two increases in base rates would add about £1,000m to industry's costs.

Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the CBI, said that the increase in interest rates would tend to raise prices and reduce investment. It was now even more urgent that the Government cut the National Insurance surcharge, which was simply a tax on jobs.

Mr Peter Shore, shadow Chancellor, attacked the Government over the new rise. "This is another disastrous chapter in the mismanagement of the economy by this Government", he said.

But Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said on ITN's *News at One* that though higher interest rates were uncomfortable, he did not think "there is any reason to conclude that we are going to go on going down. The signs are that we have come to the end of the downturn and I think it depends very much on how we ourselves perform".

Sir Geoffrey stressed the need to contain public spending and public borrowing, to get pay settlements down and improve productivity.

The latest rise largely reflects high interest rates overseas, particularly in the United States, and the strength of credit demand at home.

The Government and the Bank of England have done nothing to resist the latest rise, taking the view that markets must be left to dictate the appropriate level. The market in its turn, however, has almost certainly been influenced by the thought that the authorities would like to see interest rates rise in the hope that this would halt this summer's slide in the pound.

Yesterday sterling rose 2.65 cents to $1.8315 and was also stronger against other leading currencies. The pound has now recovered about 7 cents against the dollar since interest rates first started rising strongly in mid-September.

The effect of the increased bank base rates will be to lift the overdraft cost for prime industrial and commercial borrowers to 17 per cent. Most personal borrowers will now pay anywhere between 19 and 21 per cent.

On the other hand, those placing money with banks will enjoy a 3-point increase in interest rate to 14½ per cent.

Each 1 per cent rise in the mortgage rate adds about £7.50 a month to repayments on a £10,000 mortgage with a 25-year term. A rise in the mortgage rate from 13 to 15 per cent would lift gross monthly repayments on a £10,000 mortgage from £113.70 to £129. The increase on larger loans is roughly pro rata, the precise amounts actually repayable depending largely on how much the building society charges over the basic mortgage rate for the larger loan.

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told the Society for Long Range Planning last night that where greater moderation was shown in pay demands, together with more substantial improvements in productivity, the Government would be more willing to undertake substantial investment programmes.

BANK MORTGAGE RATES

Bank	Rate was	Rate will be	Monthly cost of £1,000 borrowed
			£
Barclays	14%	15½% (Nov 1)	13.04
Lloyds	14%	14%	11.91
Midland	16%	18%*	15.25
NatWest	13½%	15% (from Oct 8)	12.89

* Subject to review

Business News, page 19



First move by Victor Korchnoi challenging Anatoli Karpov for the world championship at Merano. Report, page 6

Labour manifesto stays with MPs after two contradictory votes

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Brighton

The long campaign by the left wing of the Labour Party to give control of the election manifesto to the national executive committee was defeated in Brighton yesterday for the third successive year.

The party conference also agreed yesterday that a future Labour government would take Britain out of the European Community without a referendum.

The manifesto debate ended, in Labour's hallowed tradition, with two contradictory votes. The first approved the proposed change: the second and decisive one disallowed it.

The result was another success for Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, who warned delegates that any change would injure the partnership between the conference and Labour MPs.

After the decision this week to allow constitutional debates only once every three years, this may also be the last move for the time being for structural changes in the party which Mr Wedgwood Benn and the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy have advocated at the last six party conferences.

Mr Foot said on BBC television last night that the decision not to continue with constitutional disputes over the next two or three years might turn out to be the most important of the conference. He hoped that the party would now be much more extrovert.

Mr Benn's own future had by last night become the subject of intense speculation as Mr Foot strove to bring Labour's factions together after the week's events.

He can do little to quench the burning resentment between pro-Benn left wingers and others on the centre left who, by failing to vote for Mr Benn, are held to have lost him the deputy leadership.

But Mr Foot made it plain again yesterday, that he wants Mr Benn back on the front bench in Parliament. "It is perfectly possible for us to form a Shadow Cabinet in which Denis Healey and Tony Benn can play a continuous leading part", he said on television.

He hoped they would both be prepared to serve in government, too, and that none of Labour's front bench spokesmen would say they were not prepared to serve until they had seen the next election manifesto.

Mr Benn has not said whether he is ready to stand for election to the Shadow Cabinet in the new Parliament. One of his difficulties is that he will wish to speak over the whole range of party policy, as he has done in recent months. By convention, the holder of a shadow Cabinet post does not comment on his colleagues' areas of responsibility.

Some of Mr Benn's friends are urging him to insist on terms which Mr Foot may be unable to meet. They would like him, for instance, to insist on the removal of the present defence spokesman, Mr Brynmor John, who is opposed to unilateral disarmament which the conference voted for on Wednesday.

Mr Benn said yesterday that it had been a good week. The party had good, relevant policies, but the slight query was that the front bench spokesmen were not really in agreement with the policies, the conference had agreed. Would they really be carried out?

He did not accept that his willingness to stand for election to the Shadow Cabinet was a test of the party's unity. "I think we've got to unite in Parliament around the policies".

The move to put the manifesto into the hands of the NEC is rooted in the constituency activists' distrust of Labour MPs, and of the powers of the leader.

Mr Charles Kelly, of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, one of those voted off the NEC this week, yesterday spoke of the "ill-disguised contempt" of some previous party leaders for conference decisions.

Mr Foot insisted during the debate that the leader had no veto under the present party constitution, which entrusts preparation of the manifesto to a joint meeting of the NEC and the Shadow Cabinet.

"No leader of the party has a veto." The leader put what he had to say to the meeting, and they had to make up their minds whether to accept it, he said.

The change blocked yesterday was one of three main objectives of the left reformers, together designed to extend what they call party democracy and to increase the accountability of MPs and of the parliamentary leaders to the party outside Parliament.

Their two other main objectives, the electoral college for choosing the leadership and mandatory reselection of MPs, have been largely attained. But Bennite reformers are still not happy with the workings of reselection because some sitting MPs have been protected from challenge by a device known as the "short list of one" which excludes rival nominees.

So, for the moment, the Bennites must rest with perhaps only one and a half of their three objectives reached, uncertain whether even some of the ground they hold may be taken back by the NEC.

The conflicting votes on the manifesto were occasioned by the shopworkers' union, USDAW, who cast their 437,000 votes first for the change and then against it.

Continued on back page, col 3

Len Murray signature seals peace for Sunday Times

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The dispute at *The Sunday Times*, which has cost Times Newspapers Ltd more than £1m, was settled last night when the machine minders at the centre of the stoppage accepted an agreement drawn up after Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, stepped in as mediator. This weekend's issue of the newspaper will appear normally.

A new formula agreed during discussions in the early hours yesterday between Mr Murray, Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of TNL, and leaders of the National Graphical Association, was approved last night by a meeting of the 101-strong machine minders' chapel (union office branch).

Mr Murdoch said after their decision was announced: "We are delighted that common sense has prevailed but the position remains that if there is any disturbance to regular production the people concerned will be dismissed without further warnings. We cannot afford another incident such as this which has already cost us more than £1m.

"Negotiations will be sought immediately with all the major unions concerning the urgent necessity for improvements in efficiency and large scale economies.

"Already Times Newspapers Ltd is earning £100m a year in revenues and it is an absurdity that these newspapers should not have a profitable and expanding future on such a base." Mr Murdoch said.

Mr Murray said after the meeting: "I welcome the fact that all parties to the dispute have been able to agree to a solution which while requiring compromise on all sides, is an honourable and practical one.

"All were conscious not only of the importance of these newspapers in our national life but of the many thousands of jobs which were at stake. I think that all have learned lessons which will help to ensure the avoidance of difficulties in the future."

Mr Victor Dunn, father (shop steward) of the machine room chapel said after the meeting: "The main significance is that before the letter was required to be signed by the father of the chapel which was something my chapel refused because they thought this was an attempt to put the FOC in an impossible position because he was almost going back in a position of having his credibility destroyed.

"We have an acceptance that the chapel will be going back with some sort of dignity whereas the intent before was to take them back without it" Mr Dunn said.

He considered that the agreement would be honoured by the chapel in view of the fact that the leader of the union, Mr Dixon, was one of the signatories.

"As far as we are concerned we were very conscious of the threat which was placed on other people who were suspended in a dispute which was nothing to do with them," Mr Dunn said.

The meeting passed a resolution which authorized four senior officials of the NGA to sign the return to work formula which would also be signed and witnessed by Mr Murray.

The original formula was agreed between the company and national officials of all the print unions during a meeting of the TUC on Tuesday, which was chaired by Mr Murray. But the machine minders refused to sign the document at a meeting on Wednesday night.

Mr Dunn received overwhelming backing at his Wednesday night meeting for refusing to sign the document himself. The change allowing national officials to sign was agreed during 2 am telephone conversations between Mr Murrey, who was meeting the NGA officials at the TUC early yesterday and Mr Murdoch at TNL offices.

Mr Murray requested that the proposals should not be made public because it might jeopardize last night's meeting of the machine minders and a news blackout was imposed.

Following the chapel meeting the return to work formula signed by Mr Murray, Mr Dixon, Mr Tony Dubbins, NGA assistant general secretary, Mr George Jerrom, national officer and Mr Bill Booroff, London regional official, was sent to Times Newspapers headquarters.

The formula, which involves no increase in wages, includes a union guarantee for uninterrupted production and strict observance of agreed disputes procedures by management and unions. Following the return to work, tripartite talks will be held between the union, management and the other main union concerned, the National Society of Operative Printers and Media Personnel, to seek a joint NGA//Natsopa press room agreement.

The *Sunday Times* did not appear last weekend after the company suspended all its 1,400 employees in response to an NGA threat to disrupt production and a subsequent refusal to give a guarantee of normal working.

The Times also failed to appear on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after an official union picket line was placed around the building which NGA members at *The Times* were instructed not to cross. Some of *The Sunday Times* machine managers, thought to number about 30, also work full time for *The Times*.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Murray issued a statement in which he said he wanted "to deny absolutely and categorically stories in the press that I have at any time discussed with NGA national representatives the withdrawal of cards from members of *The Sunday Times* machine chapel".

He said: "I confirm the statement by the general president of the NGA (Mr Dixon) that these stories are absolutely untrue and mischievous".

Mr Dixon also categorically denied a report in *The Standard* that the NGA was considering withdrawing union membership from the machine minders.

He said: "It is just not true. Whoever has told the press is being malicious. Whoever has made the statement must have a vested interest in seeing that a settlement at *The Sunday Times* is not reached."

Mr Murdoch and Mr Dixon thanked Mr Murray for his efforts. Mr Dixon said he hoped other unions at Times Newspapers would show an equal responsibility.

Dead prisoner's wife may prosecute

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Within hours of the Director of Public Prosecutions disclosing yesterday that he had in effect closed the file in the case of Mr Barry Prosser, who was unlawfully killed in Winson Green prison, Birmingham, the family's solicitor said: "We are looking at all the avenues for bringing the persons responsible to justice."

On Wednesday, Mr F. H. Hatchard, the Birmingham stipendiary magistrate, told three hospital officers from the prison that they would not be sent for trial accused of the murder of Mr Prosser, who was aged 32. After an eight-day committal hearing, the magistrate said that taking the evidence at its highest, a jury could not properly convict any of the accused men.

An official of the DPP's department said yesterday: "I am informed that we have no intention of instituting further proceedings; as far as we are concerned the matter is closed."

Mr Martin Kent-Davis of Dudley, West Midlands, the solicitor acting for Mrs Dorothy Prosser, the widow, and her two children, Darren, aged 12 and Alison, aged six, said: "We are considering the possibility of a private prosecution.

"It is a very difficult case. Obviously for individuals to take up a case like this is not only extraordinarily expensive, but also unusual."

He said he had written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, seeking some form of public inquiry "because I think that the whole thing needs resolving". He had also opened a claim with the Home Office in the hope of getting compensation for Mrs Prosser and her children.

Mr Kent-Davis, when told of the Director's statement, said: "We have never thought about anybody else but the DPP bringing prosecution proceedings, but now I have got to look at it from the point of view that if my client wants justice, it is left in her hands."

At her home at Sedgley, West Midlands, Mrs Prosser said she had recovered somewhat from her emotional state on Wednesday. She said: "I can only thank the many people who have contacted me and members of the family for their warm response during the last 24 hours, and for the many offers of financial help including a large one from a businessman who wishes to remain anonymous.

"Starting tis Saturday, members of the family and myself will be mounting a two- to three-hour vigil of protest outside the gates of Birmingham prison. We shall be there from about 12.30 until mid-afternoon, and will continue every Saturday for the foreseeable future. I invite anyone who wants to give their support to join us there."

When the three prison officers were discharged, Mrs Prosser wept, and said continually outside the court that three pathologists had given evidence that her husband could not have inflicted his injuries on himself. She

continued on page 2

BL faces a battle over 4%

BL is expected to risk a confrontation with its 58,000 car workers today by offering a non-negotiable 4 per cent wage increase in reply to the men's claim for 20 per cent.

Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars personnel director, will tell national officers of 11 manual unions at the company's training centre near Warwick that with losses at £10m a day, even that small increase must be paid for by improved productivity.

The leader of the union negotiating team, Mr Grenville Hawley, national automotive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has already said that if the company's offer does not take account of the present inflation rate, the unions will find it difficult to persuade their members to continue cooperating in BL's recovery.

The biggest opposition to today's offer will come from the 14,000 manual workers at Longbridge.

The burnt-out dons who fade away on full pay

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Aging, burnt-out dons who are no longer capable of carrying out their full teaching and research activities, and the tenure system that protects them were sharply criticized yesterday by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, the outgoing vice-chancellor of Cambridge University.

Sir Peter, aged 54, was giving his valedictory speech at the inaugural ceremony in Cambridge of the new vice-chancellor, Professor Harry Hinsley, Master of St John's, who is 62.

"Many academics, as they age, do not abruptly move from full work to retirement", Sir Peter said. "On the one hand, they abandon all research for administration, which is reasonable enough; but in due course they claim that they have done their fair share of administration and drop that too, without returning to research.

"At the same time, the effort they put into teaching falls off year after year. Some of them appear less and less in lecture room and laboratory; others merely give the same aging lectures from the same aging lecture notes.

"It would recognize the realities of the situation if they held part-time office. But here, as in every university, there are academics who draw a full day's pay for half a day's work; and it is tenure that protects this state of affairs."

Tenure was given too easily and too sonn. In most universities, initial appointments were for a three-year probationary period, followed by appointment until retiring age of 65 in most universities, 67 in Cambridge and Oxford, if that period were satisfactorily completed. In practice, the decision had to be taken within two years and the pressures to give tenure were so strong that it was seldom refused.

"To be able to assess on at most two years' evidence that someone deserves to be employed in an exacting job for the next 40 years in absolute security would be an astonishing feat; and it is no wonder that many of the decisions have turned out indifferently."

Cambridge at least was free of that fault, he said. The existence of assistant lectureships, from which it was no disgrace not to be promoted, meant that Cambridge gave tenure only to scholars of some maturity.

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals announced last week that it was looking into the tenure system with a view to making all future academic appointments more flexible, so as to make it easier to make academic staff redundant without their being able to sue for breach of contract.

However, confidential legal advice given to the committee suggests a national redundancy scheme would almost certainly be unworkable.

□ Government grants for social investigation will in future be given for research on economic and social issues rather than for gathering abstract knowledge (David Walker writes).

That is the likely result of a reorganization of the Social Science Research Council, made public today. The council, with a £20m a year budget, was established to support scientific research and postgraduate training.

From next summer, the council will give fewer grants for work in, say, theoretical sociology. More academic applicants for grants will have to demonstrate that their work has some reference to social problems or government policy.

Car bomb at Beirut PLO office kills 40

Beirut, Oct 1—At least 40 people were killed when a car bomb exploded in a heavily populated Palestinian area of west Beirut early today. But there are fears that the final toll could reach well over 100.

Hospitals were compiling casualty lists after the latest in a series of terrorist attacks in the Lebanon that began two weeks ago.

When the car's load of about 220lbs of explosives went off near the external information bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the street was filled with workers and housewives.

As dusk fell, the street resembled a nearby area bombed by Israeli Phantom fighters in July. The fronts of buildings were ripped away for 100 yards on both sides of the street. Balconies were torn off, windows shattered and shopfronts scorched.

The explosion crumbled a wall over the entrance to a basement weaving factory, trapping some 30 workers for several hours. Late today, rescuers were still trying to remove bodies from the ruins.

The area is a melting pot of various nationalities, with Palestinian political activists, Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, and workers and students from many Arab countries.

The building housing the PLO office also contains the Lebanese Communist Party headquarters and the editorial offices of a Palestinian publication. El Fatah, the PLO's largest constituent group, has a planning office on the same block.

Meanwhile, another booby-trapped car exploded today in the south Lebanese town of Siniyeh, killing one person and wounding another. Ten car bombings have been reported in Lebanon in the past two weeks.

Several of the attacks were claimed by the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners.

Mr Shafiq Wazzan, the Lebanese Prime Minister, blamed Israel for the Beirut attack. Mr Wazzan said that Israel was "solely responsible" because agents of the Jewish state were either directly or indirectly behind attacks on civilian targets in Lebanon.

The PLO news agency, Wafa, also accused Israel of the "entire responsibility for this criminal act". Mr Mohsen Ibrahim, secretary general of the leftist Lebanese National Movement, said Israeli-backed rightist Christian militia caused the blast.—AFP.



Tebbit considers legal end to union immunities

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government is considering a legal definition of trade union responsibility that would put the labour movement's funds at risk from civil action mounted by employers.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, told a delegation from the Institute of Directors yesterday that that was one of the tough new sanctions being examined by his officials.

The minister is known to be ready to go for a much stronger package of measures than that envisaged by Mr James Prior, his predecessor, whose "step by step" approach to the reform of industrial relations law looks like being abandoned.

The directors' organization decided after talking to Mr Tebbit that it was "pushing on an open door" in seeking stronger curbs on union power. But he is said to have told it that any legislation must be "lawyer proof, fool-proof and vandal-proof".

Departmental lawyers are understood to be considering a change in the legal status of unions so that their seven-year immunity from civil litigation could be ended. If Mr Tebbit has his way, the unions will revert to their pre-1974 status as corporate bodies. They could then be sued for damages in the High Court for acts committed by members or officials.

The minister is also said to be looking at the possibility of withdrawing immunity from unions and groups of workers which mount industrial action in breach of agreed disputes procedures.

The aim would be to make "wildcat" strikers think twice before they embarked on unofficial stoppages in pursuit of pay claims or other demands, as they and their unions could face big claims for damages.

In the package being prepared by his civil servants, punitive damages would be available for people who lost their jobs for refusing to join a trade union where there was a closed shop, and "labour-only" commercial contracts would be outlawed.

Mr Tebbit is still thinking about the question of secret ballots and how they might be extended in the labour movement. But his views at this stage are said to be against compulsory voting in this way for election to national trade union office.

He could, however, make immunity for secondary industrial action contingent upon a secret ballot of the workers involved, and his department is still examining the possibility that state employees who work in essential public services could be asked to give up the right to strike in return for assurances on pay and status.

School meal staff may lose holiday pay

By Donald Macintyre

Up to 300,000 school meals staff may lose the half-pay retainers they receive in school holidays under proposals that are being considered by local authority employers.

The employers have given notice to the unions that they may seek changes in working agreements for school meals staff in this month's negotiations on the pay of one million manual workers.

Three possible changes are an end to the system whereby school meals staff, the biggest single group of local authority manual workers, receive half pay for 13 weeks, moves towards reducing subsidies on their own meals taken in working hours, and a reduction in normal holiday pay.

The employers emphasized yesterday that no firm decisions had been taken about this year's negotiating strategy; but *union leaders are preparing to* resist the proposals which they expect to be raised at the first negotiating meeting in two weeks.

One effect would be to reduce the cost to local authorities who are under acute financial pressure from the Government, of an offer which the unions expect to be closely in line with the Cabinet's 4 per cent pay guide lines for nearly five million public service workers.

At present cooks, assistant cooks, and dinner ladies, most of whom are part-time, receive half their normal pay in the *school holidays. The rate is* £60 for a 40-hour week. Hours range from two-and-a-half per day to five.

At present £1.46p per hour is deducted as an "abatement" towards the cost of subsidized meals which staff receive when they are at work. One option is to end the present system and charge an "economic" cost for meals eaten by the staff.

Attempts by one authority, Lincolnshire, to introduce changes in conditions of school meals staff have been successfully resisted by union leaders who argued that the issue was covered by national agreements.

Mr Ronald Keating, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), said yesterday: "The unions will resist these attempts by the employers to roll back conditions of service which have been hard fought for over many years. We do not exist as trade unions to turn the clock back."

The employers side of the national joint council for manual workers said yesterday: "There have been some discussions with the trade union side but we have not received their claim yet. We will consult with authorities on the response to the claim put forward."

□ This year's 21-week Civil Service pay dispute cost the Government far more than if Mrs Thatcher had paid the *claim in full, the unions said* yesterday (the Press Association reports).

The Council of Civil Service Unions said that although the *Government had deliberately* played down the dispute's impact, its effects were felt by almost all the sections of the community.

In its introductory note to the Civil Service pay inquiry under Sir John Megaw, the council said the Treasury admitted that the Government had to pay an extra £190m in interest enough to finance a further five per cent rise.

CB radio licences to cost £10

By Kenneth Gosling

Citizen's Band radio becomes legal from November 2 when licences will be available from post offices for £10. One big discount chain was quick off the mark yesterday in announcing that £750,000 of "twigs and rigs" aerials and transceivers, will be on sale from that date.

The £10 licence will cover up to three sets using the 27 MHz or 934 MHz FM frequency modulated) bands. Sets using AM (amplitude modulated) will continue to be illegal. But they can be modified to meet the new service's specification.

The Home Office decision to legalise CB on the frequencies announced was attacked by Mr James Bryant, president of the Citizens' Band Association, who said it would mean sets could only be made in Japan, would cost more

The decision had been made in spite of clear evidence that the new system was more likely to interfere with aircraft landing systems than the present illegally used American system, he said.

But Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, *said*: "We welcome the beginning of the new legal CB system, which will give everybody a chance to use a personal radio communication service at *work or at leisure.*

"The frequencies we have allocated will meet the needs of CB enthusiasts; the system will be reasonably cheap and will cause much less interference to other users of the radio spectrum".

The Home Office says messages by CB will be unrestricted, apart from a ban on advertising or soliciting goods or services, and on obscene or offensive language.

Argos, which sells from 112 showrooms, will be importing its sets from Japan and predicts an immediate best-seller with the Christmas market looming. Mobile transmitters will cost £79.99 or £89.99.

BL strike halts new Honda car

By Clifford Webb
Midands Industrial Correspondent

Production of BL's new Honda-designed Triumph Ac*claim, which goes on sale in* six days time, has been halted by a strike of 650 assembly workers at the company's Cowley plant.

But BL insisted last night that the stoppage would not jeopardize the launch. A spokesman said: "We planned to have 6,500 Acclaims for the launch date and we already have 7,500."

The assembly workers, who also produce the Princess, walked out on Wednesday when the company refused to make lay-off payments to them for one day lost through a shortage of car bodies from an adjoining BL factory. Yesterday a mass meeting voted by a large majority to continue the strike.

The management said that as the lay-off was the result of industrial action at the body plant, it did not qualify for lay-off pay.

□ Mr Michael McGahey, vice-president of the National *Union of Mineworkers*, said yesterday that Mrs Margaret Thatcher could forget about making miners accept a 4 per cent pay limit (the Press *Association reports). In the* latest issue of the union newspaper *Scottish Miner* he wrote that recent Government moves pointed to a big winter offensive against the Labour movement

□ Miners at Ackton Hall colliery, north Yorkshire, which has lost £3.5m so far this year, arrive late at work and finish early, a joint union and management report says. Bad timekeepers can expect to be dismissed, says the report.

□ Provincial members of the National Union of Journalists will lodge a pay claim next week with the Newspaper Society for a £15 a week increase,

The night Barry Prosser died

Prisoner's widow plans vigil of protest

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repeatedly asked: "So who did it? Who killed my husband?"

Mr John Blackburn, Conservative MP for Dudley West, Mr Prosser's MP, said yesterday that now that the case was no longer sub judice, he had also *written to the Home Office* seeking an inquiry by the Inspectorate of Prisons, together with an independent element, into Winson Green *prison.*

He had asked that any findings should be made public to restore the faith of the public and to increase morale among prison officers.

The Home Office said yesterday after their discharge from the Birmingham court, the three officers were now on paid leave. Since being suspended from duty when charged in June, they had been on full pay awaiting the outcome of the case.

The officers are Mr Melvyn Jackson, aged 32; Mr Eric Smith, aged 32, and Mr Howard Price, aged 24.

In February this year Mr John Millward, then the Birmingham stipendary, heard prosecution evidence against Mr Jackson and decided not to send him for trial.

A Home Office spokesmon said that while the officers were on leave, Mr Whitelaw would receive the report of the Birmingham proceedings which he *had requested*, and would decide what course of action was necessary. "It is unlikely the Home Secretary will receive the report for a day or so and *he will obviously want time to* read it. We would not think that there will be anything else to say until at least late next week."

Mr Peter Rushworth, deputy secretary of the Prison Officers' Association, said: "Our official comment on the matter is that there is no comment."

Mr Prosser was on remand in the prison when he died in August last year. He was a 6ft 3in tall, 14 stone, self-employed carpenter, working mainly in the building trade.

For 10 years he had had a record of hypo-mania, which often led him to become over-excited, a state that was complicated by his frequent drinking. He had been banned from several public houses in the area. He had received hospital treatment for his condition on three occasions.

His widow has since said that *on one occasion he smashed* up the contents of their home, but he had never offered physical violence to her or the children. On the day of his arrest, she had taken the children with her to stay at her father's home in Sedgley.

Her husband had arrived there that night demanding to see her. She had called to him from a bedroom window asking him to be sensible, and to go home, because the children were asleep and she promised to see him the following day. He continued to shout excitably, and rattled a back entry gate.

The gate handle, valued at £1.50, came away in his hand.

Mrs Prosser knew that a local police officer "could handle" her husband when he was in an excitable condition, and she went to find him, but was unable to do so. On her return the police were present and her husband was under arrest for causing criminal damage to the gate handle. He appeared before local justices, and was remanded in custody for medical reports.

He went to Winson Green prison and was first put into a cell with two other men. Mr Prosser was fond of singing Elvis Presley songs, and apparently did so continuously and was "troublesome". He was transferred to a single strip cell which was furnished with a mattress, a plastic mug and plastic bucket, and he wore *only a pair of "Strong" shorts.*

A psychiatrist had arranged for his transfer to an outside hospital, Barnsley Hall, near Birmingham, which offered medium security accommodation. He was due to go there on August 22, but three days before he was found dead in the strip cell.



Barry Prosser: Transferred after trouble in cell.

Two months ago, Mr Whitelaw replied to a letter from Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, and chairman of the parliamentary all-party committee on penal affairs. The letter followed the inquest on Mr Prosser, when the coroner's jury found he had been unlawfully killed in the prison suffering a ruptured stomach and oesaphagus.

Dr Richard Whittington, the *Birmingham Coroner, had* expressed concern about the training given to hospital officers in the prison service for dealing with mentally dis*ordered people.* He suggested there should be more interchange between prison officers and National Health Service staff.

Mr Whitelaw said that a new card-index system was to be *introduced in prison hospitals* to record the use of drugs, and he was also issuing instructions about the completion of "use of force" forms by officers.

He said he felt there had been some confusion about whether hospital officers had to fill in the forms as well as disciplinary officers. He was instructing *them that they had to do so.*

He also said training in the prison service was being reviewed and he accepted that more training and an interchange with *health service* personnel would be desirable, but the prison service was seriously handicapped by limits on resources.

□ *The stipendiary magistrate's* decision not to commit the three prison officers for trial demonstrates once again how the strict rules of evidence *make it virtually impossible to* obtain a conviction where the only witnesses to the alleged crime are the defendants themselves (Our Legal Correspon*dent writes).*

Mr Prosser died after a vicious assault on him. The cause of death was a ruptured stomach which, according to *two pathologists*, could have been caused only by a heavy blow and could not have been self-inflicted.

Under the rules of evidence of English law, the prosecution has to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the accused committed the offence. Where there are several accused, and *it is clear that one (or more)* of them must be responsible, but there is no particular evidence pointing to one individual rather than another, *then the prosecution has not* proved its case.

Each accused is entitled to remain silent and not to go into the witness box. Apart *from the pathologists'* finding that the injuries could not have been self-inflicted, the main prosecution witness was a fellow prisoner, who had not witnessed what went on in Prosser's cell, and whose evid*ence clearly did not impress the* magistrate.

This is not the first time the difficulty has arisen. Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, has told *The Times* that he thought it probable that Blair Peach, the New Zealand teacher, had died after being *hit on the head by a police* officer. "There was no evidence as to which one, literally no evidence", he went on. No charges could therefore be brought.

□ The segregation unit at Inverness prison in Scotland, in which prisoners are isolated in what have become known as *"cages", is being challenged* for the first time at the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg (Lucy Hodges writes).

A prisoner, whose name is being withheld, has lodged a complaint in Strasbourg in which he accuses the Government of subjecting him to inhuman and degrading treatment by confining him to the unit.

His lawyer, Mr David Godwin, who is general secretary of the Scottish Council for Civil Liberties, said yesterday that the prisoner was in the cages for the second time in nine months. His only furniture was a concrete stool and bed and a light was on 24 hours a day, he said.

The cells in the segregation unit, which is the only one of its kind in Scotland, are known as cages because they are divided in two by a metal grille to protect prison officers entering the cell.

A Scottish Office spokesman refused to comment on the Strasbourg case but said there were three prisoners in the unit at present. They are segregated for behaving in a subversive fashion, he said, and were not kept locked in the cell on their own for more than two months. He said the cells did contain furniture.

General Gowen at home with his children Saraju, aged nine (left), Rahlia, aged two, and Abrahim, aged 11.

General Gowan 'free to go home'

General Yakubu Gowon, the former Nigerian head of state now living in exile in Britain, is free to return home, he learned yesterday (Peter Hopkirk writes).

"I would certainly like to go back. All I have ever wanted was to be vindicated," he said.

The squash-playing, ex-Sandhurst officer was ousted in July 1975 in a bloodless coup while at an African leaders' summit in Kampala. Later the Nigerian government sought, in vain, to have him extradited from Britain to face charges of being involved in a counter coup.

Yesterday President Shehu Shagari, in a radio broadcast, marking the twenty-first anniversary of Nigeria's independence, said General Gowon was no longer a wanted man and could return home if he wished.

General Gowon, better known to his friends as Jack, has spent most of his exile as a student of politics and international studies at Warwick University. He graduated, at the age of 43, in July 1978, and is now a post-graduate student, living with his wife, Victoria, and three *children in London.*

The former Nigerian head of state was anxious yesterday to make it clear that he had not been pardoned. "There was nothing to pardon," he said.

He interpreted the President's statement as meaning that his name had now been cleared, and that it was accepted that he had taken no part in any plot.

He thought it unlikely that he would return home until he had finished his studies. "I shall probably remain here another year. After all, what's the hurry? They have kept me away for six years."

General Gowon originally came to power as an unknown colonel following a bloody army coup in 1966. He led Nigeria through the bitter thirty-month Biafran war, before embarking on a successful programme of reconciliation and recon*struction among the defeated Ibos.*

Shortly before his overthrow he was awarded an honorary doctorate of law at Cambridge University. In the Latin oration he was described as "a soldier of unusual modesty, a man of muscular Christianity".

Although the General was criticized for ineffectiveness during the period leading up to his overthrow, it is rare to find any Nigerian willing to speak ill of him personally.

At the height of the civil war reporters *asked his enemy, General Odumegwu* Ojukwu, whether he would shoot Gowon if he met him face to face on the battlefield. Ojukwu replied: "Shoot Jack. Good God no!"

SDP faces dilemma over new by-election

By Geoffrey Browning

Liberal and Social Democrat Party leaders will be meeting as soon as possible to consider their strategy for the Crosby by-election following the death announced yesterday of Sir *Graham Page, who had held the* seat since 1953.

The crucial question was whether a Conservative majority of 19,272 at the general election was sufficient to deter one of the leaders of the SDP from contesting it.

In May 1979, the Liberals came third with 9,302 votes. Labour collected 15,496 votes and Sir Graham Page was returned with 34,768 votes.

Mrs Shirley Williams, one of *the four joint leaders of the* SDP, has been anxious to return to Parliament since she lost her Labour seat,

She was undecided when the unpromising Warrington seat fell vacant and it was left to Mr Joy Jenkins, another of the SDP joint leaders to reduce a rock-hard Labour seat with a majority of 10,274 to a majority of 1,759 for Mr Douglas Hople, the left wing Labour victor.

Mrs Williams showed considerably more interest when Croydon North-West became free after the death of Mr Robert Taylor, but despite support from Mr David Steel, the *Liberal leader, the local Liberal* Party decided to stick to their own candidate, Mr William Pitt, for the by-election which will be held on October 22.

Her hopes of winning the seat for the SDP at Southwark, Bermondsey, were ruined when the incumbent Labour MP, Mr Robert Mellish, cancelled his intention to resign. Mrs Williams was confident that she could have won one of the safest Labour seats in the *country.*

The gentlemanly agreement whereby Liberal and SDP candidates alternate at by-elections has expired with the formation of the new *alliance* formally blessed at the Llandudno Liberal Assembly.

Earlier this week, national teams from the two parties sat around the table to work out an agreement on a fair and rational distribution of seats to fight at the next election.

Chinese bargains

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby King and Chasemore, of Pulborough, West Sussex, appears to have provided knowledgeable dealers and collectors of Chinese porcelain with a dream of an opportunity in its auction of the contents of Amberley Castle yesterday. Most of the Oriental porcelain was catalogued as nineteenth century; a good proportion appears to have been earlier and decidedly more distinguished.

At *Sotheby's the left hand* does not always know what the right hand is doing. Mr Julian Thompson, a director, and world expert on Chinese porcelain, said yesterday: "I did not find time to go down to Amberley."

The two-day auction of the castle's contents fetched £281,537

Rugby tour games off

By David Spanier

Two British rugby clubs, *Richmond and Torquay Athletic,* have cancelled fixtures with Durban Collegians, a South African touring team, after the Government had voiced its concern about sporting contacts with South Africa.

At a meeting with the president and secretary of the Rugby Football Union in London yesterday, Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, explained that Britain, like other Commonwealth countries, had agreed to discourage sporting links with South Africa.

Accordingly, he urged the Rugby Football Union to withdraw its approval

"The proposed visit was no different from a tour by a black team from South Africa last year," Air Commodore Weighill, the RFU secretary, said.

HIGH-SPEED RELIEF FOR MISERY LINE

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

High-speed trains are to be introduced on Monday to British Rail's slowest and most neglected trunk route, the line winding down from Edinburgh and Newcastle through Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham and Bristol to Plymouth, Penzance and South Wales.

Though the line serves a big area, including more than 50 towns and cities, it has suffered from trains that are older and less comfortable than the ones on the trunk routes radiating from London. Those trains wandering on a path across at least three of the old independent railways, have made the line one of Britain's more prolonged and painful railway experiences.

But on Monday the first pair of a fleet of Inter-City 125s will leave Bristol and Leeds respectively to inaugurate a new travel era on the route. Up to two hours will be cut from the journey next spring when the fleet is fully in.

The 550-mile trip from Edinburgh to Plymouth, for example, will be reduced from 10 hours and 40 minutes to 8 hours and 40 minutes.

Review of Irish constitution ordered

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A general review of the 1937 Irish Constitution is to be carried out by *Mr Peter Sutherland*, the Irish Attorney-General, following the commitment by Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, to try to dismantle sectarian elements in the republic's institutions and laws.

The review will not be solely concerned with territorial matters but will also consider changing other important areas which may be out of keeping with modern times.

A government spokesman in Dublin would not confirm that Dr FitzGerald and his Cabinet colleagues had any specific changes in mind.

Two important areas where he is known to be interested in making changes are Dublin's claim to jurisdiction over Northern Ireland and the constitutional ban of divorce. So *far the reaction of the Roman* Catholic church has been muted and it is thought that the Prime Minister is confident that he could win a referendum *on the issue of divorce and* also on changes in laws concerning family planning.

Dr FitzGerald feels strongly that the present claim over jurisdiction alienates people in Ulster. His mother was an Ulster Presbyterian and, in an interview earlier this week, he said: "If I were a northern Protestant, I cannot see how I could be attracted to getting involved in a state which in itself is sectarian".

He added that he believed the Irish republic had slipped into a partitionist attitude and had set up institutions satisfactory to people in the south but which could not be used as a basis for discussions with Unionists in the north.

However, Dr FitzGerald has put his government's future at risk as he has a majority of only two in the Dail (Parliament) and must face a by-election in Cavan Monaghan as a result of the death of Kieran Doherty, the hunger striker.

Although he has been critical of certain sections of the constitution before, there is a danger that any referendum would develop into a political party campaign especially if Fianna Fail, the Opposition party, take a strong line against any proposed changes.

In another indication of how the hunger strikes have driven many republicans away from supporting the moderate Social Democratic and Labour Party (*SDLP*), the father of a dead hunger striker won a seat at a by-election for Newry and Mourne District Council yesterday.

Mr James McCreesh, father of Raymond McCreesh, polled 3,830 on an anti H-Block ticket against the SDLP's Mr Jack McMahon who received 2,017 votes in a 65 per cent turn-out.

It was the first straight electoral contest between the SDLP and the anti H-Block protesters as the SDLP failed to put up a candidate in two by-elections earlier this year in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

Relatives of the six men on hunger strike at the Maze Prison near Belfast had talks lasting more than an hour with Lord Gowrie, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office with responsibility for prisons, on Monday, it was revealed yesterday.

It is the second time that Lord Gowrie has met hunger strikers' relatives. He told them their five long-standing demands were not on offer but that he was prepared to go into the Maze, after the hunger strike was over, if earlier statements on prison reform and progress needed to be explained more fully.

The SDLP denied reports in this week's issue of *Republican News* alleging that at the party's debate in Co Donegal, their leader, Mr John Hume suggested that if they were in government they would consider introducing internment. The report also claims that other party leaders talked of falling membership and a lack of money.

Mrs B. Rodgers, general secretary of the SDLP, dismissed the report saying: "There is not a word of truth in it. To suggest that John Hume supported internment is just ridiculous. I will let people judge for themselves."

□ Two members of the Social Democratic Party, Dr David Owen and Mr Neville Sandelson, are in the province on a two-day fact-finding tour. Dr Owen went to the Maze Prison and talked to some of the hunger strikers.

He said he found them determined but he had to tell them that no democratically elected government could concede their demands.

Science report

Dolphins use magnets to find their way

By the Staff of "Nature"

Dolphins may use the Earth's magnetic field to find their way at sea, according to three Californian scientists who have discovered traces of magnetite, a compound of iron and oxygen commonly known as lodestone, in tissue taken from a dolphin's head.

Similar discoveries have been made in bacteria, honeybees and homing pigeons. Bacteria, for example, have been shown to contain small magnets which they use to align themselves with the Earth's magnetic field while swimming.

The United States discovery, however, is the first report that magnetite has been found in *a mammal*. It could provide important clues to explaining how other animals, including man, seem to possess a sense of direction.

The three scientists who made the discovery are John Zoeger, of Los Angeles Harbor College, and J Robert Dunn and Michael Fuller, of *the Department of Geological* Science at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

They describe in the current issue of *Science* how they examined sections taken from the heads of several Pacific dolphins which had died after being stranded on the California coast.

Magnetized pieces of tissue were found in sections from four of the five dolphins studied. In each case the magnetization occurred in roughly the same area of the head, the membrane at the rear of the brain which separates it from the skull.

In one sample the research workers found an opaque, disc-like particle with a high iron content which chemical analysis revealed to be mag*netite.*

When that particle was placed under an electron microscope it was discovered to be covered in fibres, some about one micrometre in diameter and others considerably smaller. The scientists suggest that they could be nerve fibres arranged in such a way that they form a sensory net, with the magnetite acting as a magnetic receptor.

The magnetization found in the various tissue samples was soft, being neutralized by a relatively low electromagnetic field.

The three research workers therefore suggest that if magnetite is, indeed, part of the system which the dolphin uses to tell which direction it is moving in, it is unlikely to work in the same way as a permanently magnetized compass needle.

They suggest two alternative hypotheses. One is that since the magnetite would experience a torque when moving through an external magnetic field, that could be detected by the attached nerves and used as a way of identifying the field.

The other is that, being *relatively flexible*, the magnetized tissue could itself be deformed by the Earth's magnetic field, with changes in its shape being picked up by the nerve fibres.

The Californian scientists point out that they do not as yet have any direct evidence that the magnetite they *have* discovered is in fact part of a system which the dolphins use for detecting the Earth's magnetic field.

Nevertheless, they conclude: "The association of apparent nerve fibres, with the magnetite suggests that the magnetite is not simply a *metabolic* by-product but has a sensory function."

Source: *Science*, vol 213, pp 892-894, August 21, 1981.

LAND'S END SALE TALKS BY COUNCIL

From Our Correspondent
Penzance

Cornwall County Council's planning committee yesterday discussed a request by chief planning officer Mr Harry Calder to appoint a sub-committee to negotiate with the National Trust and Countryside Commission over the future of Land's End, which is for sale.

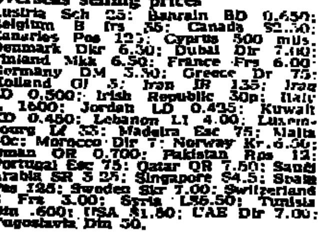
Mr Calder put forward four possible courses of action. The council could continue to seek improvements at Land's End but take no further action

It could buy Land's End, but it would probably find itself in direct competition with the National Trust.

Mr Calder told the committee an early decision was necessary.

The present owner, Mr Charles Neave-Hill, aged 34, is selling the land,

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 55; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.435; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LI 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 50c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£6.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



Death verdict without jury in an atom-hit Britain

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Secret Government instructions, now declassified, about the use of capital punishment after an H-Bomb attack, say there would be no appeals against emergency court decisions.

But the senior commissioner, a high-ranking *legal official at regional* headquarters, would make arrangements to review decisions of the emergency courts in his area. The instructions are in a Home Office circular giving briefing information for wartime controllers.

"In capital cases, wherever practicable," the circular says, "there would be a jury of not more than five, empowered summarily, or a court consisting of not less than three commissioners.

"In other cases, commissioners would sit with or without a jury as they saw fit. Cases which in peacetime would be triable summarily, would not be expected to have a jury."

The circular says that, in conditions in which death, destruction and injury were commonplace, *such* penalties as probation, fines, or sentences of imprisonment would no longer be effective in dealing with anti-social offenders.

"Such penalties as communal labour, restricted rations and exposure to public disapproval might be appropriate for all but the gravest offencs, but in the case of flagrantly anti-social behaviour, there might be a need for harsher penalties than would be generally acceptable in peacetime."

Although the circular does not say which crimes would attract the harshest penalties, it is clear that some would involve capital punishment.

A high *official* in local civil defence planning said yesterday that the use of capital punishment would depend on *the situation in each area*.

Looting, particularly of scarce food, would be one obvious choice for its use. And capital punishment would clearly be considered for those offences for which it was a penalty before its abolition.

"It would be very difficult to prove such cases in the circumstances likely to prevail, particularly if there were no witness. It would have to be very much summary justice, I would think", the official said.

The circular, which is still current policy, says provision for appropriate penalties, not normally available to courts, would be made under emergency regulations. Regional commissioners would be empowered to impose such penalties as they thought fit in the light of conditions and circumstances at the time.

All persons holding judicial office and all active justices of the peace would be eligible to sit in emergency courts. It would therefore be possible to hold an emergency court anywhere in a region, where radioactivity did not prevent movement.

Lay commissioners would normally sit in pairs, or as a bench of three, but if necessary a commissioner sitting alone would still constitute a court.

The circular says that the main resources of the wartime judicial and penal system would be concentrated against the anti-social conduct of individuals, which seriously interfered with the essentials of the life of the community.

But at a time when the paramount aim would be survival, certain conduct which would be regarded as anti-social in peacetime might well be condoned, provided that the act did not involve violence and was not immediately prejudicial to the life of another individual.

The circular cites as examples "the occupation of empty buildings, or the appropriation of unused chattels to one's own use".

In conditions of anarchy, the implementation of measures necessary for national survival would be impossible and the maintenance of public order would be one of the essential tasks of wartime regional government.

Responsibility for *preventing a serious breakdown* of order would fall mainly on the police, supported where necessary by the armed forces. The police actions would be backed by the regional system of courts with energency powers.

The circular says that regional commissioners would have statutory powers to direct labour. But in the absence of effective sanctions, short of summary execution, for dealing with those who might not comply with directions, success in the allocation of labour throughout the survival period would in practice depend on the community's acceptance of the need and their voluntary cooperation.

"The difficulty would be to provide incentives. Money would have no value, and initial rewards for labour might be a meal or extra food for the family. Fortunately most tasks would be seen to relate to local improvement in living conditions."

Repairs would have to be confined to the more lightly damaged areas. Any attempt to restore the more badly damaged towns and cities would be totally beyond resources available, the circular says. The main activity in those areas, when radiological levels permitted movement, would be the salvaging of usable building materials.

"In spite of heavy casualties among the able-bodied population, there should be no general shortage of manpower, since industry as it existed before the attack, would be virtually at a standstill."

In the immediate aftermath of a nuclear attack, the circular says, one aim would be to provide as many people as possible with some form of useful work, to sustain morale.

"At this stage, however, the main demand would be for heavy manual labour, for such immediate tasks as the clearance of roads, emergency sanitation and the burial of the dead. With insufficient food and no balanced diet available, there would be an added reluctance to undertake heavy or unpleasant work."

During that period, when all *efforts would be* concentrated on providing the barest essentials of life, money in its present form would cease to have any significance.

In practice, it seemed likely that for some time after an attack, until essential industrial production could be restarted, barter and the Government issue of food and clothing would prevail.

The declassification of the circular is part of the revision of civi defence in Britain.

The circular, which is dated February 18, 1976, says: "The classified information contained in this circular is part of some background briefing given to certain officers designated to be senior members on the staff of regional and sub-regional commissioners in war. It has been decided that it would be prudent to give the same information to London group, London borough, county and district controllers (designate) and chief officers of police in England and Wales."

Arms talks preconditions ruled out

By David Cross

The United States was preparing for a new round of nuclear arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union without laying down any political preconditions but fully mindful of the limitations of earlier similar pacts, Professor Eugene Rostow, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said yesterday.

There was a passionate conviction in many parts of the West that arms control policy was some kind of magic formula which would lead the world out of the shadows and into a permanent state of peace. But such a view was a very dangerous illusion, he told a meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House, London.

Professor Rostow, who was appointed agency director by President Ronald Reagan in the spring, is visiting Europe to consult America's allies about the forthcoming round of Soviet-American arms talks and to explain the latest American thinking.

Until his appointment, Professor Rostow was one of the leaders of the opposition to the strategic arms limitation agreement, Salt 2, negotiated by President Carter.

In his speech, Professor *Rostow argued that* the history of twentieth-century arms control agreements was not a happy one. He listed the Treaty of Versailles, the 1922 Washington agreement on naval disarmament, as well as the two Salt treaties as examples of international pacts which had failed transparently to bring about world peace.

Moreover, the Soviet Union had taken advantage of America's belief in disarmament to move towards equality, if not superiority, in its nuclear arsenal.

Arms control policy, while it might be a useful catalyst for peace, was no substitute for a proper foreign and security policy, Professor Rostow insisted. It was a tool of foreign policy, not a policy itself he explained.

Although Washington was still working out details of its *approach to the forthcoming* talks, it had been agreed that there would be no preconditions on Moscow such as a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Professor Rostow said. Clearly, however, any unacceptable Soviet move, such as an invasion of Poland, would almost certainly lead to a suspension of the talks.

WEDGWOOD MANSION SOLD FOR £1

By John Young
Planning Reporter

It was agreed yesterday to sell Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire, an eighteenth century listed mansion, for the nominal sum of £1.

The building, which has been empty for nearly 30 years and is in a derelict state, is owned by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, the pottery company. Last week an inquiry began into the company's appeal against the refusal of consent to demolish it.

The buyer is a new company set up by Save Britain's Heritage, one of several *conservation groups which* have publicized the building's plight and vigorously opposed its demolition.

Although in recent years the group has established itself as a highly effective campaigning / organization, this is the first time it has ventured into ownership. The sale is conditional upon the hall being restored and converted into residential flats within the next five years.

Save Britain's Heritage said yesterday that it hoped to reach agreement with the National Coal Board on compensation for damage caused by mining subsidence, and to be able to prevent further subsidence.

The group also paid tribute to the "unprecedented" action of Mr Michael Heseltine, *Secretary of State* for the Environment, last June in using his reserve powers to order immediate repairs.

'Caring' parents accused of double standards

By Lucy Hodges

Children are discriminated against as much as women or black people and the effects are just as harmful, Dr Mia Kellmer Pringle said yesterday (Thursday) on her final *address as director of the* National Children's Bureau.

Examples of discrimination could be seen every day in streets, supermarkets, classrooms and hospitals, she told the bureau's annual conference in London.

"The tone of voice used with children, the criticisms made both in public and in private about a child's looks, abilities and appearance, the active dislike shown towards them in shops, on public transport and in hotels, all reflect a double standard among people who would otherwise claim to be concerned for children", she said.

Dr Pringle asked why so many adults deprived children of the courtesy and consideration which they automati*cally extended to adults*. That contrasted with the "sentimental sympathy" excited by the portrayal of children in the abstract. She cited as an example, starving children abroad.

The reality was the parental murderer who got a lighter sentence than the non-parental murderer of a child; or the hypocrisy of a society which consumed vast quantities of drugs and medicine to escape pain and yet still clung to the belief that "deliberately inflicted pain on the young is educative and morally reforming".

Wordsworth museum is opened in converted barn

From Our Correspondent, Grasmere

The Grasmere and Wordsworth museum at Dove Cottage, Grasmere, Cumbria, was opened yesterday by Lord Charteris, chairman of the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

The museum has been created at a cost of £321,000 in a converted barn behind the cottage where the poet Wordsworth lived during his Golden Decade from 1799 to 1808.

Lord Charteris said: "Wordsworth's writing and Dove Cottage are a rich and moving part of Britain's heritage, and this was in the minds of the trustees of the Heritage Fund when they made a sizable contribution, which is not to help build the museum but to *preserve documents*."

The fund's grant is for £50,000. Other major grants have come from the English Tourist Board (£5000), the Countryside Commission (£40,000), the North West Museum Advisory Service (£20,000) and private donors.

A library is planned at Dove Cottage at a cost of £135,000, and an appeal for that was launched yesterday by the *chairman of the Dove Cottage* trustees, Mr Jonathan Wordsworth, the poet's great great grand nephew. In all £250,000 is needed to complete the programme of renovation, conversion and development.

Mr Wordsworth said: "With the museum we have been able to increase our number of visitors here when they have fallen off elsewhere. Visitors can now see things which were *previously inaccessable*, including manuscripts and love letters.

Wrapped loaves will have to list ingredients

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The Government intends to force bread companies to list the ingredients on the wrappers of their loaves, Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, indicated yesterday.

She made it clear that the Government intended to bring into law a four-year-old recommendation from a quango which advises ministers about food labelling. The quango, the Food Standards Committee, said then that it could see no case for continuing the exemption of wrapped bread *from laws which demand* a declaration of ingredients on food labels.

"I am known to be extremely interested in the quality of bread", Mrs Fenner said. "I am very interested in the Campaign for Real Bread. There is a need for consumers to know exactly what they are eating. Obviously one would take considerable advice from such a good committee as the Food Standards Committee".

Mrs Fenner was speaking after an absence of more than seven years from the ministry, where she held the same post in the government of Mr Edward Heath. She was promoted to the ministry in 1972 as the "housewives' champion" in the period when wages were pegged and food prices were rising faster than the cost of living.

She lost her seat at Rochester and Chatham when the Heath government fell in 1974 and regained it with a reduced majority when the Government of Mrs Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979. Mrs Fenner was in the United States when the recent reshuffle of ministers was announced and has only just returned to Britain.

She said at the ministry yesterday that she was now *content to leave the mantle of* consumer protection with Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs at the Department of Trade. "I think that I was the first woman to serve in this ministry", Mrs Fenner said. "Now I am the second".

Her responsibilities will include food law, animal welfare and environmental pollution. "You will see that I have some of the same responsibilities as before. The food price situation is now more stable and below the general level of inflation. I am not now principally concerned with food prices".

□ The *British* consumer is having to pay an extra 7p a lb for corned beef because of high duties imposed by the Common Market, it was claimed yesterday.

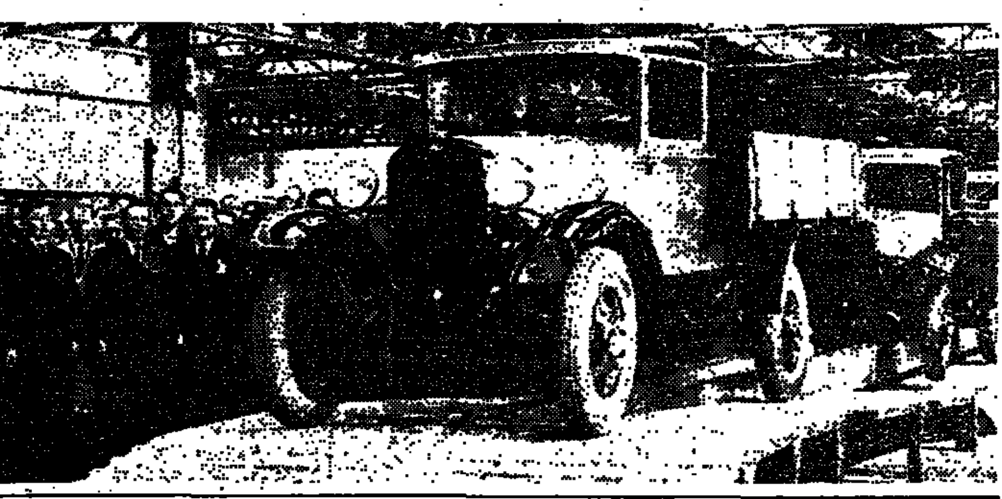
Britain is by far the largest consumer of corned beef in the EEC, and last year imported more than 99 per cent of its requirement from outside the community.

When Britain joined the EEC, the duty on EEC-produced corned beef, mostly French, was reduced from 15 per cent to zero, while duty on imports from other countries was raised from 15 per cent to 26 per cent.

Mr Peter Gibbon, *chairman* of the British Association of Corned Food Importers and Distributors, canned meat section, said in London yesterday: "This increase in duty can be said to have cost consumers an additional £6½ million in 1980.



History repeated: Fifty years of successful production at Ford's Dagenham works presented Sir Rowland Smith, aged 93 (above), with the chance to reenact history he made 50 years ago, *when he drove the first vehicle* — a Model AA Truck — off the production line. Sir Rowland, a former chairman of the company, is seen below, in a 1931 picture which shows him at the wheel of *the first Dagenham-built vehicle*.



Solicitor withdraws from petrol bomb case

From Our Correspondent, Bradford

A solicitor yesterday withdrew from the case in which 12 men are accused after the seizure of 38 petrol bombs at Bradford, saying that his client wanted to use the case as a political platform.

Mr Robin Irvine had been appearing for Saeed Mohammed Hussain, aged 19, of Killinghall Road, Bradford. On an earlier occasion he had made a successful application for bail on his behalf to a High Court judge.

Mr Irvine did not oppose an application that Hussain's legal aid certificate be amended so he could be represented by *another solicitor*; but he told Bradford magistrates: "It has become increasingly apparent to me that Hussain and some of the others wish to defend the case not on a legal basis but on a political basis."

He said he did not want to be involved in the case if it was to be used as a political platform when it was a serious criminal matter. Mr Irvine said he was not prepared to put at risk his professional independence and said that politics were not relevant in the context of legal issues involved in the case.

Hussain and two others were remanded on bail until October 22. The remaining nine were remanded in custody.

Each was charged with conspiring to cause damage and grievous bodily harm *after the discovery* of the petrol bombs in the city in July. They also faced a new charge which alleged that they unlawfully and maliciously made an explosive substance with intent to endanger life or damage property.

Yard man says police must adapt

By Lucy Hodges

The police must change and become more responsive to people's needs, a gathering of youth club leaders was told yesterday by Inspector Michael O'Byrne, of Scotland Yard's community relations branch.

He said that police should and would return to patrolling the streets, a function which had been neglected during the 1970s when there was a serious staffing problem.

"With the increased manpower and growing awareness of the metropolitan police, *will need change*", he said. "We will change and resort to our traditional role, which existed up until the last 10 to 15 years." This did not mean community policing, which he thought was a misnomer.

Speaking to the Greater London Standing Conference of Voluntary Youth Organizations, Mr O'Byrne said the police force's difficulties had been caused by changes in society. Most of London's officers were in their early 20s and did not have a stake in the areas in which they worked.

Home-beat policemen were used too rarely and panda cars too much. This had happened because of staff shortages but also because of the demands made on police officers in the 1970s to maintain public order. "It is not surprising that we are meeting the difficulties we are at present."

Memoirs of a spy

Russia 'duped' over Concorde

By Henry Stanhope,
Defence Correspondent

The Russian supersonic Tupolev-144 airliner which crashed at the 1973 Paris Air Show might have been a victim of the British Secret Service, according to a series of *fresh disclosures* by Mr Greville Wynne, the former spy.

He says on the BBC television programme *Newsnight* tonight that misinformation about supersonic aircraft was fed to the Russians about the Anglo-French Concorde after a Soviet "mole" had been discovered within the British Aircraft Corporation in the late 1960s. Mr *Wynne himself stole the* headlines in 1962 when he was arrested during a business trip to Hungary and was later jailed for eight years after appearing alongside the Russian double-agent Oleg Penkovsky at a Moscow show trial.

He was released two years later in a dramatic exchange at the Berlin Wall with Gordon Lonsdale, the Russian *master spy*.

Ironically, another of his revelations is that the West was tipped off about plans to build the wall about 18 months before building began, and that the West could have deterred the Russians from going ahead had Washington shown enough opposition.

Mr Wynne, aged 62, who is making his living by *exporting roses* from Majorca, is about to cause a stir in Whitehall with his autobiography, *The Man from Odessa*, to be published next month.

In it he makes clear that far from being the innocent dupe of British intelligence, which was the story he gave at his show trial, he was a professional agent with considerable experience in both the *Security Service (MI5)* and the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6).



Mr Greville Wynne: Now a rose importer.

He discloses in tonight's interview with Robert Harris, the television reporter, that he was first recruited by MI5 in 1939 and spent the war doing "rather distasteful" work, keeping a watch on fellow army officers whose loyalty was in doubt.

He became a civilian businessman *in 1945, but* was contacted 10 years later by a former MI5 colleague, identified only as "James", who was by then working for the sister organization, MI6.

During a lunch at the Ivy restaurant in London "James", who is now retired and living in Sussex, dropped a hint to Mr Wynne that the Secret Service would like him *to develop business contacts* behind the Iron Curtain.

In 1959 he carried out his first important assignment when he was sent to Odessa to help a Russian intelligence officer, named as Major Sergei Kuznov, defect to the West.

Mr Wynne's other role was to create a diversion to mask Kuznov's escape by ship, by falling overboard from a *cruise liner* anchored nearby but he broke his leg in two places and arrived back in England with his leg in plaster. Kuznov escaped

In 1961 Mr Wynne made his first contact with Penkovsky, described as a "much bigger fish". Mr Wynne went to Moscow as a member of a British trade delegation. Soon afterwards, Pentkovsky travelled to London to *head a* similar Soviet delegation whose members stayed in the Kensington Close Hotel.

Each night however, according to Mr Wynne, Penkovsky sneaked off to a secret MI6 flat at Coleherne Court, Chelsea, where Lady Diana Spencer lived before her marriage to the Prince of Wales. For three weeks Penkovsky was debriefed there by British and American intelligence agents.

British intelligence encouraged Penkovsky to return to Moscow to find out more about what was happening in Cuba. But that return trip proved his undoing and to a lesser extent Mr Wynne's undoing too. Penkovsky was sentenced to death at his trial and late executed after two years' interrogation

Mr Wynne claims that his intelligence career did not end after he returned to London in 1964 following the exchange with Gordon Lonsdale. His last involvement brought him into contact with the "Concordski" affair.

For some time the presence of a spy had been suspected at the British Aircraft Corporation, and the Soviet Ilyushin-62 *was thought to be too* similar to the VC-10 to be a coincidence.

Rather than arrest the suspect BAC and intelligence chiefs moved him to the Concorde programme, and channelled his information to Moscow through an East German trade official who was a double agent.

Four years later, as tonight's programme points out, the giant Tu-144 airplane crashed at the Paris Air Show, killing 15 people,

IN BRIEF

Heavy reading on doorstep

Mr Sydney Thurkle, aged 69, a retired caretaker, found more than his fair share of reading material when he returned home from shopping. On his doorstep were 27,999 copies of Tyne and Weir County Council's annual report.

The distributors had intended delivering the copies to an agent who lives in the same *street in South Shields* as Mr Thurkle who still awaiting his own copy of the report.

Former naval rating on secrets charge

A former naval rating accused under the Official Secrets Act was committed for trial on bail to the Central Criminal Court by Croydon magistrates yesterday. Martin Gunnar Hartland, aged 20, a barman of St Peter's Road, South Croydon, is alleged to have retained a note from a notebook used in HMS Dryad, a shore establishment in Southwick, Hampshire.

Salmonella inquiry

Officials are investigating an outbreak of salmonella poisoning at Gartnavel Hospi*tal, Glasgow. A man* aged 80 has died, but a hospital spokesman said yesterday his death was not caused by the salmonella. The 13 others affected were said to be satisfactory.

Nose sewn back

Surgeons have sewn back the nose of Nicholas Chowms, aged 2, of Cromer, Norfolk which was severed when he fell through the glass front door of his home. His condition in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital yesterday was reported to be comfortable.

Lamp top injures boy

Mark Ryder, aged 14, of Park Lane, Two Dales, near Matlock, Derbyshire, had his skull fractured by a top section of a cast-iron street lamp *dislodged when a youth* was climbing it at Darley Dales. He was said to be improving slowly in hospital yesterday.

'Play School' baby

Floella Benjamin, presenter of BBC television's Play School, has given birth to a 7lb boy. The baby, who was born at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith on Tuesday, will be called Aston, her husband, Mr Keith Taylor, a fashion shop owner, said yesterday.

Murder charge

A man was charged at Bodmin yesterday with the murder of Caroline Cooper, aged 17, whose body was found in a church doorway. Nigel D Williams, aged 20, of *Whitestone Crescent, Bodmin*, was remanded in custody until October 9.

26 calves for one cow

Embryo transplant, a new breeding technique, has enabled a nine-year-old cow on a farm near St Ives to produce 19 calves, with seven more on the way. The embryos were removed from the cow and transferred to other mothers.

Fishermen rescued

Four fishermen were rescued off the north Scottish coast after their vessel, the Inverness-registered Lauran, caught fire and sank four miles from Lossiemouth on Wednesday night.

Adder breeder wins

Waveney District Council, on the Norfolk-Suffolk border, has voted 34 to four to allow Mr Mark Jones of Brampton, Suffolk, to breed adders in his garden despite a petition against the idea.

Cheaper Orkney fuel

Electricity users in Orkney will have cheaper fuel bills in two years. An £8m cable will link the islands with the Scottish mainland saving up to £2m a year.

Decision sought on BBC external services cuts

By Kenneth Gosling

Peers and MPs will ask the Government in the new parliamentary session to decide whether there will be cuts in seven of the BBC's external language services.

A Cabinet comittee discussed last week the cuts which were announced last June but the official line afterwards was that there had been no change of approach and that too little emphasis had been given to the Government's intention to make a *large increase in the capital* programme to increase audibility to the remaining services.

A Foreign Office inquiry following the report of the foreign affairs committee during the last session is still being analyzed.

Although the Government has announced the cut's, it does not mean that a final *decision* has been made as Mr Peter Walker, Minister for Agriculture made clear at a press conference last weekend before leaving Brazil.

The service to Brazil is one of those that would go if the cuts take effect and Mr Walker denied that the Government decided finally on the closures. It might be having second thoughts, he said.

Lord Byers, leader of the Liberal peers, who opened the debate in July that led to the Government losing a motion criticizing its action by 82 votes to 45, wrote to Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday asking whether the Government was now able to make a statement.

Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, West, whose name heads an all-Commons motion bearing 180 signatures calling for the decision to be reversed, said he was hopeful about the *outcome*.

It was disclosed this week that Japan is planning to treble its external broadcasting level, overtaking the BBC by 1983.

□ More than £3m is to be spent on improving independent local radio stations, including substantial help for live music.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority will spend two-thirds of the money on expanding the radio network to cover 90 per cent of the United Kingdom; £233,000 will go towards general projects, including support for parliamentary broadcasting, and the bulk of the rest, £426,000, to music, with new jobs for British musicians.

The money comes from secondary rental paid by the *companies following* an assessment on their previous year's profits.

Policy control

Cheering and jeering as the manifesto vote goes both ways

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Gordon Wellman, Derek Barnett, Richard Evans.

Having delighted some delegates by adopting the principle that the Labour Party's *national executive should in* future give final approval to the party's general election manifesto, the conference, to the equal delight of others, then refused to will the means to do that.

Delegates rejected a constituency party resolution *containing the necessary* changes to the constitution of the party to enable the *national* executive to have the final say in what pledges and policies Labour should have *in its manifesto.*

Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was on the platform, had earlier vigorously joined the applause that greeted the result of the card vote accepting that the manifesto should be drawn up by the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Labour Party *National Executive Committee,* with final approval to be by the NEC.

That resolution instructed that the necessary constitutional amendment on the subject should be put on the agenda, thereby permitting a vote. That was done, but after the debate on it conference voted the other way.

Conference having rejected his advice, **Mr Michael Foot,** the party leader, speaking on *the* constitutional amendment, said that whatever happened, nothing would deter him from using the decision made by conference to draw up the very best kind of manifesto that they could *to defeat* the Tory enemy at the next election.

Mr Daniel Morgan (Sunderland, South), moving the resolution, said unemployment in Sunderland was running at 23 per cent with the prospect of the loss of further jobs. The bosses of major industries regarded working people as as expendable as last year's car.

The people in his area asked when it was going to end. It would end when a Labour Government was elected to end it. But this time it had to be a Labour Government with a manifesto drafted by the NEC and based on the policies that had been adopted this week. "And this time it has got to mean what it says", he added.

While he would not argue with the need for a partnership between the parliamentary party and *the conference, they* should nevertheless establish that it was the conftrence which decided policy. The NEC must consult the parliamentary party, but the NEC must have the final say.

The party as a whole was asked to trust the parliamentary party, but how many times had it done so in the past? "In *the past we have trusted people* like Shirley Williams, George Brown, Reg Prentice. Where *are they now? They are in the* enemy camp.

"We will trust the parliamentary party when they respect and carry out the decisions of this conference."

The PLP argued that it was answerable to the people and *not the rank and file of the* movement. His experience was that they were the same thing.

"We want a manifesto based on socialist principles which will be carried out despite the efforts of the City of London or the IMF or anyone else, including the media, because if we go back on our promises we are liable to throw away the best chance we have had of getting a Labour Government elected since 1945."

Mr Peter Willsman (Woolwich, East) said the only way to ensure that the manifesto *reflected the views of the* whole party as expressed by conference and not the views *of a small elite was for the* NEC to have the final say. The NEC was elected every year *and* represented all sections of the party, with the trade unions having full *representation.*

Unless the manifesto reflected the party programme based *on conference resolu*tions the next Labour Government would not feel committed *to carry out the programme.* This might be the last chance to carry out this important *reform in the party's con*stitution.

Mr Charles Kelly (Union of Construction, *Allied Trades* and Technicians), who was, in his words, "deselected" from the *NEC earlier this week,* supported the resolution. He said that despite an over*whelming call by an earlier* conference for the abolition of the House of Lords, Mr James Callaghan, when Prime Minister, had failed to do it.

After months of detailed *deliberations in the NEC and* PLP their proposals for abolition were replaced by an entirely new document from the private office of the party leader.

The contents of the manifesto should not depend on the whim of any future party leader. No *leader, even if he had all the* qualities of Keir Hardy, Clement Attlee, Hugh Gaitskell *and Nye Bevan combined,* should have the right to veto what was in the manifesto.

Mr Giles Radice, MP for Chester-le-Street, said it was not true, as Mr Benn suggested last year, that certain policies were ruled out of the manifesto. Neither was it true that parliamentary leaders and *MPs* were by definition traitors who got into Parliament only to betray those they *represented.* They were doing their best for those who elected them.

"It is about time we called a halt to the campaign against MPs and the leaders of our parliamentary party", he said. "We sink or swim together. For the sake of the party and this country let us do a bit more swimming and a little less sinking." (Applause).

Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Union of Tele*communication Workers, asked* conference to oppose the resolution on the party manifesto *because if they were going to* succeed in building the party to greater strength and getting *their message over to the* electorate they must be seen to be working together in unity *and partnership.*

"We must end the factions that are preventing us putting our policies over and winning the support of the people."

Mr Foot, he *said,* was the best potential Prime Minister who could lead the country, and *Labour's policies were right.*

"What is wrong is the disunity within our own ranks and the fact that we present an image to the people of falling out with each other. We must make it clear that the manifesto presented at the next general election and put before the people is the result of a working together between the NEC and the parliamentary party as a partnership."

Mr Geoffrey Edge, former *MP for Aldridge, Brownhills,* said the Parliamentary Labour Party had never been consulted on any election manifesto. If carried, the resolution would give both MPs and the grass roots far greater *involvement in* writing the manifesto than ever before.

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the party, said he did not com*plain about the tone and man*ner in which the matter had



Brian Stanley



Geoffrey Edge

been raised. He understood that the resolution represented the very strong feelings in many sections of the party. It was in that serious sense that he replied.

He appealed to the conference to reject the motion. It was dealing with an important constitutional question for the party.

It proposed to alter the normal procedures of the party to *deal with the matter.* The executive was instructed to bring forward another resolu*tion before the end of the con*ference, to be put to the conference, which would change the constitution on this important matter. That was an abnormal manner of doing it, to say the least.

An important rule was affected that protected minori*ties. It would be wrong to set* a precedent by dealing with important matters in such a way. It also *touched on the* question of partnership between the parliamentary party and the conference.

"This is an extremely important question and the way *we settle it could settle whether* we win or lose the next election. We have every chance of winning. I am sure we can go from this conference more determined than we have ever been in our lives to get a socialist victory when we get the chance.

"If we reopen the breaches between the parliamentary party and the conference, when we return to the House of Commons we shall have to deal with these problems.

"We have to go back *there* and translate into effective action the views, policies and outlooks that have been expressed at this conference. I am going to do everything I *can to ensure that that happens.* It can only be done by partnership and I belive that is the appropriate word to describe the relationship. Tony has used the word, Denis has used it, and I use it. So we are making some progress."

There was an interruption and Mr Foot *commented:* "I thought that it might be almost unanimous. I believe in partnership and the reason I dislike this motion is because I believe it could injure the partnership."

What the motion said was that in the final resort the *power the PLP had under the* present party constitution should be removed. Mr Foot *said he could go over the* history before the last election, as he was in the thick of it. It was not the case that there was no consultation with the parliamentary party. They had two meetings to which he reported back to the Shadow Cabinet and to the meetings which drew up the manifesto.

He could prove what he said because he got the items into the manifesto, a manifesto drawn up after longer consultations than ever before, not *only with the PLP but also with* representative bodies on the NEC.

He knew what the arguments were but there was no such thing as a personal veto.

Amid interruptions and shouts of dissent, Mr Foot *said:* "*No leader of the party* has a personal veto. [Protests]. No, he has not. He goes to all *the meetings and puts what he* thinks and that meeting has to make up its mind whether or not it *is going to accept it.*

"At that moment what you are doing very often is to seek how best to devise the way in which you are going to win that general election. No one can escape from that responsibility."

The national executive of the party ought to be giving *all its* time and energy to working out how best it was going to defeat the enemy at the election.

"The enemy is not in this hall. The enemy is outside. Do you know what the enemy has done today? They have pushed up bank rate 2 per cent and plunged Britain further into deflation.

"Another section of the enemy is out there in Melbourne and while we are seeking to unite the country, she is seeking to break up the Commonwealth. We have the greatest task imaginable ahead of us.

"*I believe we can go away* from this conference in partnership to achieve the great things we have been discussing."

He asked the conference to reject the proposition although he respected the passion and interest of those who had put their case.

There was loud applause, and many delegates stood and cheered, *when it was announced* that in the card votes the resolution had been carried by 3,609,000 to 3,400,000—a majority of 209,000.

That defeat for Mr Foot meant that the conference had to consider an amendment to bring the proposals in the resolution into effect. The amendment provided:

The National Executive Committee, the leader and deputy leader of the party and the Parliamentary Labour Party through the parliamentary committee of the PLP shall draw up the manifesto based on items from the party programme and shall be subject to final approval by the NEC. A joint meeting of the NEC and the parliamentary committee of the PLP shall define the attitude of the party to the principal issues raised by the election which are not covered by the manifesto.

Mr Vince McGee (Wallasey CLP), seconding, said many at branch level believed that amendment was possibly the most important issue of the week. The party must go into battle at the next election armed in the knowledge that no possible avenue of policy had been overlooked.

Mr Foot said the NEC opposed the amendment. But he was cheered when he said he must accept the conference decision on the earlier resolution. There would have to be further talks with the parliamentary party on the decision.

He appealed to delegates who had voted for that result *to vote against the amendment.* Constitutional changes were important matters. Amid inter*ruptions he insisted to dele*gates that there had to be a vote, according to the previous composite motion. Afterwards there would have to be discussions when the wording would have to be read carefully.

He felt that constitutional alterations would have been better had they been discussed first and brought back to conference next year. Whichever way the vote went this time, however, nothing would deter him from going away determined to use the decisions at conference to draw up the very best kind of manifesto to defeat the Tory enemy at the next election.

The amendment was rejected by 3,791,000 votes to 3,254,000—a majority of 537,000.



Rosina McCrae . . . challenge for MPs

Power and the PLP

Heffer's tough talk defeats move to incorporate MPs

The whole issue of the relationship between the Parliamentary Labour Party and its National Executive Committee was referred back to the NEC by conference after a fighting plea to delegates by Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, and chairman of the party *organization committee.*

Motions criticizing the PLP and outlining suggestions for its reform have all been remitted to the new national executive. The principle motion before conference had sought to instruct the NEC to integrate the "virtually autonomous" PLP into the Labour Party by bringing before next year's con*ference all the necessary con*stitutional amendments fully to incorporate the PLP's standing *orders into the party constitu*tion.

The motion sought to have those standing orders reviewed in order to make the weekly PLP meetings "a vital policy forum to ensure the implementing of the principles laid down by the Labour Party conference".

Mr Heffer, pointing out that on many occasions at Westminster he had opposed the parliamentary leadership, said *they must get the relationship* between the PLP and NEC right.

"*We want a partnership*", he declared, "so that we can coordinate policy to win the next election. If we are not careful we will not win the next election unless we get that partnership."

Ms Rosina McCrae (Kilmarnock CLP), moving the main motion, said that, contrary to popular belief, MPs were virtually powerless. Power was exercised by a small leading group. The Shadow Cabinet, and not the whole PLP in deciding policy. The power of the party leader continued to be astonishing in a modern democracy.

The sad fact was that after 80 years the PLP was not organized even to the level of the humblest CLP or trade union branch. Was it too much to ask that there was an effective Labour group within Parliament fighting for socialism? The reality was that MPs were lobby fodder.

The motion *proposed for the* first time to give MPs responsibility. The challenge was *enormous and exciting and the* benefits would apply throughout. In exchange for MPs taking on policy implementation the CLPs and trade unions would have to accept that MPs were best placed to decide the way of implementation.

The motion would reunite MPs inside the Parliament with the rest of the party and give them for the first time a real say in getting a party programme carried out.

Ms Helen Osborn (Westbury CLP) said the present PLP was *a virtually autonomous body* separated from the rest of the party. "Quite simply we want *them back*", *she* said.

"I would like to know why 80 years after we got our first representatives in Parliament we are still two entities. Much of the distrust that is evident between MPs and the rest of the movement stems from what *is seen as the separation of the* PLP from the party."

Mr Dave Sutton (Bristol, *South-east CLP) moved an* amendment which said MPs, as a condition of nomination *as parliamentary candidates,* should sign an official declaration that they abide by and seek to implement party policies as set out in the manifesto.

He said it was a modest resolution which would clarify the relationship between the party and elected representatives. They wanted to see real democracy within the PLP.

*Mr Alex Kitson, party chair*man, said later that a vote on that amendment would be *taken early today.*

Mr Ernie Ross, MP for Dundee, West, said that if Labour MPs, when *in* power, found they could not carry out manifesto or conference policies they had to be *able* to go back and explain the reason to CLPs. He supported the Kilmarnock motion.

Mr George Cunningham, MP for Islington South and Finsbury, said that what was being suggested was that when the party conference had decided policy and when it had been put in the manifesto it had to be adopted and pursued without qualification. But what happened when there was a conflict between the two?

For example, in 1974 it had been a manifesto commitment, without qualification, to have an assembly in Wales. It was conference policy, it was NEC policy. But *those* MPs who opposed it insisted there should be a referendum and that had shown less than 12 per cent of the people were in favour.

"What is democratic in the situation? *Is it to follow the* conference policy despite the will of the people? *Or is it to* follow the will of the people?"

Mr Jack Turner (AUEW) supporting the Kilmarnock resolution, said his union disagreed with any remarks about MPs being lobby fodder. Had there been integration of the PLP before, there would have been consultation, dialogue and accountability, and past mistakes *could have been avoided.*

Mr Heffer, speaking for the NEC, asked that the resolution be remitted so there could be further discussion to get the relationship right. The NEC agreed with much of the Bristol resolution but wanted that, too, to be remitted for further talks.

Loudly cheered by delegates *during* his speech, Mr Heffer began by declaring how hard MPs worked. He himself had *worked in shipyards* and on building sites. "But I never worked so bloody hard as I did *when I became an MP,*" he asserted.

He did not know too many Labour MPs who were not full timers. He felt the right approach to them was "Let's talk to them".

He wanted defence policy carried out. He wanted the House of Lords abolished and an alternative socialist programme carried through. He wanted to see the PLP as the instrument carrying that *through. But every individual* could not be tied down to every conference resolution.

He used to attend conference when all resolutions were right-wing. Would anyone have expected comrades like Mr Foot and others to go back and be puppets to a decision they did not agree with?

Delegates laughed when Mr Heffer commented: "Nobody can say that my record in the Commons has not been one of consistent opposition to my own party leadership."

They did not want the PLP to be puppets but neither did they want conference resolutions ignored. That was why further discussions between the NEC and PLP were needed, to try to get the relationship right.

Mr Heffer was loudly cheered yet again when he asserted: "It may not be to the taste of everyone but I will be a rebel until my dying day. *I will fight for our policies when I think they are socialist* ones and I will oppose them when they are not."

Health service

Private practice 'a cancer'

Against the advice of the NEC the conference carried a resolution demanding the expansion of the National Health Service, the abolition of health service charges and of all private medicine, and public ownership of the pharmaceutical and medical supply industries.

The conference also voted for a massive and immediate campaign against private medicine and the development of a fully comprehensive health service, free at the time of need and financed from government funds.

Moving the first resolution, Mr John Ashton, an NHS consultant and a member of Southampton, Test, CLP, said that despite good value for money and strong commitment from most people in the NHS, the main problems had not been tackled.

"We are rapidly going back to the poor law and the workhouse", Mr Aston declared, "and to the days of the deserving and undeserving poor. There is a real prospect *that the construction industry* will be baled out only by the creation of a new generation of *workhouses and poor law* hospitals."

Private practice was a cancer *in the NHS, he said, to loud* cheers. In the past two years the carpetbaggers had moved in from America *and* were taking away staff trained at public expense. New NHS contracts gave every consultant the right to practise privately.

"Could Arthur Scargill's men dig a bit to do some private work at lunch time?", he asked, amid laughter.

Mr Albert Spanswick, general secretary of the Confereration of Health Service Employees, moving the second resolution, deplored what he called moves



Bernard Dix

to discriminate against ethnic *minorities seeking NHS treat*ment. It was wrong to impose charges on overseas visitors, *with demands for documentary* proof of identity and residence qualifications.

The NHS was still the best and the most positive way of producing health care for the *people.*

Mr Stevie Stevenson (EEPTU) said the Conservatives "will return us *to the bad old days of* the voluntary hospital, which staggered along with insufficient funds, inadequate resources and with overworked staff, of doctors and nurses who in their spare time had to stand on street corners rattling tin cans".

Mr Bernard Dix, speaking for the NEC, said the Government's strategy was that by the next general election 25 per cent of the health care would be delivered by private practice. It wanted to interlock the NHS and private practice in such a way that it would be difficult to unscramble it. Ultimately the Government wanted the whole of the NHS to be insurance-based, rather than tax-based.

"If Dr Gerard Vaughan did to patients as a doctor what he is doing to them as a minister he would be struck off the bloody register," Mr Dix said.

The conference also carried a resolution, on the advice of the NEC, committing the next Labour government to reduce the retirement aged to 60 for all and to ensure a realistic pension level.

But the conference remitted to the national executive for further consideration a resolu*tion calling for the immediate* repeal of Conservative social security legislation and urging *the NEC to set up a working* party to draw up a programme aimed at the elimination of *poverty by the establishment* of an adequate income maintenance system.

Europe

Delegates united against EEC

Delegates were urged to "unite against the Common Market" during a debate on the implications of withdrawing from the EEC and on a referendum on Britain's continued membership.

Also before the conference was the NEC policy statement *Withdrawal from the EEC.*

Mr Tony McWalter, of Hitchin, moved a resolution calling for a study of the consequences of withdrawal and for the publication of details of the legislative programme to effect that.

The EEC, he said, was committed to the philosophy of the free market and Labour should be resisting that. The free market was not much good for the poor.

Mr Bill Sirs, general secre*tary of the Iron and Steel* Trades Federation, moved a resolution urging that the party's next general election manifesto should include a pledge for a referendum on continued membership of the EEC.

There was no considered alternative to the policy of withdrawal, he said. The NEC statement was a mechanism for bringing Britain out. It was high-minded, but bankrupt on what to do after withdrawal. He *asked* if there had been a serious investigation of what Britain would do about its *trade after* 1985.

Mr John Silkin, MP for Deptford and former Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said it was six years since the last referendum on this issue and during that time he had never wavered in his opposition to the Common Market.

"There is only one referendum *we ought to be having on* the Common Market and that is the one we will have at the *general election. [Applause].* Let there be no doubt where the great Labour movement *stands on this issue.*"

The three major measures in Labour's alternative economic strategy, massively reaffirmed at the conference earlier in week, were import controls, public aid to industry and exchange controls to prevent capital leaving these shores. All were restricted under the Treaty of Rome.

On top of that there was the common agricultural policy which could not be reformed *in Brussels.* "Let us unite against the market today", he urged the delegates, amid loud *applause.*

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, said the economic argument for staying in the Community had been lost over and over again by marketeers. A referendum in a society dominated by a capitalist press and other media did not fulful any democratic role.

Lord Shinwell said he wished some of the speeches made *during the debate* had been made 12 years ago, when an irreparable blunder had been made. It would have saved the country a deal of trouble.

Defector brings his problems with him

By Roger Berthoud

The announcement last night of the defection to the Social Democrats of Dr Dickson Mabon, the Labour MP for Greenock and Port Glasgow, on Clydeside, is likely to lead to serious difficulties between the SDP and the Liberals.

The seat is one of the few in the country where they came second to a Labour rather than a Conservative opponent, and they do not want to make way for Dr Mabon as the alliance candidate.

Liberal traditions in the area go back to Sir Godfrey Collins's 26 years as Greenock's Liberal MP from 1910 to 1936. The Liberals ran the Inverclyde District Council, which has its seat in Greenock, from 1977 to 1980, and now have nine councillors, against 12 socialists.

There had been speculation in Greenock for some *months* about Dr Mabon's defection.

"It will be a Liberal candidate who *is fighting the seat at the next election*", Mr Max Hill, the local Liberal chairman, told me recently. "*A majority* of the Inverclyde Liberal Association members would *never accept Dickson Mabon* as an SDP candidate. Having fought him for 25 years, they *are deeply suspicious of him* as a career politician".

A Liberal candidate was *selected on September 9: Mr* Alan Blair, aged 42, a Greenock solicitor and leader of the Liberals on the Inverclyde council.

"I think I would be prepared to submit to selection by the SDP and Liberals together", he said, "and they would have to make up their minds. It would probably have to go to arbitration. I would abide by the decision." His party, however, might insist on a tougher approach.

The local Liberals believed that even if Dr Mabon had stayed with Labour they had a good chance, with SDP support, of winning the seat.

The Parliamentary Boundaries Commission have recommended that Port Glasgow, heavily industrial and a presumed Labour stronghold, should be sheared off the constituency's *eastern flank.*

Despite the rumours, Dr Mabon's move will have come as a surprise to his own constituency Labour Party. "Dr Mabon has made it very clear to the party that he will not join the SDP and not leave the party", his (part-time) agent, Mrs Mary McEwan, told me.

Sir Simpson Stephenson, leader of the Labour councillors on Inverclyde District Council, felt he had been a good constituency MP. "He has shown he has close relations with both industrialists and unions, and he holds regular surgeries in Greenock and Port Glasgow."

Opinion diverged locally on *whether Dr Mabon had a strong* personal following: The Liberals believed he did not; *some socialists* believed he did. What is certain is that Dr Mabon has not inspired anything more *than* grudging respect, untinged by affection among his longtime opponents, the *Liberals,* with whom he may now have to work.

The Tribunites

Best mates at odds in foyer of the Grand

By Philip Webster

The Tribunite Left were seething yesterday over the vitriolic attack on them by Mrs Margaret Beckett, one of the Bennites ousted from the national executive committee, at a rally organised by the *Tribune* newspaper on Wednesday night at which much of the pent up bitterness of the past week surfaced.

With Mr Neil Kinnock, who had *publicly* announced he would not support Mr Benn sitting alongside her, Mrs Beckett *a former under secre*tary of state for education, launched an astonishing diatribe *against the abstainers whom she* blamed for costing Mr Benn the election.

Later, in the foyer of the Grand Hotel, she was involved in a public row with Miss Joan *Lestor,* MP for Eton and Slough, another prominent Left wing abstainer.

Miss Lestor was particularly upset because, when she resigned as under secretary for *education in 1976 over educa*tion cuts, it was Mrs Beckett who replaced her.

And yesterday after Mrs Beckett had repeated her criticisms in a radio interview, Miss *Lestor* issued an angry statement saying: "I will not take lessons in Left wing unity *from Margaret Beckett.* She was the person who went into the 1976 Labour government to *implement the cuts over which* I had resigned."

Mrs Beckett later said: "I will accept from any colleague criticism of my record. It is perfectly fair for people to judge all of us on our actions. I think we should all be content to be so judged." She added that as far as she was concerned she and Miss Lestor were "still mates."

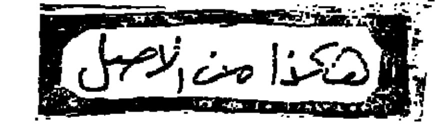
The organisers of the *Tribune* rally were furious at Mrs Beckett for upsetting the traditional revivalist tone that *the occasion usually engenders.* In today's issue of *Tribune* Mr Richard Clements, the editor, *writes that Labour will emerge* from the conference divided and bewildered and advises it against indulging in "an orgy of mutual recrimination."

Mr Kinnock, who had expected a rough ride at the rally was greeted with shouts of "Judas" and "apologise." Delegates yesterday were considering the implications of Mr Benn's rally speech and an interview in yesterday's *Morning Star* in which he floated the idea of reviving the old Labour Representations Committee, the organization which led to the creation of the party.

He and his backers are anxious to extend the rank and file mobilizing committee, which ran his deputy election campaign, into the PLP, not as a formal organization but as an umbrella group bringing the parliamentary, rank and file and trade union activists together. They expect it to take Tribune group MPs although the Tribune group would survive.

Mr Reg Race, MP for Haringey Wood Green, explained to a fringe meeting in *Brighton* last night that the new organization would link MPs, *constituency* parties and the trade unions. The Tribune group, he said had taken the view that it should not get involved *in extra parliamentary* activities. "That is not a position we can accept any more. We have *to* have an organization which is capable of ensuring that can reverse the NEC elections *next year, invite the* leadership or the deputy leadership if necessary and get the necessary two thirds conference majority on issues like unilateral nuclear disarmament." He saw the Tribune group as surviving as nothing more than a talking shop which, he said, was all it was at present.

Left wing MPs last night were sceptical of the support it could attract. It would look for its membership to the 32 MPs who nominated Mr Benn for the deputy leadership and the other *39 who supported him but many* of them said that they would not countenance the idea, as it *would obviously mean reducing* the influence of the Tribune group.





Power imbalance deplored by Commonwealth

From David Watts, Melbourne, Oct 1

The Commonwealth heads of government looked at the world power balance today and did not like what they saw. Starting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, a string of speakers deplored the growing imbalance of power between East and West.

The voice of non-alignment was strangely muted and it was left to Mrs Indira Ghandi, the Indian Prime Minister, to appeal to the Commonwealth to play a mediative role between the superpowers. India, she said, "had no wish to be implicated in cold war alignments" and implicitly attacked the Americans "for massive, externally-funded and encouraged militarization in our neighbourhood".

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's Prime Minister, however, reminded her of the varying quality of non-alignment by pointing to the large arms deal she signed with the Soviet Union last year.

The issue of rugby and sporting ties with South Africa refused to go away, as Mr Robert Muldoon, a strong opponent of Soviet expansionism, vigorously defended himself over the Springbok tour of New Zealand.

President Nyerere of Tanzania, apparently satisfied with Mr Muldoon's explanation signalled to the black African states that the subject should now be left to Canberra and an informal weekend of contacts between the heads of state. Few will want to take it any further and the African interest must now shift to Namibia.

Mr Muldoon said the removal of the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting from Auckland in response to the Springbok tour had shaken his confidence in the group: "For an organization which has dealt with any number of delicate subjects without recourse to coercion or the abandoning of consensus, the arbitrary transfer was an unprecedented decision. Does it mean we are moving, perhaps unwittingly, to coercion, to the veto and the weighted majority?"

Noting that in a free society there would be some who would make a wrong choice, Mr Muldoon reminded the Commonwealth leaders of New Zealand's strong commitment to the abolition of the apartheid system in South Africa and directed their attention to the heart of the Southern African issue — Namibia.

"Were the United Nations to take action to impose economic sanctions on South Africa, New Zealand would go along with the decision, despite our general uncertainty about the effectiveness of sanctions as a method of bringing about positive change" he said.

There were no diplomatic links with South Africa, he said, and emphasized that Wellington placed much greater importance on developing links with the Commonwealth's African countries. "I must ask therefore whether the Commonwealth's proper and commendable focus on Africa has not become blurred?"

Mr Muldoon's characteristically muscular defence appears to have impressed President Nyerere at least. Mr Muldoon, he said, tried hard to prevent the Springbok tour and he hoped he would have more success in the future.

But as Mr Muldoon acquitted himself at the Commonwealth dock, the British were moving privately to head off any possible embarrassment over a proposed college rugby visit to Britain by a Durban side.

The heads of government were uniformly worried about the growth of Soviet influence

The eloquent Mr Lee saw one factor emerging from a complex picture of world-wide power struggle. "An ongoing Darwinism between two competing social, economic and military systems".

But Soviet superiority in the production of weaponry could be cut down if America and Western Europe "can cut down on the good life, can trim down their welfare and social security programmes. . . . And if neither side can use force to make easy gains, the next 10 to 12 years will provide convincing and conclusive evidence which system is superior in providing their peoples with security, well-being and personal freedoms", he added.

Mrs Thatcher saw the world's problems from a more complex, historical viewpoint. Starting with Indian independence, she saw potential disorder springing from four basic causes: historical conflicts, such as those in Southern Africa; East-West tension; the economic crisis and extremism.

She asked the Commonwealth leaders to examine in each area the conflicts root causes before trying to seek cures. But she ended on an optimistic note, looking to the large number of newly independent states as forces for peace and stability.

Mrs Ghandi saw little room for optimism. Efforts to reduce tension, she said, had been overtaken by confrontation, containment and rearmament. The cost of a single intercontinental ballistic missile could irrigate three million acres or feed 50 million children.

Afghanistan was the victim of a trial of strength between the superpowers and the only way out of the impasse was a negotiated settlement meeting the concerns of all the parties, she said.

Come aboard smile from the Queen greeting guests to the royal yacht

Kuwaitis accuse Iran of jet strikes

Kuwait, Oct 1.—Kuwait said Iranian aircraft attacked and set fire to one of its oil installations today, but an Iranian spokesman denied the accusation.

Mr Abdel-Aziz Husain, the Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, said that an oil gathering centre north of Kuwait City had been partly destroyed, but without casualties.

Witnesses said the fire was still raging 10 hours after the attack.

A spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry in Tehran—contacted by telephone from London—said: "We strongly deny this. Such an (Iranian) attack on Kuwaiti territory did not take place." Kuwait lies at the head of the Gulf, close to battlefields in the year-old war between Iran and Iraq.

Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, two of Kuwait's partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council, denounced the alleged attack.

Mr Husain said that after an emergency Cabinet meeting Dr Ali Shams Ardakani, the Iranian Ambassador, was summoned and handed a protest note. Dr Ardakani told reporters that news of the raid had surprised his Government. "I don't have any confirmation . . . It doesn't fit our policy", he said.

Kuwait has accused Iran of three air attacks on a Kuwaiti customs post on the border with Iraq, all of them denied by Iran. Oil experts said that any reduction in output as a result of the raid would have a limited impact on the world market.—Reuter.

The Iranian exiles

Rajavi's plans to topple Khomeini

By Edward Mortimer

Mr Masud Rajavi, the exiled leader of Iran's leftist People's Mujahidin guerrilla organization, said on Wednesday that a "provisional government of the Democratic Islamic Republic of Iran" had been formed by his organization with Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the former president, who is also in exile.

Mr Rajavi, who was named prime minister by Mr Bani-Sadr when they arrived in France together after fleeing from Iran at the end of July, did not name the members of the government, but gave details of its programme, which he said had been signed by Mr Bani-Sadr and himself. In it, he said: "Political power will stem from the people instead of from Khomeini."

In other words, the doctrine of velayat-e fagih, or guardianship of the jurist, under which Ayatollah Khomeini has made himself effectively the supreme ruler, in the present constitution, will be abolished, with the government and president being chosen by "the true representatives of the nation".

The programme also promises equality for men and women, the banning of "censorship, repression and torture", the disbandment of "Khomeini's committees, courts and revolutionary guards", and the recognition of freedom of thought and expression as "inviolable rights".

His own position and that of Mr Bani-Sadr in the provisional government would be temporary. He hoped that they would "soon be able to topple the regime of Khomeini which in the name of Islam does not even refrain from the execution of small children".

Mr Rajavi and Mr Bani-Sadr were given political asylum in France on the understanding that they would not indulge in political activity, a condition which they are plainly disregarding

They are following the precedent set by Ayatollah Khomeini himself, who at one point during his exile in France was solemnly reminded of the conditions of asylum by an official of the Quai d'Orsay. But he continued to issue frequent calls for the overthrow of the Shah.

France does not usually enforce the conditions rigorously unless public order is disturbed or French interests are threatened.

Officials expressed concern about Mr Bani-Sadr's statements just after his arrival in France, when it seemed these might provoke retaliation against French nationals in Iran.

But since the French nationals were evacuated, France seems to have written off her relations with the present regime in Iran, and hopes for better ones with its hypothetical successor.

Iran's opposition, page 12

IRAN'S NEW COMMANDER

Tehran, Oct. 1 — Ayatollah Khomeni, the Iranian leader, today named General Ghassem Ali Zahir-Nejad, Army Commander-in-Chief, as head of the armed forces in succession to General Valli Fallahi who was killed in Tuesday's air crash.

General Zahir Nejad's army responsibilities would be taken over by Colonel Sayad Chirazi, forces commander in Eastern Iran.—AFP.

Three fight Walesa for leadership

From Denis Taylor, Gdansk, Oct 1

Mr Lech Walesa is being challenged by three rivals for the chairmanship of Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union. This became clear when the deadline for candidates for the post expired today.

The new leader will be elected here by delegates to the first national congress of solidarity. Most observers expect Mr Walesa to fend off the challenge in spite of the criticisms levelled at him this week for what is seen by some as high-handed tactics in reaching a compromise agreement with the authorities on the key issue of workers' self-management.

The critics claim that he and two praesidium colleagues went against a decision calling for a national referendum on the right of factory workers to appoint and dismiss their managers.

The best known of Mr Walesa's challengers is Mr Andrzej Gwiazda, who was one of the organizers of the strikes which broke out in this Baltic port in August, 1980. Mr Gwiazda, who is aged 45 and an electronics engineer, is seen by the authorities as a tough and clever negotiator.

The issues he has been involved in since becoming one of the leading activists in the free trade union movement include the registration of Solidarity and the Bydgoszcz crisis, started by a police assault on Solidarity members.

When a delegation from Solidarity's national coordinating commission took upon itself to suspend the strike called in protest over the police assault without referring back to the commission, Mr Gwiazda wanted to resign as deputy chairman of this body. He claimed that undemocratic practices were being introduced. But Mr Walesa refused to let him stand down.

In spite of his radical image, Mr Gwiazda has shown a penchant for pragmatism. He took the more moderate side in the working party which produced two versions of a draft on Solidarity's relationship with the Communist Party. It was this view which prevailed when the union's programme was drawn up for discussion at this congress.

He once said of Solidarity: "We do not lead society. It leads us. It dictates the way of settling conflicts too."

The most radical of the challengers is Mr Jan Rulewski, from Bydgoszcz. He is 37 and found himself in trouble with the authorities at an early age. He spent four years in detention for deserting from the Army. He then went to the Romet metal works in his native town and graduated as a part-time student, from a college of engineering.

He led the strike at the Romet plant in August, 1980, and was one of the three Solidarity members injured in the Bydgoszcz police attack. Mr Rulewski, who took part in talks with the Government on the rule of law, is regarded by officials as an uncompromising negotiator. He has been highly critical of Mr Walesa's moderate line.

The third challenger is Mr Marian Jurczyk, seen by observers as occupying the middle ground. After being one of the leaders of the food protests in Szczecin in 1970, Mr Jurczyk stepped into the forefront again as head of the Szczecin inter-factory strike committee last year. This summer, he was elected chairman of the Szczecin branch of Solidarity.

Speakers in the economic debate on Solidarity's programme being considered by the congress emphasized that food production was the chief problem facing Poland.

☐ Mr Zbigniew Madej, a Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic affairs, today blamed the lack of union cooperation for the blunted effects of the Government efforts to overcome Poland's economic crisis. (Dessa Trevisan writes from Warsaw).

Korchnoi makes first move

From Alan Hamilton
Merano, Oct 1

The long-awaited battle for the world chess championship between the holder, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union and the challenger, Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland, opened here today in an atmosphere of calm after the ritual preliminaries of name-calling and political posturing which have coloured the last few days.

Officials of Fide, the international governing body of chess, expect that between 25 and 30 games will be required to decide the championship. In Baguio City in the Philippines in 1978, it took Karpov 32 games and three months to snatch a closely fought victory from Korchnoi.

At exactly 5 pm the chief arbiter, Señor Paul Klein of Ecuador, stepped forward and started the clock. Korchnoi, who had drawn white from Karpov's left hand during the opening ceremony on Wednesday night, took off his glasses and moved queen's bishop's pawn two spaces forwards.

Five moves flashed across the board in three minutes; but once the photographers had been herded out of the hall the pace slowed and the two players began to take a serious interest in their game.

Suddenly play stopped and Karpov sat for a full 25 minutes contemplating his next move. He apparently realized that the game was heading towards the position of a recent match against Hort of Czechoslovakia, which Karpov lost.

Korchnoi rose from his chair and casually strolled around the stage.

After the first eight moves, the two players had identical positions as in the first game of their Philippines confrontation. That game ended in a draw after 18 moves, and experts here said play appeared to be leading to the same result.

In the front row, separated by a wide gangway, sat the two players' delegations, their advisers and seconds. Korchnoi's party, indeed the entire hall, was dominated by the priestess-like figure of Miss Victoria Sheppard, an American and member of the Ananda Marga sect, wearing a bright orange hooded garment

IN BRIEF

Big reshuffle in Ghana

Accra.—Three Cabinet Ministers, four regional ministers and two deputies have been replaced in Ghana in a Government reshuffle, the second that President Hilla Limann has carried out since coming to power in 1979 after eight years of military rule.

The Cabinet ministers dropped were Mr Francis Buah (Education), Mr M. P. Ansah (Industries) and Mr E. K. Andah (Youth and Rural Development).

Carlo Ponti accused

Washington.—Carlo Ponti, the Italian film producer, and two associates have been accused by the Securities and Exchange Commission of defrauding investors in several American film production companies.

China's Day

Peking.—China celebrated its thirty-second National Day by demanding more hard work from its citizens and calling for a positime response to its nine-point plan for reunification with Taiwan, while the Nationalists on Taiwan said China must first abandon communism.

Steelmen strike

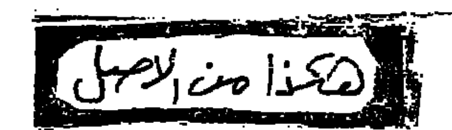
Brussels.—About 30,000 steel workers in the depressed south Belgian towns of Liège and Charleroi began a 24-hour strike in protest against what they consider inadequate government support for loss-making steel works.

Wheelchair victory

Miss Denise McQuade, aged 33, who is paralysed from the waist down, sat on the steps of a bus for seven hours until the New York Transportation Authority agreed to operate immediately the wheelchair lifts installed in several buses instead of waiting for at least a week.

Jail protest ending

Madrid.—A hunger strike in Spanish prisons seemed to be ending after most prisoners turned up for breakfast, official sources said. Some detainees were still fasting in Málaga, Cádiz and other smaller jails.



Canadian party ends support for constitution plan

From Our Correspondent, Ottawa, Oct 1

After a caucus meeting lasting several hours longer than scheduled, the New Democratic Party yesterday withdrew its unconditional support of the Federal Government's constitutional package.

Mr Ed Broadbent, the party leader, said the party would not vote with the Government unless a final attempt was made to negotiate with the provinces.

While the majority Liberal Government would not be endangered by an unfavourable vote by the party, its support is important because of its strength in western Canada, where the Liberals gained only two of 77 parliamentary seats.

Mr Broadbent said his party had changed its stance because of the Supreme Court's ruling that unanimity among all provinces was not required for constitutional change and the further judgment that the present plan violated conventions.

The decision has reunited the party. The party's four Saskatchewan MPs who voted against the party and the Government, said they were happy with the change of attitude.

Although a strong supporter for inclusion of a charter of rights, Mr Broadbent would not speculate on how the party would respond if the charter were dropped in favour of consensus for the quick patriation of the British North America Act and the amending formula.

He would not include Quebec in any consensus because Mr Rene Levesque, the Premier had shown little interest in returning to the bargaining table.

Meanwhile, the Quebec National Assembly started a debate on the resolution condemning the federal Government for going ahead with proposals that would "decrease the powers of Quebec" and impair its rights without its consent.

The special session heard Mr Levesque and Mr Claude Ryan, the Liberal leader, use the same type of language in condemning Ottawa. Mr Ryan said that the "defence of Quebec's legislative powers" was at stake.

Mr Levesque said his government would be prepared to continue to pass laws contrary to a federal charter of rights because there was no question of Quebec evacuating any field of jurisdiction.

He was condemned by Mr Jean Chretien, the Justice Minister, who described him as a "sometime Liberal" who, in 1976, had advocated the election of the Parti Quebecois while editor of a strongly pro-Quebec newspaper.

Mr Bill Bennett, the Premier of British Columbia, this year's chairman of the Premier's Conference, was continuing his visits to provincial capitals, discussing the possibility of a return to the conference table with Mr Angus Maclean of Prince Edward Island and Mr Brian Peckford of Newfoundland.

Mr Bennett said that there appeared to be new grounds for believing the deadlock could be ended at the conference table.

Trudeau prepares to meet the challenge head on

From David Watts, Melbourne, Oct 1

For a man facing the political crisis of his career, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, is remaining remarkably calm.

While opposition to his plans to bring home the Canadian Constitution gathers momentum, Mr Trudeau is going about the business of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting with public aplomb.

But in private he is spending much of his time on the telephone to Ottawa working on the strategy to meet head on the political challenges.

He had lunch with the Queen today and dinner with other leaders on the royal yacht Britannia last night. There was little chance for privacy, but it is thought that he made good use of a few minutes alone with the Queen at lunch time today to discuss the return of the British North America Act to Canada.

He is determined to go through with it despite the New Democratic Party's move and hints from the Premier of Quebec that he may call a referendum on the plan.

Many other leaders would have scurried home to deal with such a threat. But he intends to stay until the end of the meeting and visit Fiji before he faces the Canadian political pandemonium.

Minister starts gold rush on Bourse

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Oct 1

Just before six yesterday evening, M Laurent Fabius, the Minister for the Budget, was filling in time and nervously casting sidelong glances at his watch during the press conference at which he announced the assorted turns of the screw of the first Socialist budget France has produced in 23 years.

The explosive novelty of the wealth tax, one of the great novelties of this moralizing budget, has somewhat worn off: it has been the centre of controversy for weeks. But M Fabius had another far more secret weapon up his sleeve.

Punctually at six, after enumerating the means the Government would employ to combat tax evasion, that "social scourge". He announced with some solemnity: "That is why a decree will be published in the *Journal Official* tomorrow suppressing the anonimity of all gold transactions."

The effect was immediate and spectacular. The conference was suddenly a hubbub. And the Government had effectively started a panic among tens of thousands of hoarders, big and small, who have, through many decades of inflation, uncertainty and war, put their faith and their savings in gold.

"Silence is no longer golden" was the headline of the leftist *Liberation*, which found some malign pleasure in the emotion produced by the Budget Minister's announcement. He had broken one of the great taboos of French political and economic life,

Logically, he was right. How could a wealth tax be effective, if Frenchmen could continue to keep a substantial part of their wealth in the form of Napoleons, bars, and ingots, under their mattresses, in their socks or in safe deposits?

But logic has nothing to do with psychology, as M Giscard d'Estaing discovered to his cost last May. And if the Government's intention with this budget was not only to "moralize taxation" but restore confidence in its husbandry, nothing could be more calculated to undermine it.

To soften the pill, M Fabius explained this morning that Frenchmen would not be required to declare their holdings in gold — only their transactions. But ingenious Frenchmen were already beginning to devise means of deflecting the wily minister's measures.



Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, with General Frederick Kroesen, Commander of the United States Army in Europe, who was recently attacked by terrorists in Heidelberg as he drove to work.

Explanation for banning of journalist demanded

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Oct 1

Foreign correspondents in South Africa today demanded a prompt explanation from the Government for its decision to expel Miss Cynthia Stevens, a Johannesburg — based reporter of the Associated Press. This is the second case in a month in which the South African authorities have taken action against an American journalist.

On monday, Mr Nathan Gibson, Johannesburg bureau chief of United Press International is to appear in court on charges under the Defence Act after a story he wrote 15 months ago about troop movements during disturbances by black strikers. He faces a heavy fine or five years jail if convicted.

Mr Jonathan Kapstein, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents Association of Southern Africa said today that both the Gibson case and the expulsion of Miss Stevens were ominous developments for the foreign press corps in South Africa.

Miss Stevens has been given 14 days to leave South Africa, after being denied accreditation since March; but has not been told why she must go. An official of the Department of Internal Affairs said it was not its policy to give explanations of such decisions.

The FCA executive said today that it believed Miss Stevens was entitled to an explanation for her expulsion even if there can be no appeal against an administrative decision.

It said that it deplored the decision and urged the Government to give an explanation without delay. It was also asking for a meeting with either Mr R F Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, or Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of the Interior, to discuss this and other matters concerning foreign correspondents in South Africa.

□ **Karachi:** A military court has sentenced a senior Pakistani journalist who acted as spokesman for Mrs Bhutto, widow of Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the executed former Prime Minister to a year's jail and ten lashes.

Mr Irsgay Rao, was the chief executive of *Musawat*, the former Prime Minister's newspaper published in Karachi and banned by the military regime. He was also chief editor of the pro-left Urdu language weekly *Al-Fatah*.

□ **Luanda:** Herr Ivo Ursic, a West German television journalist is to be quickly expelled from Angola, the ruling MPLA party's information department said today (AFP reports).

Senate vote against Unita ban

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 1

The United States Senate has voted to repeal a ban on Government aid to Unita guerrillas in Angola, in a move which threatens to complicate the Administration's strained relations with black Africa.

The repeal of the amendment prohibiting such aid can still be blocked in the House of Representatives, where the Foreign Affairs committee recently voted for retention of the ban.

There is also a strong chance that the $5,800m (£3,200m) foreign aid Bill, to which the amendment is attached, will not even reach the House floor. If this happened the foreign aid programmed would be extended at current levels and there would be no legislative vehicle this year to enact repeal of the amendment.

It is known as the Clark amendment after former Senator Dick Clark and was adopted in 1976 after it was disclosed that the Ford Administration was secretly aiding Mr Jonas Savimbi's Unita and Mr Holden Roberto's FNLA forces.

10 years at the top

The boss who thrives on Nato flak

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 1

Dr Joseph Luns, the Secretary-General of Nato, tells the story about his granddaughter with obvious pride and joy. "My grandfather does no work". She apparently told someone. "He does no work because he is the boss".

"The boss" has now been in charge of organizing the defence of the West for 10 years. Whatever his granddaughter may think, it involves a great deal of work. Travel and general mental torment on a scale which would deter many younger men but which Dr Luns gives every appearance of relishing.

At 70 years old the shoulders are a bit stooped, but he prowls around the endless corridors of Nato with a loping stride which can leave retainers breathless in his wake. From a distance his height, plucked moustache and creased face give the impression of a reincarnated De Gaulle charging forward.

He has his critics, who think him too old too uncertain and too erratic to be left in charge of the alliance. He does not share their viewpoint. He meets the inevitable question of his impending retirement readily enough.

"I will retire one day, but then I will die one day, too", he says. "If I were to retire I would give very long-term notice to the governments, and I haven't given it yet. And if I had given it I wouldn't tell you".

In the course of his term at Nato he says he has seen a real change in the emphasis of the alliance, switching from the military to the consultative process. It was a change he believed was already under way when he took the job, but which he encouraged.

That encouragement was given by the way he tackled the job, constantly meeting the heads of all the missions and developing a real dialogue. He has made himself into a trusted go-between, stitching the alliance together.

His guiding philosophy has remained unchanged since he was given the job by acclaim in 1971. "I hoped to give Nato strong enough leadership and policies and to do what I could to keep up the military posture of Nato. The prime aim has been to keep the peace".

He will not have it that the alliance is in any form of disarray although he admits it is going through a very difficult period.

"When I came to office there was not one member who disputed the absolute necessity to have a nuclear deterrent in order to preserve peace. Now it is being contested by very vociferous minorities in the United Kingdom, The Netherlands and Germany, and that poses problems".

He sees them as no more than problems because the governments involved have yet to follow such "disruptive and dangerous ideas".

For the moment it is his priority to head off these ideas. In a speech in London, he warned that there was "a graver risk than perhaps ever before that the divergencies this time might lead to divisions within the alliance that could prove exceedingly difficult to mend".

He was, however, optimistic that the permanent values of the West could be mutually seen as being more enduring than the divergencies. Oddly enough, he says that his greatest worry is not working out how to outmanoeuvre the Soviet Union — that, he seems to take in his lengthy stride. Neither is he over-worried about keeping harmony within the alliance.

His greatest concern, he says, is making staff appointments within Nato. He takes the final decision on all senior appointments and more than a passing interest in recruitment even to clerical grades.

The abuse he has received during his term in office has not been from the Kremlin, unilateralists or pacifists, but from angry governments within the alliance, infuriated that one of their candidates for a job has been passed over.

The battle to succeed him threatens to be one of the more deadly fought within Nato.



Dr Luns: Still fighting to keep the peace

Schmidt clashes with Brandt over peace rally

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 1

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Willy Brandt, West Germany's two top Social Democratic leaders, have clashed head on over plans for a big peace demonstration.

The party is divided and the latest rifts come on top of serious election losses for the SPD and growing speculation over a possible break-up of the Social Democratic — Free Democratic coalition.

The demonstration in Bonn on Saturday week is against the neutron bomb and Nato plans to station new missiles in Europe. It is expected to attract at least 100,000 people from all over West Germany and neighbouring countries and is the first of a series planned by European pacifists in Amsterdam, London, Rome and Paris and culminating in Brussels on December 6, the eve of the Nato Council meeting.

The Chancellor and right-wing members of his party are incensed that the demonstration is being supported by their own youth movement, the Jusos, and that leading SPD and FDP left-wingers are among the speakers.

They fear that it will lead to riots and strengthen the impression of rampant pacifism and anti-Americanism in the two ruling parties.

At a party meeting which the SPD had tried to hush up, Herr Schmidt called the demonstration a "declaration of battle against the Government" and criticized what he saw as Herr Brandt's failure to keep the party united behind the Chancellor's policies.

Herr Brandt, who has resisted pressure to appeal to SPD members not to take part in the demonstration, stuck to his argument that the party should try to absorb the young people in the peace movement and not turn its back on them. He underlined this with a thinly veiled threat to resign.

Forty-eight Social Democratic members of Parliament have signed a statement supporting the demonstration and several have said they plan to attend.

The SPD is accustomed to dissent in its ranks but this time nerves are frayed after the party losses in the Lower Saxony local elections earlier in the week.

The SPD dropped from 44.9 per cent to 36.9 per cent of the vote and lost many strongholds while the Christian Democrats gained an absolute majority with 50.2 per cent. The Free Democrats remained roughly stationary with 6.4 per cent while the Ecological "Green" Party won 3.2 per cent.

Rumours are rife in Bonn that the Free Democrats are preparing a possible switch to a coalition with the Christian Democrats in 1982 or 1983 but they deny this.

Battle of the Bolshoi

Soviet ballet brought to book

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct 1

The cover looks harmless enough: details from a Degas painting of a ballet class. But the short history of classical ballet has caused such an artistic and political furore that the head of the publishing house has been dismissed, all remaining copies withdrawn from sale and senior party officials again drawn into the feuding that has engulfed the Soviet ballet world.

Ballet is the most politicized of all the performing arts in the Soviet Union. And as the standard bearer of Russian culture and prestige at home and abroad, the mighty Bolshoi Ballet is meant to be above reproach. So when a leading Soviet critic voiced in print the widespread disquiet over the ballet's stale repertoire, conservative approach, dictatorial direction and lack of exciting new choreography — there was bound to be trouble.

The book, "Divertissement — the Fate of Classical Ballet", is a series of illustrated essays on the development of Russian ballet. But it has some harsh things to say about the man today responsible for upholding and developing the traditions of the 205-year-old Bolshoi company: Yuri Grigorovich, the brilliant, austere, autocratic chief choreographer and artistic director.

Things have been festering at the Bolshoi for several years as criticisms of the 54-year-old director increased. They ranged from accusations of favouritism and petty blacklisting of promising dancers he disliked, to the more fundamental ones that Grigorvich, in spite of his many triumphs over the past 17 years, was stifling the Bolshoi with a lack of innovation and squandering the huge company's many talents.

Grigorvich, who appears to be going through an artistic crisis, has been bitterly criticized by several leading members of the company.

At a stormy meeting in October, 1979, however, Grigorovich faced his critics and reasserted his authority. The Soviet cultural ministry backed him up, ordered an end to all further squabbling, and a truce was arranged.

Against such a background, therefore, the criticisms by Vadim Gayevsky, the respected author of "Divertissment", have an added piquancy and were taken as another challenge to Grigorovich — one which the authorities feared would start the battle again.

Gayevsky's principal charges are that Grigorovich has produced little of worth since "Legend of Love", a ballet that established his reputation in the early 1960s and his staging of "The nutcracker". But the book also calls his lyrics "undanceable", and while acknowledging him as an innovator, asks whether he really carries on the classical tradition.

More serious charges are made about Soviet choreography as a whole. Mr Gayevsky considers that there was no choreographer of any stature before Mr Grigorovich from the 1930s until the 1950s, and that in effect this post was vacant.



Maya Plisetskaya: Prima ballerina with influence

He praises individual dancers — Plisetskaya, Vasiliev and Maximova and Natalia Bessmertnova, who is Mr Girgorovich's wife —. but suggests their achievements are independent of any overall direction or choreographic skill. By contrast, he holds up the examples of the Western choreographers Bjart and Balanchine, whose work is praised as vital and innovative.

Such criticisms might seem fair comment, and are certainly not new, but the response was immediate and outraged.

In a long attack, *Sovietskaya Kultura*, representing the official viewpoint, accused Mr Gayevsky of denigrating all the achievements of Soviet ballet in the past 50 years, of tendentiously contrasting the heights of American ballet with the traditionalism of the Soviet scene, of belittling Mr Grigorovich's best known ballet *Spartacus*, which has received lavish official praise because of its suitable ideological message.

What clearly angered the authorities was the public mention of disquiet in the company. The book coyly refers to conflicts of personalities within the company, but the author professes ignorance of the details. This mention alone is unacceptable.

Mr Grigorovich's position could be protected only by presenting the attacks on him as an attack on the whole company and by implication on the cultural authorities who had awarded state prizes to artists criticized or ignored in the book.

He took the matter to the party's central committee, and reprisal was swift. The director of the Iskustvo publishing house, who had authorized the book, was dismissed and all remaining copies of the 25,000 printed were called in after a few days. Mr Gayevsky appears not to have suffered but he will probably never be published again.

Spanish employers angered by state subsidy for unions

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct 1

Spain's influential Confederation of Employers' Organizations (CEOE) has announced that it is withdrawing from the tripartite pact to fight unemployment that it signed last June with the Government and the trade unions.

It took this step after the Government released yesterday details of next year's budget, which includes provision of 800m pesetas (£4.4m) for the trade union's social activities.

The move, which has gone down very badly in government circles, is seen here as a futher attempt by the employer's organization to put pressure on the administration of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to move to the right in preparation for the next general election.

Señor Carlos Ferrer, president of CEOE, publicly advised the ruling party last month to abandon its "Ambiguous" centrist positions.

The Prime Minister worked hard to persuade industrialists and bankers of the political importance of reaching agreement with the unions. In return for low wage increases next year, in all probability below the rate of inflation, some 350,000 new jobs would be created in the public and private sector.

The affront to Señor Calvo Sotelo represents a victory for the hardliners within CEOE who, have recently insisted on taking an increasingly challenging political stand.

The subsidy to the unions is evidently only a pretext for a further demonstration against the Government, though admittedly the budget also signals a higher than expected public sector borrowing requirement and higher company taxes.

There were frequent calls for the Government to resign when protesters voiced their anger over the adulterated cooking oil scandal in the streets here last night. An estimated 50,000 people marched in protest demanding heavy sentences for those responsible for the fraud.

In spite of Government denials, Dr Antonio Borregon, the director of the National Food and Nutrition Centre, today insisted that certain cheap wines here contain a preservative which is poisonous. He was involved in a public polemic with Spain's newly appointed Secretary of State for Consumer Affairs.

Victims in wheel chairs and black-clad relatives of those who died in the cooking oil tragedy headed the march which was called by the Socialist and Communist trade unions. The official death toll from the oil is now nearing 150, but 1,000 people are still in hospital.

Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist Leader, has meanwhile addressed a letter to party members urging them to display maturity and not to react emotionally to attacks which, he says, are part of a "dirty propaganda war,"

US warned of threat to Sudan

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Oct 1

Vice-President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt left today for hastily arranged consultations in Washington with President Ronald Reagan and Administration officials over Sudan's complaints of Libyan bombing raids on its frontier villages.

During three days of talks he will seek American assistance for Sudan and Egypt to confront possible Libyan subversion.

Although Mr Mubarak would only say his visit was "urgent and important", General Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, the Egyptian Defence Minister, said it was related to events in Sudan. Egypt believed that the Libyans, with Soviet backing, were going to "try to push across" the Sudan-Chad frontier "in order to divert attention from something the Soviets may be going to do in Poland".

The minister added that Libya was "reinforcing its troops in Chad and training mercenaries, including Sudanese, to send them to Kordofan and Darfur" (two border Sudanese provinces). The plan was to create unrest in the areas to allow the Libyans to send in their troops."

General Abu Ghazala's remarks to reporters, soon after he saw off Mr Mubarak, came a day after President Anwar Sadat declared that Egypt would retaliate fiercely if Libya initiated any hostilities against Sudan. Egypt and Sudan, which share the river Nile, are also linked in a common defence pact.

Sudan announced this week that Soviet-built Libyan MiGs had bombed several frontier towns and villages in 19 days of hostilities which started on September 10. The Sudanese said that a long with Chadian guerillas, they had shot down one of two Libyan aircraft on September 16.

General Abu Ghazala, describing the situation along the frontier as "serious", said Vice-President Mubarak would seek American military assistance for the Sudan, including anti-aircraft missiles.

"Sudan is in bad shape. They need help", he said.

Sudan is Africa's biggest state, strategically located with frontiers on seven African countries and long shores along the Red Sea, where many Western oil tankers pass.

Right-wing vitriol hits Duarte

From Our Correspondent San Salvador, Oct 1

Right-wing political groups in El Salvador have launched a vitriolic campaign against President José Napoleón Duarte aimed at undermining his credibility during his visit to the United States.

The intensity of their campaign, as well as its timing has provoked widespread dismay among American officials here who fear that American political strategy may be about to go the same way as its military strategy and question whether it will be possible or worthwhile, to press ahead with elections scheduled for next March.

President Duarte, a Christian Democrat who heads a junta of civilian and military figures, has been visiting the United States to reassure American opinion that his government is in control.

His visit coincided with a hardening of congressional opinion in Washington against the Reagan Administration's commitment to El Salvador.

The local right wing, using private sector business groups as cover, took advantage of the President's absence to launch a campaign against him which reached a climax with a rally in San Salvador on Saturday where speaker after speaker attacked the Government's performance.

Preparations for the rally were given front page treatment in San Salvador's two principal newspapers throughout last week while only scant attention was paid to President Duarte's activities, including meeting with President Reagan.

Incensed officials at the American Embassy here protested to the editors of the two newspapers, both of them right wingers; but to no avail and the only way President Duarte was able to secure the publicity he both wanted and needed for his visit was through four-page advertising supplements which appeared on Saturday

American officials believe that the right is trying to pressure the United States into withdrawing its support from the ruling junta.

Although the United States remains officially committed to a timetable which would lead to the election of a constitutional Assembly next March and a new president a year later, these goals are now seen as virtually unattainable.

Thai five-year plan aims at combating poverty

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, Oct 1

The launching today of Thailand's fifth five-year economic and social development plan coincided with the departure of General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, to the United States to seek more economic, political and military cooperation.

One of the objectives of the plan is to help Thailand to develop heavy industry by using natural gas, which has just come on stream, and immense supplies of cheap labour. Iron and steel, sponge iron, soda ash and chemical fertilizers are among planned prodjects.

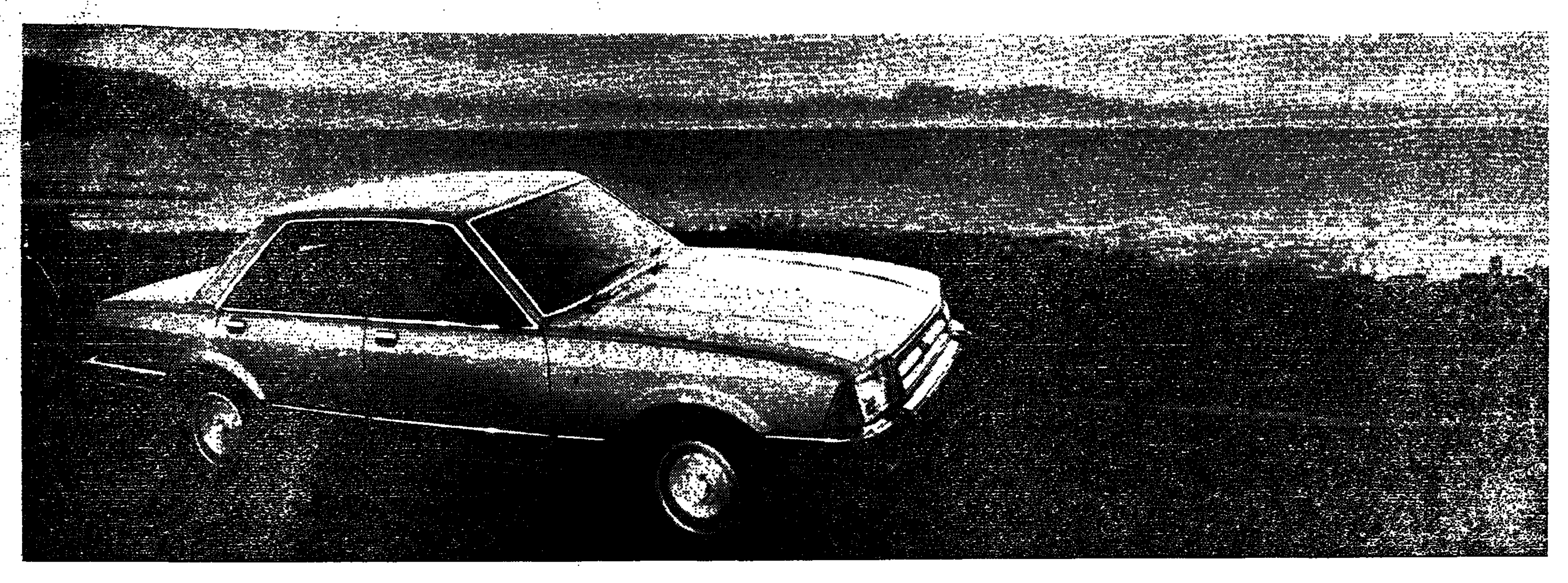
Mr Peter Rees, the British Minister of Trade, said last week during a visit to Thailand that he hoped British companies would take part in the projects.

The five-year plan, however, puts most emphasis on the eradication of poverty among the 11.5 million rural people a quarter of whom are living below the official poverty line. Part of the objective is also to reduce the widening gap between rich and poor.

Thousands of industrial workers have been dismissed in the past fortnight before the introduction of new minimum wages which came into effect today In Bangkok the wage is now £1.50 a day and in the provinces £1.30 Many employers claim they cannot afford to pay the higher wages.

☐ Fewer refugees: A spokeman at the Bangkok office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees denied today that 94,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand had signed statements requesting repatriation. His office had seen no signed statements, he said, commenting on a Bangkok newspaper report that nearly all the Cambodian refugees in Thailand had asked to be sent back to their country

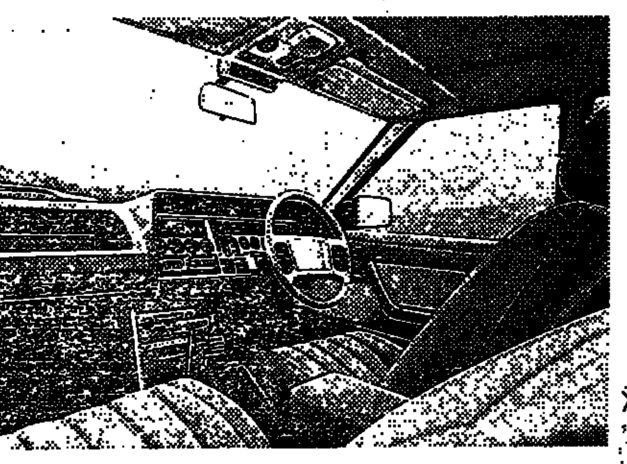
United Nation officials had estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 refugees wished to be repatriated.



Friday night and 200 miles to drive. What better introduction to the 1982 Ford Granada.

I'd never driven a 1982 model Granada before, and Bob had never driven a car like mine, so, just for a change, we decided to swop for the weekend.

His Ghia was waiting in my parking space when I left the office. Late as usual, Joanna wouldn't be amused.



At first glance, the new car looked almost identical to the previous model, but closer inspection revealed some subtle changes. As time went on I found they rather grew on me.

The grille had fewer, but broader, slats, which apparently improve its aerodynamic penetration. And the bumpers wrap further round the wings than before. Functional changes rather than decorative, but that's typical of Ford these days.

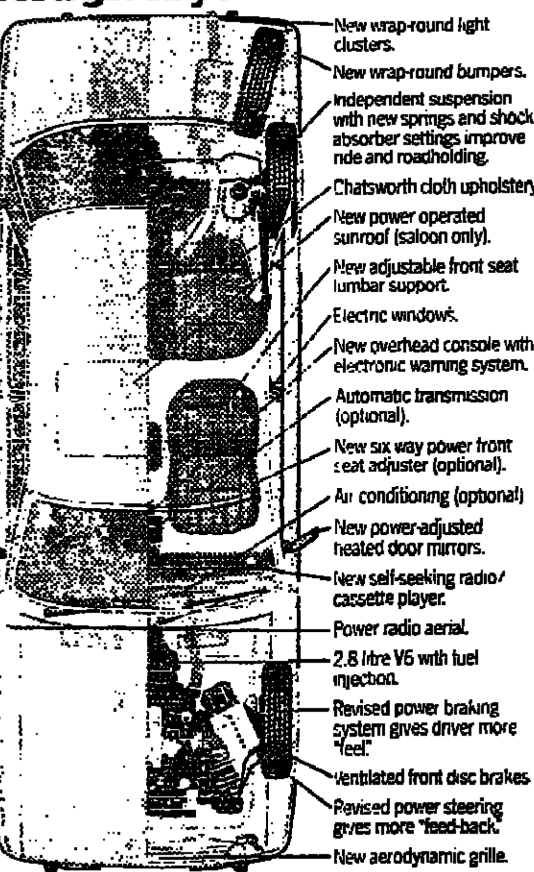
It's my impression that they only alter their cars when they know they can make a genuine improvement. And then only when the technology involved has been thoroughly tested.

But back to the Granada.

The driver's door clunked shut with a nicely engineered feel, closing out the trials of the week.

I noticed that the courtesy lights stayed on for a few seconds to give me time to make myself at home.

Ford gives you more.



There was much that was new to me.

Bob opted for the electrically adjustable driver's seat – up and down, backwards and forwards, you can even tilt it. There's an adjustable lumbar support in the back rest too. And the upholstery is made of a restful material called Chatsworth cloth. All in pleasantly muted colours.

The door mirrors are electrically controlled as well, and heated so that they don't mist up.

I counted no less than six dials and sixteen switches in front of me, but the beauty of it is that everything is arranged so logically that it only takes a second to find your way around.

Another feature I hadn't encountered before was the electronic warning system which keeps a check on all the car's fluid levels and even on its brake pad wear. (As I invariably find that my windscreen washer bottle runs out just as the sun is setting in my eyes, that was a little bit of technology that I'd be grateful for.)

In a Ghia, the system is housed in an overhead console along with the electric sunroof control and two swivelling map reading lights like the ones you get in an aeroplane.

Time to get moving. The engine, a splendid V6 with fuel injection, started with a distant hum and ticked over so smoothly that I found myself looking at the rev counter just to confirm that it was still running.

I eased out into the traffic feeling very conscious that I was driving someone else's car, something that always makes me a little anxious.

I needn't have been. Big though the Granada is, it seems to shrink in traffic. From your commanding position behind the wheel, you can see all four corners of the car, which always inspires confidence. And the power steering is so quick and light that you can slip through the narrowest gaps without flinching. Incidentally, the faster you go the less power assistance there is, so the steering doesn't lose its "feel" at speed.

I stopped at the flower stall as usual ("Not another new car, Guv?"), bought my peace offering, then headed for the motorway.

As you'd expect, that's where the Granada comes into its own. I'm not a speed merchant myself, but I do enjoy a powerful car, and this one was obviously capable of cruising way above the legal limit.

I soon settled down to my usual pace, roof open, evening sun on my face and an old Cannonball Adderley tape on the stereo wishing I was twenty again.

However, as I joined the 303, my enjoyment was interrupted by a bank of black clouds. Why does it always have to rain when I'm going to the country for the weekend?

The Granada didn't seem to mind though.

According to Bob, Ford have adjusted the spring and shock absorber rates in the all independent suspension, which has not only made the ride even smoother, but has also battened down the roadholding. The low profile tyres have terrific grip too.

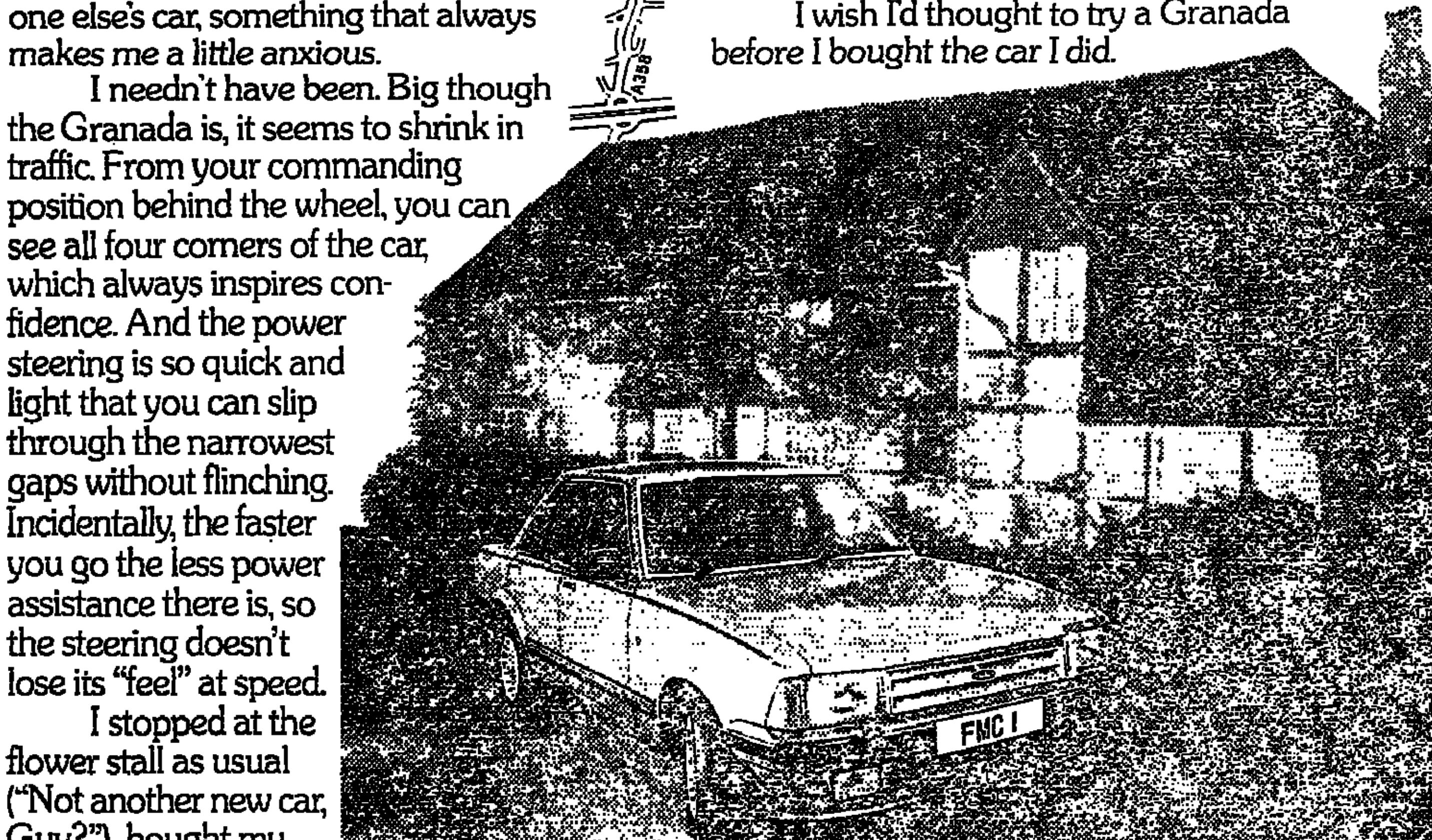
It reminded me of an article I read in an issue of Car, which said that the Granada now "out-handles some of the best cars in Europe." Since they were comparing it with BMWs and Mercs I had been a little sceptical, but now I wasn't so sure.

The corners didn't feel as sharp as usual to me, even in this weather, with the road made greasy by falling leaves.

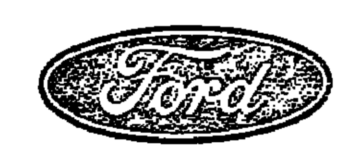
As I neared home, cocooned in the warm cockpit, the instruments glowing softly, and the powerful headlights throwing a tunnel of white light through the rainy darkness, I couldn't help wondering whether Bob was enjoying my car as much as I was enjoying his.

As it turned out, he hadn't been. And I've been feeling slightly annoyed with myself ever since.

I wish I'd thought to try a Granada before I bought the car I did.



FORD GRANADA



THE TIMES ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE

● *Production difficulties have reduced the size of this week's* Preview. *The normal 16-page format will be resumed next week.*

Films
David Robinson and Geoff Brown

● *The information in this section was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes are often made, and it is advisable to check, using the telephone number given with each listing.*

London cinemas

● *The bold letter N at the end of a listing indicates that the film is on national release during the coming week.*

Altered States (X): Ken Russell's psychedelic nightmare, with Blair Brown and Bob Balaban. (Warner West End, 439 0791)

Amin — The Rise and Fall (X): A somewhat artless chronicle of the eight years and half a million murders of the clown-despot's reign. (Scene, Leicester Square, 439 4470)

The Aviator's Wife (A): The first in Eric Rohmer's new series of "comedies and proverbs" enchants and moves, through the simplest of means: just several young Parisians talking in a room, in a cafe or a park, and experiencing the full, baffling complexity of human relationships. As in all Rohmer's best films, the characters glow with life. (Academy 1, Oxford Street, 437 2981)

Babylon (X): Franco Rosso's view of young black London, with Brinsley Forde. (Scene, Leicester Square, 430 4470)

Bustin' Loose (A): With Richard Pryor. (Ritz, Leicester Square, 437 1234)

Chariots of Fire (A): Surprisingly entertaining story of Olympic winners Harold Abrahams and Eric Liddell and the road they ran to the Paris Games in 1924. With Ben Cross and Ian Charleson. (Cinecenta, Leicester Square, 930 0631; Classic, Chelsea, 352 5096)

City of Women (X): Falling asleep in a train compartment, Marcello Mastroianni is led by memory down some familar Fellini byways in quest of the Ideal Woman. Although more than usually dosed with wish-fulfilment, this agreeable fluid fantasy makes a handsome and intriguing addition to the director's canon. (Classic, Chelsea, 352 5096; Classic, Tottenham Court Road, 636 6148; Screen on the Hill, 435 3366)

The Constant Factor (A): Another key work in the current spate of Polish films. Krzysztof Zanussi won the Best Director prize at the 1980 Cannes Festival for this elegant but barbed drama about a young man trying to maintain a single moral standard in a society sunk in cynicism and corruption. (Gate 2, Bloomsbury, 837 1177)

Enter the Ninja (X): Martial arts spoof with no real kick With Susan George and Franco Nero. (Classic, Oxford Street, 636 0310; Warner West End, 439 0791)

Escape from New York (AA): John Carpenter's prediction of the horrors of 1999 doesn't sustain the promise of its premise: crime has so escalated that all Manhattan has been turned into a vast maximum-security jail; the President of the United States is held hostage when his plane crashes on the island; a criminal hero sent to rescue him has time-bombs in his bloodstream that will go off if his mission is not completed within a time limit. After this, it fizzles out in the old adventure cliches. With Donald Pleasance and Lee Van Cleef. (Classic, Haymarket, 839 1527; Odeon Chelsea, 352 5858; Studio, Oxford Circus, 437 3300)

Escape to Victory (A): Prisoner-of-war drama, rather dutifully directed by John Huston, tells how the Nazi military establishment stages a football match between Allied prisoners and a German team, for propaganda purposes. Most of the cast are pro footballers, including Pele and Bobby Moore, but their lack of acting skills is covered by giving them nothing to say and putting them up against two virtually non-acting stars, Michael Caine and Sylvester Stallone. (Odeon Kensington, 602 6644; Odeon Leicester Square, 930 6111) N

Excalibur (AA): John Boorman's Arthurian fantasy, with Nigel Terry, Helen Mirren and Nicol Williamson. (Phoenix, East Finchley, 883 2233; Warner West End, 439 0791)



Dom DeLuise meets his match in Mel Brooks's History of The World, Part I

The Final Conflict (X): The Antichrist (Sam Neill), the clean-cut, 32-year-old president of the world's largest conglomerate, prepares for Armageddon in this, the last part of the Omen trilogy. (Cinecenta, Leicester Square, 930 0631; Classic, Tottenham Court Road, 636 6248; Studio, Oxford Circus, 437 3300) N

For Your Eyes Only (A): Roger Moore and Topol in the latest 007 caper. (Classic, Oxford Street, 636 0310; Odeon Marble Arch, 723 2011) N

The Four Seasons (AA): Alan Alda writes, directs and acts in this somewhat acid comedy about three married couples facing the crisis of middle age. With Carol Burnett, Sandy Dennis, Jack Weston and Rita Moreno. (ABC Bayswater, 229 4149; ABC Fulham Road, 370 2636; ABC Shaftesbury Avenue, 836 8861; Plaza, Lower Regent Street, 437 1234)

Gregory's Girl (A): A huge comic talent comes together with an irresistible young cast in Bill Forsyth's genial picture of the pains, preoccupations and loopy pleasures of adolescence. (Cinecenta, Leicester Square, 930 0631)

Heaven's Gate (X): Michael Cimino's long-awaited folie de grandeur, much reduced in length after its first release in the United States, turns out, even in the least favourable light, to be a fascinating failure. This epic $35m Western, based on the Johnson County War between cattlemen and immigrant settlers in Wyoming, offers a succession of expansive, evocative and sometimes affecting tableaux which seem to be edging towards an unrealized statement about the meaning of the American Dream. (Odeon Haymarket, 930 2738)

History of the World, Part 1: The latest Mel Brooks comedy; from October 8. (Warner West End, 439 0791)

The Last Metro (A): This story of a Parisian theatrical troupe carrying on through the Occupation is Francois Truffaut's most popular film in years and contains his virtues and vices in abundance. The players (particularly Catherine Deneuve, as the actress wife of the group's fugitive Jewish director) are deftly handled, and Truffaut's humanism undoubtedly beguiles. But beneath the attractive surface lie some worrying deficiencies: this is a deliberately fairytale kind of Occupation, but the theatrical setting ultimately convinces neither as symbol nor as reality. (499 3737)

Lion of the Desert (AA): The story of the resistance of Libyan Beduin to Mussolini's occupation, and particularly the confrontation between the heavy-handed General Graziani (Oliver Reed) and the Beduins' spiritual and military leader, Omar Mukhtar (Anthony Quinn). With Rod Steiger (as Mussolini), John Gielgud and Irene Papas. (Leicester Square Theatre, 930 5252)

Man of Iron (X): The Polish events of 1980 quickly produced their first masterpiece. Andrzej Wajda's new film reconstructs the strikes of summer 1980 and the events that led up to them, starting with the bloodily repressed demonstrations of 1970. Actuality and reconstruction, real events and fictional people are skilfully blended; the actors include Lech Walesa and his comrades in their own roles. (Academy 2, Oxford Street, 437 5129)

Memoirs of a Survivor (X): A brave attempt, directed by David Gladwell, to adapt Doris Lessing's vision of a future of urban breakdown. Gladwell's realization of an England in which all social machinery has ground to a stop, where marauding nomadic tribes roam the empty streets and where abandoned underground stations have become the dens of new cave-dwellers, has its moments of real terror, but the human survivors are never explored in sufficient depth. With Julie Christie. (ABC Bayswater, 229 4149; ABC Fulham Road, 370 2636; ABC Shaftesbury Avenue, 836 8861)

New York, New York (A): The uncut revision of Martin Scorsese's long, bittersweet recreation of the Hollywood musical's good old days, with Liza Minnelli and Robert De Niro. (Gate, Notting Hill, 221 0220; Screen on the Green, Islington, 226 3520)

Oblomov (U): Oleg Tabokov, as the "superfluous" hero, carries Nikita Mikhalkov's handsome, slimmed-down adaptation of Goncharov's novel. (Paris Pullman, 373 5898)

Out of the Blue (X): Sullen movie from Dennis Hopper, tracing the genesis of a punk teenager (Linda Manz). (Gate 3, Camden, 267 1201)

The Postman Always Rings Twice (X): The latest remake, with Jack Nicholson and Jessica Lange. (Scene, Leicester Square, 439 4470; Times Centa, Baker Street, 935 9772)

Quartet (X): James Ivory's adaptation of Jean Rhys's novel, with Isabelle Adjani. (Gate 2, Bloomsbury, until October 7, 837 1177; Gate Mayfair, 493 2031; Plaza, Lower Regent Street, 437 1234)

Raiders of the Lost Ark (X): Steven Speilberg's lavish and strenuous adventure for children of all ages, centred on the dual search for the Ark of the Covenant by American archeologists and a team of nasty Nazis a few years before the Second World War. With Harrison Ford and Denholm Elliott. (ABC Bayswater, 229 4149; ABC Fulham Road, 370 2636; Empire, Leicester Square, 437 1234)

Tarzan the Ape Man (AA): Tarzan tarted up for the Eighties, with Bo Derek as Jane. Partly reprehensible, wholly astonishing. (ABC Edgware Road, 930 0631; Fulham Road, 370 2636; Coronet, Holloway, today and tomorrow, 607 4470; Plaza, Lower Regent Street, 437 1234)

Tess (A): Roman Polanski uses the landscape of Brittany to create an ideal Wessex in the best attempt yet at Hardy's teasingly fatalistic world. With Nastassia Kinski. (Columbia, Shaftesbury Avenue, 734 5414; Rio, Dalston, October 5-10, 254 6677)

This is Elvis (A): Fascinating essay in cinematic biography, using rare and extraordinary film documents of Elvis Presley's life. (Coronet, Holloway, October 4-10, 607 4470; Coronet, Notting Hill Gate, October 4-10, 727 6705; Warner West End, 439 0791)

Violent Streets (X): James Caan is a safecracker feverishly making up for lost time after a long prison sentence. Honest by his own lights, he is brutally double-crossed by gangsters in dark, rain-swept Chicago. (Classic, Chelsea, 352 5096; Classic, Haymarket, 839 1527; Studio, Oxford Circus, 437 3300)

Preview



Oscar Wilde and Lord Alfred Douglas are among the subjects chosen by Walter Dorin for Great Lovers, published today, with George Melly's commentary. Dorin's portraits are on show at the Portal Gallery, London W1, until October 22.

Theatre
Irving Wardle and Ned Chaillet

Accidental Death of an Anarchist by Dario Fo, with Gavin Richards, Jim Bywater and Jeni Barnett. Daily at 8 pm, except tomorrow, 6 pm and 8.45 pm. Ends October 24. (Wyndham's, 836 3028)

Amadeus: The Broadway version of Peter Shaffer's immensely successful play about Mozart and Salieri, revised for its move from the National Theatre to the West End, still under the direction of Sir Peter Hall and now starring Frank Finlay. Daily at 8 pm; matinees on Saturday at 3 pm. (Her Majesty's, 930 6606)

Anyone For Denis? by John Wells. Chequers restored in the style of Blandings Castle with sliding panels from Thark. Mainly for fans of *Private Eye's* "Dear Bill" column, but graced by a hair-raisingly accurate Thatcher from Angela Thorne. Daily at 8.15 pm; matinees on Saturday at 5 pm. (Whitehall, 839 6975)

Arms and the Man by Bernard Shaw, with Richard Briers and Peter Egan. Previews from October 7 at 8 pm. Opens October 15 at 7 pm. (Lyric, 437 3686)

Barnum: Music by Cy Coleman, lyrics by Michael Stewart. A joyous musical circus, probably best appreciated with children in tow at a matinee. Michael Crawford's wire-walking, singing and dancing are more a celebration of P. T. Barnum than a characterization, but he soars. Daily at 7.30 pm; matinées on Saturday and Wednesday at 2.45 pm. (Palladium, 437 7373)

The Beastly Beatitudes of Balthazar B by J. P. Donleavy, with Simon Callow and Patrick Ryecraft. Daily at 8 pm, except Saturday, 5 pm and 8.15 pm; matinées on Thursday at 3 pm. (Duke of York's, 836 5122)

Can't Pay? Won't Pay!: Alfred Molina and Christopher Ryan are a double act as comically successful as Tom and Jerry in Dario Fo's farce about a consumers' uprising. The mirth in Robert Walker's production is topped up with the antics of Sylvester McCoy. Today and tomorrow at 6pm and 8.45pm, October 5 to 8 at 8pm. (Criterion, 930 3216)

Caritas: A new play by Arnold Wesker, directed by John Madden, with Patti Love, Sheila Reid, Roger Lloyd Pack, Frederick Treves and Patrick Drury. Previews at 7.30pm until October 6. Opens October 7 at 7pm. (Cottesloe, 928 2252)

The Case of David Anderson QC by John Hale: Injustice can be seen to be done in John Hale's dramatized defence of David Anderson, a former MP accused of sex crimes in a story replete with Soviet espionage and a backroom whispering campaign. His career is in ruins and in the face of legal indifference the theatre has become his court of last appeal. With Corin Redgrave. Daily at 8pm. Ends October 10. (Lyric, Hammersmith, 741 2311)

Cats by Andrew Lloyd Webber: T. S. Eliot's nursery felines take to the tiles. No story worth speaking of, but terrific dancing. Daily at 8pm; matinées on Saturday and Tuesday at 3pm. (New London, 405 0072)

Children of a Lesser God: The New Mermaid gets into its stride with Mark Medoff's magnificently untypical Broadway hit: an impassioned examination of a deaf girl's marriage into the hearing world, with performances by Trevor Eve and Elizabeth Quinn that make sign language as eloquent as speech. Today at 8 pm, tomorrow at 4.30 pm and 8 pm. (Mermaid, 236 5568)

Decadence: The return of Steven Berkoff, in white tie and tails, who aims some blistering shafts of disgust at the appetites and foibles of the ruling classes. Today, tomorrow and October 4 at 8.30 pm. (New End Theatre, 27 New End Road, NW3. 435 6053)

Educating Rita by Willy Russell, with the Royal Shakespeare Company. Willy Russell has fashioned an entrancing comedy, pitting common sense against academic authority. Daily at 8 pm, except Saturday, 6 pm and 8.40 pm; matinées on Wednesday at 3 pm. (Piccadilly, 437 4506)

Evita by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber, with Stephanie Lawrence, John Turner and Mark Ryan. Daily at 8 pm; matinées on Saturday and Thursday at 3 pm. (Prince Edward, 437 6877)

Good: The story of an anxious young Liberal academic who finds happiness and fulfilment in the SS. C. P. Taylor's brilliantly organized musical fable includes fine performances by Alan Howard as the book-burning intellectual and Joe Melia as his Jewish best friend; and leaves you feeling you might have behaved in exactly the same way. Today and tomorrow at 7.30 pm. In repertory until October 27. (Warehouse, 836 6808/5332)

The Killing Game by Thomas Muschamp, with Hannah Gordon and Peter Gilmore. Daily at 8pm, except Saturday, 5.15pm and 8.15pm; matinées on Wednesday at 3pm. (Apollo, 437 2663)

King Lear with James Bolam in the lead role. Opens today at 7.30pm, then daily at 7.30pm. Ends October 17. (Young Vic, 928 6363)

The Life of Galileo: Michael Gambon's star performance still glitters in John Dexter's staging of Bertolt Brecht's classic. Final performances at 7.15pm, and tomorrow at 2pm and 7.15pm. (Olivier, 928 2252)

The Love Girl and the Innocent: Concerning the experiences of an innocent newcomer in a Stalinist corrective labour camp and the survival of human decency in an organization designed to wipe it out. Solzhenitsyn's early play is no model of neat craftsmanship but its eye-witness testimony and Tolstoyan indignation are fully projected in Clifford Williams's epic-scale production, with Satanic performances by Norman Rodway and Rob Edwards, and monumental settings by Ralph Koltai. Today at 7.30pm, tomorrow at 2pm and 7.30pm. In repertory until October 27. (Aldwych, 836 6404/5332)

The Mayor of Zalamea: Following Ostrovsky's *The Forest*, another important breakthrough in the aliens' department. Calderon's drama of rape and revenge emerges as a directly accessible masterpiece with two magnificent performances by Daniel Massey as the noble despoiler and Michael Bryant as his fatal peasant adversary. October 8 at 7.30pm. (Cottesloe, 928 2252)

Mephisto by Ariane Mnouchkine, adapted from the novel by Klaus Mann, translated by Barry Russell, wih Ian McDiarmid. Daily at 8pm; matinées on Friday and Saturday at 4pm. Ends October 17. (Round House, 267 2541)

Quartermaine's Terms: A staff room in a school of English for foreigners is the mundane setting for Simon Gray's lyrically funny play, edged with the tragedies of ordinary lives and rich in good performances. Edward Fox leads the company immaculately in Harold Pinter's production. Daily at 8 pm, except Saturday, 5.30 pm and 8.30 pm; matinées on Wednesday at 3 pm. (Queen's, 734 1166)

Roll On Four O'Clock by Colin Welland, who also directs, with Windsor Davies, Tony Selby and Clive Swift. Previews today at 7.30 pm, tomorrow at 4.30 pm and 8.15 pm. Opens October 5 at 7 pm, then daily at 7.30 pm, except Saturday, 4.30 pm and 8.15 pm; matinées on Thursday at 2.30 pm. Ends October 24. (Lyric, Hammersmith. 741 2311)

Romeo and Juliet: Directed by Ron Daniels, with Anton Lesser and Judy Buxton. Previews October 6 to 8 at 7.30 pm. Opens October 9 at 7 pm. (Aldwych, 836 6404/5332)

Shakespeare's Rome: Julius Caesar and Antony and Cleopatra abridged into one play. Previews from October 7 at 8 pm. Opens October 13 at 7 pm. (Mermaid, 236 5568)

The Sound of Music: The Rodgers and Hammmerstein musical that turned audiences against the critics. With Petula Clark, Honor Blackman and Michael Jayston. Daily at 7.30 pm; matinees on Saturday at 2.30 pm. (Apollo, Victoria, 834 2819/828 6491)

Steaming: Nell Dunn's affectionate and warming first play. Georgina Hale leads the women habituees of a municipal steam bath in a fight to keep the baths from closing. Daily at 8 pm, except Friday and Saturday, 5.15 pm and 8.15 pm. (Comedy, 930 2578)

They're Playing Our Song by Neil Simon, with Gemma Craven and Martin Shaw. Daily at 8 pm, except Saturday, 5 pm and 8.30 pm; matinees on Wednesday at 3 pm. (Shaftesbury, 836 6596/4255)

Tibetan Inroads by Stephen Lowe: A new play, directed by William Gaskill — his third to be seen at the Court this year — it deals with events surrounding the Chinese invasion of Tibet in the 1950s. Daily at 8 pm. (Royal Court, 730 1745)

Translations: Brian Friel's marvellous play speaks of Ireland and the English in a beautiful and moving theatrical language. October 7 and 8 at 7.45 pm. (Lyttelton, 928 2252)

Dance
John Percival

Sadler's Wells: Tonight, tomorrow afternoon and evening, the Sydney Dance Company gives further performances of its programme comprising Graeme Murphy's *Daphnis and Chloe* and *Viridian* with Barry Moreland's *Dialogues*. On Monday to Wednesday there is another mixed bill including works by two choreographers new to London, Paul Saliba's *One* and Carl Morrow's *Eclipse*, together with four further works by Murphy: *Sheherazade* (to Ravel's music of that title, not Rimsky-Korsakov's), Berio's *Sequenza VII*, a piece to Bartok music called *Third Conversation*, and the final section of his latest three-part production, *An Evening*. Further performances of the Cocteau ballet *Poppy* will end the season, which runs until October 10. (837 1672/3856)

Newcastle: Ballet Rambert's autumn tour starts on Tuesday at the Theatre Royal with a triple bill of Christopher Bruce's attractive recent creation, *Dancing Day*, to music by Holst, Richard Alston's *Rite of Spring*, which is danced to Stravinsky's own arrangement of the music for two pianists; and Leigh Warren's amusing *Nuthouse Stomp* (0632 22061). Visits to Leeds, Oxford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and Cardiff follow, and the tour includes the premières of ballets by Alston and by Rambert's recently appointed artistic director, Robert North.

Oval House: A Canadian dancer, Jennifer Mascall, gives a one-woman show on Saturday as part of this Kennington arts centre's season of experimental work. On Sunday at 5.30, dancers, musicians and a sculptor will take part in a special car-park event called *Inside Out*, and that evening's show is given appropriately enough by the Nin Dance Company, who are described as aiming to bring images from the street into focus in the theatre. Next Wednesday and Thursday, Sue Weston and Company give the premiere of *Bremula*. (735 2786)

Opera
John Higgins

Covent Garden: The debate will continue on the quality of Saint-Säens's *Samson et Dalila*. Sir Colin Davis makes an excellent case for the opera in the pit and so do Jon Vickers and Shirley Verrett in the title roles. Sidney Nolan's sets are among the most evocative and apposite to have been seen in Covent Garden for several years. Saint-Säens is joined in the repertory next Thursday by Richard Strauss's *Arabella*, with Kiri te Kanawa again in the title role and Ingvar Wixell as Mandryka. (240 1066)

English National Opera: The new *Otello*, gloriously conducted by Mark Elder, remains in the repertoire with no changes in the extremely strong cast led by Charles Craig, Rosalind Plowright and Neil Howlett. Jonathan Miller's production is admirably clear, but the sets and costumes look like something out of Rattigan's *Harlequinade*. *Fidelio* comes back to the repertoire on Wednesday with Linda Esther Gray in the title role. (836 3161)

Glyndebourne Touring Opera: The first week of the tour ends at Oxford tonight and tomorrow with *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Falstaff*. Next week the company moves off to Nottingham with the same two operas and *Figaro* (October 14, 15).

Concerts
Paul Griffiths

Zurich Chamber Orchestra: Well-established ensemble conducted by Edmund de Stoutz in works by Bach, Handel, Pergolesi, Mozart and Frank Martin. Menuhin is the soloist in the Bach A minor concerto. (Tonight, Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1, 928 3191)

English Chamber Orchestra: Another strong team, conducted by Sir Alexander Gibson in symphonies by Mozart and Mendelssohn ("Italian"). The winner of the Leeds Piano Competition joins them for a Mozart concerto. (Tonight, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1, 928 3191)

LPO/Eschenbach: The German pianist follows Ashkenazy's route away from the keyboard and conducts Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, Mendelssohn's violin concerto with Barbara Gorzynska, and Verdi's four sacred pieces with the London Philharmonic Choir. (October 4, Festival Hall)

Dresden Staatskapelle: Visit by what is perhaps the finest East German orchestra, conducted by Herbert Blomstedt. They play Weber's *Oberon* overture, Mozart's symphony No 39 and Beethoven's Eroica. (October 6, Festival Hall)

Elly Ameling: One of the finest artists of song returns with a programme out of the common run, including Verlaine settings by Debussy, Lafontaine fables by Caplet and lieder by Wolf and Strauss. (October 7, Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1; 935 2141)

Philharmonia/Rattle: Simon Rattle's performance of Sibelius's second symphony was one of the highlights of the Proms; now he tackles the heroic fifth. John Lill is the soloist in Brahms's first concerto, and the concert starts with Haydn's symphony No 95. (October 8, Festival Hall)

BBC Singers: A rare chance to taste the repertory of German romantic partsongs, with selections from Brahms and Schumann. John Poole also conducts his fine choir in works by Bartok and Kodaly. (October 8, Queen Elizabeth Hall)

Mi Verry Joy: A programme of fifteenth-century songs by English and continental composers, played by the excellent New London Consort. (October 8, Wigmore Hall)

Jazz/Rock
Richard Williams

U2: The rising young Irish quartet whose most prominent fan is none other than Bruce Springsteen. (Tonight, Rock City, Nottingham; tomorrow, Salford University; October 4, Tiffany's, Glasgow; October 6, Warwick University; October 7, Leicester Polytechnic; October 8, Lyceum, Sheffield)

Carlene Carter: The hottest single around is "Do Me Lover", Miss Carter's sultry duet with her keyboardist, Paul Carrack. (Tomorrow, The Venue, 160-162 Victoria Street, London SW1)

Ultravox: Undisputed champions of kitsch-rock. (Tomorrow and October 4, Birmingham Odeon; October 5 and 6, Colston Hall, Bristol; October 7, Portsmouth Guildhall; October 8, Brighton Centre)

Wonderful World of Louis Armstrong: Two British trumpeters, Digby Fairweather and Keith Smith, join a band of American veterans on this tribute tour. (Tomorrow, Sunset Jazz, 3 North End Crescent, London W14; October 4, Bournemouth Winter Gardens; October 8, Theatre Royal, Lincoln)

Panama Francis and the Savoy Sultans: Authentic arrangements and authoritative soloists make this a thoroughly worthwhile exhumation. (October 5 to 9, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Frith Street, London W1)

The Clash: Can they fulfil the promises of *Sandinista* while hanging on to the "White Riot" fans? Probably. (October 5 and 6, Manchester Apollo; October 7 and 8, Glasgow Apollo)

King Crimson: Robert Fripp, Adrian Belew, Tony Levin and Bill Bruford lend support to the unfashionable notion that experience and advanced technique can profitably be brought to bear upon ideas normally associated with a newer wave. (October 8 and 9, The Venue)

Grace Jones: Three musicians and prerecorded backing tapes support the formidable Miss Jones. (October 8 and 9, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, WC2)

Visions of a dying friend

Nicholas Ray takes a last journey with Wenders

On October 8 the second auditorium of the Gate Cinema in Bloomsbury opens with the extraordinary *Lightning over Water*, shot in New York during 1979 by the leading German director Wim Wenders and the American veteran Nicholas Ray, slowly but surely dying of cancer. Ray had been out of the Hollywood mainstream since *55 Days at Peking* in 1962; since then he taught in colleges, received the continuing veneration of critics and young film-makers (like Wenders) and worked obsessively on a wildly disorganized, unfinished project *We Can't Go Home Again*.

With his strength failing, he came together with Wenders to make *Lightning Over Water*. Shooting began in an ad hoc fashion with documentary material of Ray Lecturing at Vassar College, and the actual circumstances of filming the haggard, dying director gradually became the subject-matter. We see, in images both harrowing and moving, a man wrestling with physical pain but wrestling even more with his own identity; we see the younger director caught between concern for his movie and concern for the well-being of his friend. The result is a film unique in all cinema.

Geoff Brown

● Lightning Over Water *opens at the Gate 2 cinema, Bloomsbury, on October 8. (837 1177/8402)*

Top of the bill



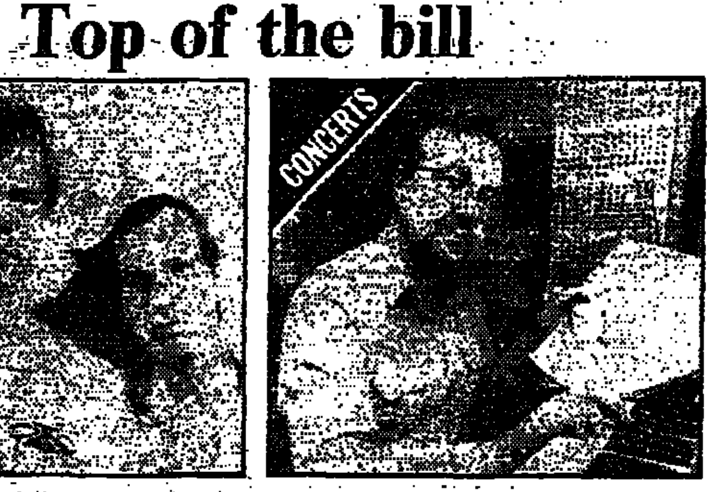
★ CECIL BEATON: A collection of Beaton's war photographs goes on show at the Imperial War Museum on October 8



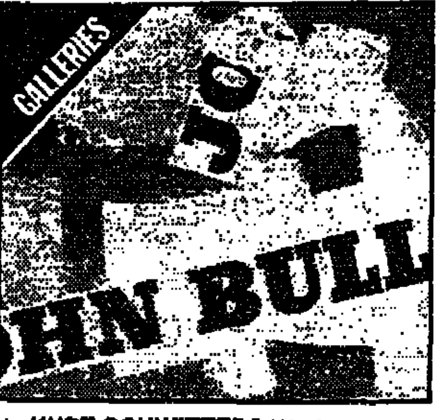
★ PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE: The torture of William Beausire in *Post-Allende Chile begins a BBC2* series tonight



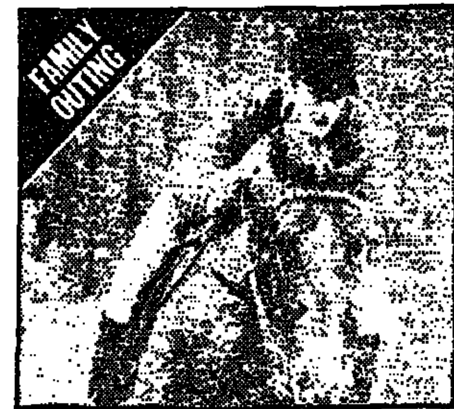
★ KING CRIMSON: An illustrious name from British rock history is revived at the Venue on October 8 and 9



★ TIM SOUSTER'S WORLD MUSIC: Electronic music, dance and film at the Mumford Theatre, Cambridge on October 8 and 9



★ KURT SCHWITTERS: Works produced by the German Dadaist during his British exile are at Marlborough Fine Art from today



★ HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW: The top showjumpers assemble for the big event at Wembley from October 5 to 10

Galleries

John Russell Taylor

Bernard Stern: Recent paintings by the British painter who has most interested himself in letters and words as an integral part of his visual world: sometimes to the point of abstraction (if peeling, graffiti-covered wall is abstract), but often in these works as a background to sporting events and violent physical activity, which are sometimes then taken over and replaced by dynamic patterns made out of words. *Colourful and individual.* (Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, NW3)

Kurt Schwitters in Exile: A collection of more than 150 works, consisting of oil *paintings, assemblages,* collages, sculpture and indefinables, produced by the German Dadaist and inventor of Merz when living exiled and forgotten in the Lake District between *1937 and 1948.* A Dada spirit of disruption is balanced by a moving determination to make something lasting out of materials usually thrown away, and the man's sheer irresistible impulse to keep on keeping on, in what must have seemed the most unlikely possible circumstances. (Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, W1)

Nicolas de Stael: Large and long overdue retrospective, fresh from the Grand Palais in Paris, devoted to the work of the Russian-French painter whose dazzling career was cut short by suicide in 1955. Most of the paintings are on the fringes of abstraction,



De Stael's Portrait of Jeannine

but immediately approachable even at their most abstract because of Stael's stunning sense of colour, at once brilliant and, in his deployment of his famous greys, infinitely subtle. Paradoxically, the works of the last two or three years, when he had returned to representation, are among the most uncomplicatedly joyous of all. (Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1)

Eileen Agar: Surrealist survivor shows her medals. Agar was one of the leading figures of the short-lived British chapter of international surrealism in the 1930s (a striking work of *that period is in the* Whitechapel sculpture show), who has gone on quietly painting and here shows recent works, in a more symbolist style but full of verve and visual imagination. (New Art Centre, 41 Sloane Street, SW1)

Gaudier-Brzeska: Drawings and small sculptures by the French artist who, in his brief life, did as much as anybody to revolutionize British sculpture in the years before the First World War The show backs up some *wonderful pieces in the* Whitechapel sculpture show, and reminds us that no one has understood better than Gaudier the secret nature of animals in movement and at rest. (Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, W1)

how the sculptor saw his own often simple forms. *(Until October 17. Dudley* Central Museum and Art Gallery, St. James Road, West Midlands. Monday to Saturday, 10 am to 5 pm. Transferring to London in November.)

War Photographs: None of the horror of war in these photographs by the fashion and society photographer Cecil Beaton, more a *compassionate look at* people at home and abroad and how they coped with the way the Second World War disrupted their lives. Also on show are period portraits of some of the generals and politicians who masterminded this global chess game. Not to be missed. (Until October 1982. Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London, Monday to Saturday, 10 am to 5.30 pm, Sunday 2 pm to 5.30 pm)

Dance Photographs: As part of *Dance Umbrella,* the ICA presents this show of dance *photographs in black and* white by the American Nathaniel Tiletson. The spectator is involved in the action but there can be no substitute for the actual event itself. (October 6 to October 25)

Photography

Michael Young

Hoyningen-Huene: A wide range of Huene's work and a chance to see his beautiful *fashion photographs* from the 1930s (until November 8). Also, Lucien Aigner and Tim Gidal: Aigner's photographs show life in Europe during the 1930s. Gidal's show his work during the 1940s when he was travelling with the Eighth Army in the Middle East and Africa. (Until November 1. Photographers Gallery, Great Newport Street, London WC1. Monday to Saturday, 11am to 7pm. Sunday 11am to 6pm.)

Brancusi's Photographs: Images of the sculptor, by himself, of his work and his studio. On his death Brancusi left the studio and its contents to the French state. There was a mass of negatives from which this exhibition has been made. An interesting glimpse of

For collectors

Sue Bond

Casson Gallery: An exhibition of Sheila Mackie's original paintings for the illustrations of *The Great Seasons* by David Bellamy and Sheila Mackie to coincide with the television series which is adapted from the book. The work of ten potters and woodworkers inspired by *landscape or flora and fauna* of the countryside will also be on view. Until October 10. Monday to Friday 10.30 am-1pm. (73 Marylebone High Street, London W1, 487 5080)

Cale Art: Painted figurative porcelain by Kate Wickham inspired by certain themes such as the Egyptian room at the British Museum; collages incorporating the symbols of summertime and detailed pen and ink drawings by Hannah Firmin. Until October 12. Monday to Saturday 10.30 am-5.30 pm. (17 Cale Street, *London, SW3, 352 0764)*

Stoke-on-Trent City Museum & Art Gallery: The recent work of seven studio potters who are closely associated with Podmore & Sons Ltd, Shelton, including David Leach, Michael Casson, Janet Hamer, Frank Hamer, Harry Horlock-Stringer, John Pollex and Derek Emms. All items are for sale. Until October 31. *Monday to Saturday 10-30* am-5pm Wednesday 10.30 am-8pm Bethesda Street, Hanley, Staffordshire, 0782 29611)

Whittox Gallery: Gouaches *glowing with rich colours* by Jane O'Malley are exhibited alongside small boxes in mixed metals by Cornelis Van Dop and ceramics by Stephen Humm of the White Horse Pottery October 3 to 30. Monday to Saturday 11am-4pm (59 Catherine Street, Frome, Somerset, 0373 65873)

Fairs

Mel Lewis

Exeter Hall, Kidlington, near Oxford: Oxford traffic *streaming north* — Kidlington is three miles away — is good news for this fair: on average 800 people pass through the doors of the hall for each of five events a year. Forty-two repro-free dealers (no dateline either) will be showing lace and linen, books, Victorian clothes, iron, stamps, porcelain, coins, books, Deco, and a *small amount of small* furniture. Light food, licensed bar. Tomorrow, 10.30 am-4 pm. Admission 10p, accompanied children free (part of proceeds going *to kidney research).*

Bligh's Hotel, High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent: The hotel, easily found opposite Tesco, provides the hall; the council provides a large car park near-by. The hall offers about 40 traders in old prints, jewelry, silver, linen and lace, clocks. Refreshments in the hall or, for something stiffer, there's the hotel bar. Tomorrow, 10.30-4 pm. Admission 20p, accompanied children up to 14 free (part of gate goes to Animal Aid of Tonbridge).

Hickstead Antiques Drive-in: Anything could happen on Sunday at this outdoor come-all-ye, with an estimated 150 dealers turning up if it's fine, half that if it pours. Sell from your car/van/lorry for £10 a pitch (phone 04447 2514). The site is the Hickstead *showjumping ground on the* A23, 10 miles north of Brighton.

Sport

Nicholas Keith

Cyclo-cross

The Halfords and National Trophy series begins on Sunday, in Woodbank Park, Stockport, at 2 pm. Chris Wreghitt, the British champion, is returning from his training base in Switzerland to defend his title against riders from Belgium and France as well as other leading Britons.

Golf

The World matchplay tournament at Wentworth, sponsored by Suntory, has produced two fine contests for the first day, October 8. Hale Irwin plays Severiano Ballesteros and Nick Faldo *is drawn against* Ben Crenshaw. Greg Norman, the holder Bill Rogers, the British Open champion, Bernhard Langer and David Graham have byes into the second round. The other players in this select 12-man event are Raymond Floyd, who meets *Brian* Barnes; and Gary Player, whose opponent is Isao Aoki. The final is on October 11. The county finals are at Ferndown, near Bournemouth, tomorrow and on Sunday.

Racing

After the Newmarket meeting is over tomorrow the main attraction will be Sunday's Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe at the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. The most valuable race for thoroughbreds in Europe has two other group one races in support — that is races which are regarded as championship events in the international racing *calendar.*

Football

Tomorrow Ipswich, the first division leaders, visit Southampton, whose recent *games have produced a* stream of goals. At Old Trafford, Swansea, a surprise package in the first *division, will provide a* contrast with Manchester United, a collection of million-pound men desperately seeking to produce a dividend on the club's huge investment. On October 6 and 7, the League Cup enters the second round. The pick of these first leg ties is on Wednesday between Tottenham Hotspur and *Manchester United at White* Hart Lane.

Ice Hockey

The new English League this weekend brings rivalry *between north and south* into sharp focus. After the collapse of the British League in 1960, the south went into limbo until the formation of the Southern League in 1970 but have always been poor relations to the north and Scotland. Nottingham Panthers have created great local interest and tomorrow entertain Durham Wasps, a strong north-east team; Altrincham Aces are at home to Billingham Bombers. On Sunday, Streatham Redskins, who were the south's leading team last season, are hosts to Sunderland's Cowtree Chiefs.

Rugby League

The Yorkshire Cup final between Bradford Northern and Castleford is at Headingley tomorrow (kick-off 2.15). On Sunday Fulham play York in a first division match at Craven Cottage.

Rugby Union

The Scottish leagues get under way tomorrow with Gala, the national and *border champions, at home* to Jedforest. In England there will be great interest in the Midlands derby between Coventry and Leicester, and Cambridge University stages the traditional Gown v Town fixture.

Family outings

Judy Froshaug

Horse of the Year Show The Gala *performance on the opening* night is the Schroeder Life Jockeys and Jumpers Relay where top showjumpers and jockeys (including Walter Swinburne and Bob Champion) compete; the *Butlin's Championships* follow. On Tuesday the main dressage events take place, plus the final of the Hoechst Foxhunter Championship and the individual Police Horse of the Year competition. Wednesday is Children's Day with Pony Showing and the team Police Horse of the Year. On Thursday the leading showjumper of the year and the puissance events take place in the *evening.* At both matinee and evening performances displays will be given of heavy horses pony club games, road safety, and the *Horse in the Great War* complete with the King's Troop, old vehicles and horse-drawn ambulances. (Wembley Arena, Wembley, Middlesex. October 5 to 10 at 2pm and 7pm daily. Information: 235 6431)

National Tramway Museum: As transport trams and tramways, Blackpool apart, are things of the past. *However a visit to this* museum, housed in a large disused quarry, will bring back memories and give the children a chance to ride on a tram. There are about 40 trams here from Britain and overseas dating from 1873-1953, a dozen of them in working order. Though most are electric, there are also examples of horse-drawn and steam-powered *vehicles. In the depots there* are two exhibitions which depict the history of the tram and horse-drawn vehicles. The tram rides are over a mile track, last about 20 minutes and are free. There is a cafeteria; free parking. (Matlock Road Crich, Matlock, Derbyshire. Weekends only until *October 31, from 10.30am-*5pm. Admission, £1.30, Children 70p. Information: 0773 852565)

H.M.S. Belfast: 12,000-*ton gun cruiser was launched in 1938, and* had an amazing war history. In spite of breaking her back on a mine in the North *Sea shortly after she was* launched, she was back in action several years later in *the Arctic convoys and* was engaged in the sinking of the Scharnhost. She was present at the Normandy landings, went on to The Middle *East and Korea and served* for nearly 20 years after the war. Now she is run as a museum ship. You will need at least two hours to look her over fully. The best way to approach her, if you have time, is by the *Belfast* Ferry from Tower Pier which leaves every 15 minutes or so. Or there is access from the wharf. (Symons Wharf, Vine Lane, Tooley Street, London SE1. Open daily from 11am-4.30pm. Admission: £1.80, children 90p. *Information:* 407 6434)

Pearly Harvest Festival: The pearlies celebrated their first harvest festival in 1927 in the East End, at St Mary Magdalene's, Massenger Street; kings and queens came with ponies, donkeys and carts and gifts for the *poor in hospital. Since the* old church was destroyed 25 years ago their service has been held in St Martin's. There are some 28 pearly families left. Though few of them now live in the East End they all come to London for this service where, as one of the senior pearly queens explained, "We all sing the good old harvest songs and everyone *is welcome*". Take the children — for the service and the chance to see a piece of London history. The St Martin-in-the Fields, Trafalgar Square, London WC2. October 4 to 3pm; get there earlier for a seat. Information 435 9807.

Umbrella for the climate

Britain's third Dance Umbrella season opens on Thursday. During the next six weeks it will offer an almost non-stop series of performances, classes and workshops in London, together with performances in a dozen other English, Scottish and Welsh towns.

The idea of a Dance Umbrella was invented in New York as a way of allowing several small companies to benefit from shared overheads. The first British season, modelled on the American example, was held three years ago; there was another roughly halfway between then and now. At each repetition, the enterprise has grown more ambitious.

No fewer than 34 companies, ad hoc groups or solo performers will take part this time, offering new or recent work by at least twice that number of choreographers. Anyone wanting to see it all would have to give up most other activities for the duration, and allow time for recovery afterwards.

Among the performers, it is only to be expected that those invited from overseas should attract most attention. The American contingent this time is chosen from the new wave of young choreographers. Karole Armitage has danced here before as a member of Merce Cunningham's company, but we have not seen her own creations, which are described as a fusion of punk rock and contemporary classicism.

Others are entirely new to us, including Charles Moulton, who has recruited and trained a team of *British volunteers* for precision ball passing as part of one of his dances, and Molissa Fenley, who recently inspired the respected dance critic of *The New York Times* to exclaim "We have seen the dance of the future and it works."

American performers have dominated the previous Umbrella seasons, and probably will again this year. *This time, however,* the net has been cast more widely to find groups to invite from overseas. Companies from Montreal, Paris, Rotterdam and Stockholm are coming, and also performers who, although now living in the United States, started their careers in Tokyo and are said to retain Japanese elements in their work.

All the same, the chief aim of Dance Umbrella is to allow as many as possible of the smaller British companies and younger British choreographers to be seen in London, well presented on good stages. That is why the Arts Council supports the season, regarding the imported groups chiefly as a yardstick for measuring local achievement.

This is not the sort of occasion when a critic can act as a tipster, *advising in advance which nights* are likely to be most rewarding. Judging from previous Umbrella seasons, there should be one or two nights when the choreography or the dancing (and, if we are lucky, both) will be excitingly good. Unfortunately there are almost bound to be some presentations which are embarrassingly awful. With the bulk of the *season,* the interest will lie chiefly in seeing how different creators and performers meet the challenge of trying to do something new and interesting, and judging now far they succeed.

John Percival



American accolade winner Molissa Fenley: Taking dance successfully into the future

● Dance Umbrella's October programme is as follows:

Brighton, Gardner Centre: *Charles Moulton and Company (October 26 to 28), Le Groupe de la Place Royale (October 29 to 31).* (0273 685861)

Bristol, Arnolfini: *Maedee Dupres (October 8, 9), Carline Marcade and Dominique Petit (October 14 and 15), Charles Moulton and Company (October 22, 23), Bill T. Jones and Arnie Zane (October 29, 30).* (0272 299194)

Glasgow, Third Eye Centre: *Caroline Marcade and Dominique Petit (October 9, 10), Maedee Dupres (October 14, 15), Charles Moulton and Company (October 16, 17).* (041 332 7521/4)

Liverpool, Everyman Theatre: *Le Groupe de la Place Royale (October 19 to 21), Karole Armitage and Company (October 23, 24).* (051 709 4776)

London, ICA: *Bill T. Jones and Arnie Zane (October 20 to 22), Junko Kikuchi (October 22), Ian Spink (October 24, 25), Rosemary Butcher Dance Company (October 27, 28), Molissa Fenley (October 29 to 31), Laurie Booth (October 30, 31).* (930 0493)

London, The Place: *Jane Dudley (October 8 to 10), New Choreographers Scheme award winners (October 11), Inge Lonnroth and Dancers (October 23, 24), Tom Jobe (October 23 to 25), Ruth Barnes (October 25).* (387 0031)

London, Riverside Studios: *Charles Moulton and Company (October 13, 14), Anthony Van Laast (October 15), Caroline Marcade and Dominique Petit (October 16 to 18), Dance Theatre London (October 18), Karole Armitage and Company (October 20, 21), Nin Dance Company (October 21), Maedee Dupres (October 22, 23), Le Groupe de la Place Royale (October 23 to 25), Emma Dance Company (October 27, 28), Cycles Dance Company (October 28, 29), Mantis Dance Company (October 30, 31), Dancework (October 30, 31).* (748 3354)

North West: *Karole Armitage and Rhys Chatham (Alsager Studio, Crewe, October 12); Le Groupe de la Place Royale (RNCM, Manchester, October 13 to 17); Charles Moulton and Company (RNCM, Manchester, October 19, 20).* (Information: 061 236 7076)

Norwich, The Premises: *Bill T. Jones and Arnie Zane (October 24), Molissa Fenley (October 25).* (0603 60352)

Nottingham, Midland Group Gallery: *Karole Armitage and Rhys Chatham (October 9, 10).* (0602 582636)

Peterborough and Oundle, Stahl Theatre and Walton School: *Maedee Dupres (October 20 and 21), Janet Smith and Dancers (October 22 to 24).* (0733 68931 ext 318)

Books

Philip Howard

The Faber Book of Useful Verse, edited by Simon *Brett* (Faber, £6.95, £2.95): Groucho Marx once said that all poetry was useless, except for the six-line verse beginning "Thirty days hath September". This cheerful little trawl through the shallows and backwaters of literature attempts to prove otherwise, with sections devoted to such subjects as Useful for Cooks, Lovers (Male), Lovers (Female), Aspiring Poets, and so on. Anon. makes numerous sage contributions, including this couplet, Useful for ALL Occasions;
When in danger or
in doubt,
Run in circles,
scream and shout."

Kate Greenaway, by Rodney Engen (Macdonald, £14.95): We think of Kate Greenaway as the artist of improbably coy and saucy Victorian children in golden curls and old-fashioned clothes. This biography takes the lid off her turbulent but unconsummated romance with Ruskin. Those soppy *children* are a better memorial than her emotional torment.

Video

Nicholas Wapshott

Releases

A Year of the Quorn: A charming year in the life of the Leicestershire, taking in everything from the point-to-point to the terrier show. A little history and a lot of pictures of hounds and men in pink, like a true twentieth *century hunting print,* matched to an undemanding dialogue written and read by Michael Clayton. (IPC Video VHS/BET E6 £27.49)

Goshawk: A dramatization of T. H. White's book about the falconer and his attempts to tame the bird Gos. Duncan Carse plays the patient man who must stay up three days and nights until the falcon trusts him *enough to fall asleep. There* are moments of fascination, tempered by the general starchy approach. David Cobham directed from a screenplay by Anthony Short. (IPC Video VHS/BET WB3 £27.49)

Mr Smith's Vegetable Garden: Meant as a reference work as well as an entertainment for those who would prefer to see someone else gardening, the Yorkshireman Geoffrey Smith's approach is highly practical. This is adapted from his television series and seems to emphasize the preoccupation Smith has for neatness in order to please other gardeners. Although pooh-poohing hard and fast rules in text books, he is quick to lay them down himself. (BBCV 1000, £37.95) *Also available, Mr Smith's Flower Garden* (BBCV 1001, £37.95) and *Mr Smith's Indoor Garden* (BBCV 1002, £37.95).

Radio

David Wade

Today

Are the Reports of Darwin's Death Exaggerated?: The intriguing title refers obliquely to the present controversies surrounding Darwinism — in the light of which the great man seems very much alive. Peter France, one of our more reflective broadcasters, inquires whether a new theory of evolution is in the making. (Radio 4, long wave *only, 11.05-11.50 am)*

Tomorrow

Leave it to Psmith: Not only is today the beginning of BBC Radio's grand autumn *season, it also marks the* opening of some modest celebrations to mark the centenary of P. G. Wodehouse. Tonight's case is suitably celebratory. Sir John Gielgud plays Wodehouse, the narrator, Michael Horden is Lord Emsworth, Simon Ward the eponymous Psmith. Joan Greenwood and Caroline Langrish are the leading ladies. (Radio 4, 8.00-10.00pm, repeating Monday at 3.02 - 5pm)

Fighting Talk: Balance, we are assured, is to go by the *board in this new series.* Each week a different speaker, of whom Jack Jones will be the first, presents and then defends some passionately held *belief or point of view* to a studio audience. Desmond Wilcox presides. Will radio make amends by inviting E.P. Thompson, do you think (Radio 4, 10.15-11.00)

Sunday

Gulliver's Travels: Michael Bakewell, co-adaptor of *The Lord of the Rings,* now turns to Swift's classic. Frank Findlay plays Gulliver and the cast over the four parts includes Spike Milligan, Robert Stephens, Norman Rodway, Peter Woodthorpe and — *suggestive of some curious noises to come* — Percy Edwards. (Radio 3 7.25-9.00 pm and the following three Sundays at slightly different times)

Television

Peter Davalle

Today

Prisoners of Conscience: This will shock, upset and depress you unless you can succeed in constantly convincing yourself that what you're looking at is only a simulation. It's the first in a new series of dramatized documentaries about the abuse of human rights and the sickening *way the victims have* suffered, and it's about William Beausire, tortured by the post-Allende military regeime in Chile because of his sister's relationship with Allende's nephew. (BBC 2, 9.25-10.15pm.)

Bob Hoskins: *Miller's Iago (Sunday)*

I Thought I was Taller: This Arena profile of Mel Brooks, director of anarchic films, is shrewdly timed. His latest film, *History of the World: Part 1* opens in London next week. (BBC 2, 8.15-9.25pm.)

Tomorrow

Johnny Carson's Tonight Show: So now we've got a chance to find out why this American TV presenter *is as* much a part of the nation as the Statue of Liberty, the hamburger and Coca-Cola. Special guests include Shelley Winters, Burt *Reynolds, Steve Martin.* After tonight, the Carson shows that we will see over here will all have been seen in the US eight to 10 days earlier. (LWT, Anglia, Grampian, 11.25pm-12.25am)

Parkinson: Is there *really* anything that David Niven can usefully add to what he has already said about himself in Parkinson's show and others of like character? Has this raconteur not been to the well once too often — if not 10 times? (BBC 1, 9.35-10.35pm)

Gala Night at the Kirov: The Leningrad-based company that made sensational headlines for reasons not entirely related to ballet skills (the defections of Nureyev and Makharova, the dismissal of the Panovs) is seen in its more traditional role in this Soviet-made programme. Some of the extracts from the Kirov's repertoire have not previously been seen in the West. *Dancers include* Gabriella Komleva, Vitali Afanaskov, Alla Sizova and Boris Blankov. Ballets include *Esmeralda, Carnival in Venice* and *Paquita.* (BBC 2, 7.15-8.55pm)

Sunday

The BBC Television Shakespeare: Othello: Director Jonathan Miller is *an old hand at the game of* casting against type; let us not forget John Cleese's Petruchio. Hoskins might very well be a sensation as *Othello's ancient. Penelope* Wilton is Miller's Desdemona. (BBC 2, 7.15-10.45pm)

Monday

The Eagle and the Bear — Decade of Danger: After four weeks in which we've seen the Soviet Union and the United States growling away at each other, we arrive at the stage where the paramount consideration is: what does this confrontation between the superpowers mean for Europe? Jonathan Dimbleby's series reaches *its climax in an interview* with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary. Likely points to be touched upon include the neutron bomb, the Cruise missile and the future of the stratetic arms limitation talks. (ITV, 8.30-9.00pm)

Films on TV

David Robinson

Tomorrow

A Star is Born (1937): This time Janet Gaynor is teamed with Fredric March, both giving wonderfully sinewy performances in the Dorothy Parker-Alan Campbell-Robert Carson script. It was really the second version of the story, *which began as What Price Hollywood?* (1932), also directed by William Wellman. The rich supporting cast includes Adolphe Menjou, Lionel Stander and Andy Devine. (BBC 2, 3.55-5.45pm)

Julia (1977): Campbell and Parker, the *Star is Born* writers, turn up as characters (played by Hal Holbrook and Rosemary *Murphy) in Fred* Zinnemann's solidly respectable adaptation of passages from Lillian Hellman's *Pentimento.* Jane Fonda as the young Hellman and Vanessa Redgrave as her childhood friend, now involved in anti-Nazi resistance in Europe, are fine; and Meryl Streep can be glimpsed in a suporting role. (ITV, 9.15-11.25 pm)

The Producers *(1967): Mel* Brooks's first film, a model of execrable taste, has the lamented Zero Mostel as a low-down Broadway producer who seduces rich and undiscriminating old ladies to raise money for his musical chef d'oeuvre, *Springtime for Hitler.* (BBC 2, 11.20pm-12.55am)

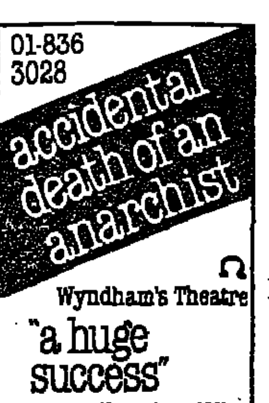
Sunday

The War Lord (1965): Charlton Heston, Richard Boone and Maurice Evans play in this quite taking medieval fantasy-melodrama written by John *Collier* and Millard Kaufman and directed quite dashingly by Franklin Schaffner. (BBC 1, 7.15-9.10 pm)

Thursday

Jaws (1975): ITV's catch-of-the-week: the film that started off the whole monster cycle. Looking back now, you feel Steven Spielberg's film had the good fortune to appear at the *right moment to satisfy* a craving for a new sensation; but the suspense element still works. (Thursday, ITV 7.30-9.45pm)












Controversial figures in Iran's 'provisional government': Bani-Sadr (left) and Masud Rajavi

Exiles in the power game

Since the fall of the Shah in 1979 the suburbs of Paris have become a home for numerous Iranian exile groups whose opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini is equalled only by the zeal with which they denigrate one another. Edward Mortimer went to France to talk to the rivals for power.

The announcement of a "provisional government of the Democratic Islamic Republic of Iran", issued this week in France by the leader of the left-wing Muslim guerrilla movement, *the People's Mujahidin*, is more significant for what it does not say than for what it does.

The statement gives no names except those of its author, the head of the "government", Masud Rajavi, and of the man who nominated him, exiled president Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. The programme of the government is said to have been approved by "all members of the National Council of Resistance"—a body whose formation was announced by Rajavi and Bani-Sadr when they arrived in France last July. It would appear that the government is probably no more than the Council under a new name. But that is little help, since the membership of the Council, too, remains secret.

Whatever the announcement's purpose, it clearly does not mark the formation of the united front of Khomeini's opponents which many Iranians had been hoping for. Otherwise the names of some other well-known opposition figures now in exile, such as Hassan Nazih, who was head of the Iranian National Oil Company for eight months after the revolution, or Admiral Madani, who was a presidential candidate against Mr Bani-Sadr in January 1980, would surely have been included.

Both these men have been in Paris for the last week or two and have been negotiating, directly or indirectly, with Mr Rajavi for the formation of such a united front.

The biggest obstacle to the formation of a united front is the conviction of every leader involved that he alone has been *proved right* by the tumultuous course of Iran's revolution and that therefore he is the natural centre round which the others should unite. Surviving members of the Shah's family hold that the chaos and bloodshed of the revolution have vindicated the monarchy and that the great majority of Iranians are now monarchists at heart.

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the liberal to whom the Shah handed over the government a few days before leaving the country, blames the Shah for doing so too late, at a point when popular feeling was already too far aroused for a constitutional solution to succeed; but blames even more bitterly those secular or liberal politicians who "had the stupidity" to collaborate with Khomeini's Islamic Republic. He would, he says generously, be prepared to accept the support of those, such as Mr Nazih, who were not personally responsible for any of the crimes of the Khomeini regime, but only if they were prepared to admit their past mistakes and accept his leadership.

Mr Nazih, a former head of the Iranian Bar Association who is popular especially in his native Azerbaijan, admits that he did not at first "think Khomeini would go as far as he has done", but none the less claims to have been the first to criticize him from within the *ranks of the revolution and to* warn that he was "going to divert the revolution from its real path".

Admiral Madani was in Paris last week but not, I was told, willing to meet any journalists. He was apparently hoping for a coup by elements who he believes support him in the *Iranian armed forces.*

Such coyness is exasperating to people like Ghassem Lebaschi, who has been a political leader of the Tehran bazaar since the days of Mosaddeq, and according to whom the bazaar—now 85 per cent hostile to Khomeini—is *only waiting for the political* leadership to agree on a political platform and then move in a united manner against the regime.

It is striking, when one moves in these various opposition circles in Paris, to notice that almost everyone speaks with a certain respect of Mr Rajavi and the Mujahidin, but with considerable contempt for President Bani-Sadr. The latter has been too long and too closely associated with Khomeini himself, and few liberals can forgive him, for instance, his action in May 1980 when he applauded the invasion of the university and brutal beating of leftists by Islamic thugs.

Mr Bani-Sadr himself does admit to some mistakes. He particularly regrets having failed to organize his supporters after his victory in the presidential election of January 1980, and thus allowed the Islamic Republican Party to steal a march on him in controlling the institutions of the new republic. But he claims credit for having persuaded Khomeini to espouse progres*sive and democratic* ideas in his statements made in France before his return to Iran. He believes that these statements remain of historic importance, even though Khomeini has gone back on them since, because they destroyed the idea that religion or the religious institution was necessarily opposed to Iran's development.

This is proved, Mr Bani-Sadr says, by the fact that Khomeini "fell into disgrace"—i.e. lost his popularity—as soon as he reneged on these ideas, and is now reduced to maintaining *himself in power by force.*

Interesting as that idea may be, it still comes rather lamely from one who used to describe himself as Khomeini's "spiritual son" and, by common consent, owed his election as president entirely to the "Imam's" support. When one talks to Masud Rajavi (quartered in the rear of the same suburban French villa) one has, immediately, the feeling of being in the presence of someone much more serious, though he appears even younger than his 34 years. He too maintains *that he—or rather his organ*ization—has been right throughout the revolution when everyone else was wrong. But he does so with a quiet assurance, a self-deprecating smile, and a lack of verbal aggressiveness which seem almost "un-Iranian".

More important, he speaks for an organization which still exists in Iran and still has the ideological coherence as well as the extraordinary physical courage needed to fight actively against the regime. Whether it will win cannot be predicted, *but the fact that it is actually* fighting gives Mr Rajavi a credibility that the other exiled leaders lack.

This shabby conspiracy against Europe



by Shirley Williams

The Labour Party conference yesterday followed the TUC in voting that a future Labour government should take Britain out of the European Community without a referendum.

Little consideration will be given to the facts. Forty-five per cent of British trade is *with the Community and now* gives us a small surplus. Many international firms have set up plants in Britain because we offer access to the whole community market of more than 250 million people, most of them prosperous.

Withdrawal could bring about the collapse of the British economy and a massive rise in unemployment unless a favourable alternative trading arrangement was agreed with our erstwhile partners. *Such an arrangement is improbable.* Even the West German Social Democrats would be little disposed to make concessions to an insular, chauvinistic and extremist Labour government. *A trading arrangement of the kind* between the EEC and Norway is inconceivable.

It is worth asking why the triumphant anti-Europeans in the Labour Party oppose a second referendum. After all, they pay considerable lip-service to what they call democracy. Before the 1975 referendum, leading anti-marketeers promised to be bound by the decision of the British people. Yet, only six years later, that decisive historic choice is ignored.

The truth is that the anti-Europeans fear they might lose again. The European Community is not popular. Many Britons hold it responsible for high food prices, high unemployment, irritating regulations, cheap imports and food mountains. But a new referendum would involve a national campaign in which many of these opinions would be closely examined and would prove to be either illusory or exaggerated.

The leap in energy prices has been a far more important factor in higher food prices than the common agricultural policy, ill-conceived though that policy is. One cause of unemployment is Britain's declining competitiveness against cheap consumer imports, but nowadays the imports that compete against British products are more likely to be Japanese than German, Taiwanese than Dutch. The present Government's monetarist policies bear a much greater responsibility for disappearing jobs than competition from the Community. As the facts about Britain's economic interdependence with the other Community countries became understood, the British people, in a referendum, would almost certainly refuse to choose withdrawal. However, in a general election campaign, the Community would be only one of many issues, and the Labour party hopes to bury a decision on withdrawal in a flood of popular anger about unemployment and inflation. The Community would come in handy as the butt of nationalistic abuse, but there would be no danger of a detailed examination of this crucial issue.

The referendum's victors must blame themselves at least in part for the recrudescence of the anti-Community campaign. Since the referendum result in May 1975 little effort has been made to explain what the Community is doing. Criticism of the EEC, some of it grossly unjust, goes unanswered.

The present Cabinet and a majority of the last Labour one were and are in favour of continued British membership, though individual enthusiasm varies and is not marked in either Mrs Thatcher or Mr Callaghan. Neither government, however, has attempted to commend the Community to public opinion. Any action by the Community that might be popular, such as helping to pay for regional development, promoting employment and training schemes, or supplementary pensions for steelworkers, is hardly ever publicized.

At the heart of the relationship between the Community and each member state is *additionality*, the concept that whatever the Community budget finances must be in addition to what would be provided anyway by the member country. It is an *obvious safeguard*, but extraordinarily difficult to put into practice. Britain, for instance, has often argued that the Community contribution is additional because it offsets expenditure cuts the Government would otherwise have made; but the Community's contribution then becomes entirely invisible to the British public.

Grants for industry from the Regional Development Fund vanish into the Treasury. Grants for infrastructure are offset by an equivalent cut in permitted expenditure ceilings. The only benefit the local authorities get is the saving of interest that would otherwise fall to be paid on borrowing if no grants were made.

Ninety-five per cent of the European Social Fund's contribution to Britain—£131m in 1979—goes to the Manpower Services Commission, but this contribution is not linked with particular projects. It is swallowed up in the larger total, saving the Treasury money.

Additionality is closely bound up with public expenditure constraints. The European Investment Fund has been an important source of funds for job creation in France. In Britain, EIB loans fell in 1980 compared to 1979, despite the rise in unemployment, because of Treasury limits on public expenditure which embrace capital investment as well as current expenditure.

Proposals to expand the social and regional funds (of which Britain is a net beneficiary) as a way to provide a more balanced European budget have been opposed by the British Government on the grounds that public expenditure would increase.

A striking instance of the way *large sums of money* from the Community are swallowed up by the Treasury is the fate of the £645m refunded to Britain in 1980/81 as a result of the Luxembourg agreement of May 30, 1980, on the British contribution. Of this total £434m was intended for "special measures". In fact the whole sum was used to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement. "The refunds do not open the way to increases in domestic expenditure programmes beyond those already planned", Mr Nigel Lawson told the House of Commons on March 25. The British public therefore sees no benefit at all from the Community's gesture.

Treasury ministers take a similar view about Northern Ireland, despite the desperate plight of the province's economy. Of the £141m contributed to Northern Ireland from the Regional Development Fund since Britain *joined the Community* in 1973, £83m has been kept by the Treasury in London to offset existing or planned expenditure.

The contrast with the Irish Republic is marked. Any interested visitor to the Republic finds a remarkable range of employment, training and educational projects, many of them highly innovative, financed equally by the European Social or Regional funds and by the Irish government. These schemes are widely publicized as being Community-funded, and *ministers frequently* ackknowledged Community help.

Irish secondary schoolchildren run their own mini-companies marketing the produce and drawing up accounts, under the EEC-*financed Spiral curriculum* project. The disadvantaged children of inner-city Dublin are helped by neighbourhood based training programmes and workshops. Gypsy children are taught by mobile education units. Would-be small entrepreneurs are invited to introductory courses, and are then backed up with financial aid, advice on acounting and marketing, and displays of new products or alternatives to imports which they might make.

Such schemes and many more are not only assisted by the Community financially; Regional and Social Fund officials have frequent talks with their Irish opposite numbers and stimulate activities that would not *otherwise have occurred.*

These facts are rarely aired in Parliament. It suits both the big parties to keep quiet about them. The Government does not want to put up the extra money involved in financing its share of new projects. Labour will say nothing that might redound to the Community's credit, not even if it would benefit the unemployed, the poor or the disadvantaged.

It is a shabby conspiracy which has helped to damage the Community's standing in the eyes of the public. But that is exactly what the anti-Europeans intend.

David Watt

A truce in the blunderbuss war

A ferocious debate in the Labour Party is almost certain to continue—exposing the corruption of the system, the cynical ambitions of many of the actors, the powerlessness of the traditional power centres and the hypocrisy of both sides

It is a measure of the almost incredible pass to which the Labour Party has come that one can honestly say it has had a great week. It has managed to avoid irreparable schism and continues to exist as a precarious coalition of left and right. Its leader's authority has been rescued from the dustbin. Its policies, though still incoherent and in many respects unrelated to voters' apparent wishes, have not been irrevocably tipped over the *precipice of electoral suicide.* In fact, thanks to a definite shift in the internal balance of power, and to yesterday's inconclusive debate, the next Labour election manifesto now has a chance of being dragged back to within distant sight of the borders of reality.

The extent of this achievement can easily be judged by imagining the results of the (very possible) opposite outcome this week — that is, a narrow victory for Mr Benn and no real change in the balance of the National Executive Committee. A further exodus to the Social Democrats, a witch-hunt against moderate MPs, the consolidation of more and more extreme policies, preparations for the ousting of Mr Foot — all would have been inevitable, bringing nearer the Bennite *dream of a party purged of im*purities and practising an untainted form of socialism, but putting Labour beyond human aid at the next election.

The chief beneficiary of the situation as it has turned out will be the party's soft centre, which can now afford to come out of its burrow and join the fight. (Can anything more pitiful or more indicative of the rot be imagined than the alacrity with which a number of anti-Benn MPs who intended to defy their constituencies and abstain in the second round of *the deputy leadership election*, actually voted for Mr Benn when they heard the false rumour that the TGWU had deserted the Benn cause and therefore made their abstention an unnecessary sacrifice?)

The chief losers (apart from the Bennites) are no doubt the SDP, who are deprived of fresh recruits and may find the Labour side of their constituency harder going for a while.

Yet, by any objective standards, the Labour Party's situation is still desperate. Financially it is almost bankrupt and its organization is a shambles. Intellectually it is not within a million miles of forging a national consensus. But above all it remains profoundly divided. There is at present no trust whatever between the component parts of the movement, and no sign of any being created.

One needs few conversations with Mr Benn's cadres to realize their passionate conviction that nothing but a virtual dictatorship, imposed on the Parliamentary Party by the conference and a left-dominated NEC will really ensure that the next Labour government does not wriggle out of its commitment to put into effect the three sacred principles—unilateral nuclear disarmament, withdrawal from the EEC, and a big programme of old-fashioned left-wing prescriptions in the social and economic field.

The right, for its part, can not accept an armistice for fear that beneath the surface of the constituencies and unions the termites of Entryism and Militancy will go on gnawing away. Neither side really trusts *the trade unions, who cannot* even be relied on to organize crooked elections competently these days; and the union leaders are terrified that the left will undermine their power base and that the right will doublecross them with an incomes policy as soon as they get back to office.

In this situation it is fairly futile to suppose that anything more than a temporary truce can be declared on the terms offered by Mr Foot in his conference speech on Tuesday. The notion appeared, in effect, to be that the warring factions should rally round his own position. This implies a deal whereby the right would accept the broad left-wing outline of *the NEC's policy document*, including the three principles (give or take a bit of shading on the "unilateral" part of the disarmament proposal) in return for the left's abandoning its constitutional vendetta against MPs.

For the time being Mr Healey has apparently accepted this suggestion—at least this seems a reasonable interpretation of his extraordinary speech in the economic debate claiming that an NEC-TUC economic document—a compendium of proposals that he had *avoided or even denounced as* Chancellor—would provide the surest basis for a united Labour assault on the Government. But who else outside the narrow band of Mr Foot's personal supporters can afford to be so philosophical?

Mr Benn will lose credibility with his supporters if he does not carry on his purificatory crusade, and in any case it is doubtful whether he is sufficiently in control of his Frankenstein's monster to call a halt to its activities at the grass roots and in the unions even if he wanted to. On the other side Mr Shore, Mr Hattersley and the Solidarity group are well aware of the provisional nature of their *success and the urgent need to* gain more ground if they are not to be pushed back next year or the year after that. This suggests that even if Mr Benn finds it prudent to avoid the charge of irresponsibility which would be pinned on him for making another assault on the deputy leadership within a year of the general election, the struggle will be continued by other means.

But what means are available—and safe? One problem for both sides at the moment is that the only weapons avail*able are ancient* blunderbusses with an uncertain aim and a nasty tendency to blow up in one's face. The deputy leadership election illustrated this perfectly. Mr Healey won thanks to votes that the leaders of the Public Employees' Union had specially bought to give to Mr Benn. On the other hand the TGWU delegation nearly undid him by adopting the elitist attitude towards their membership that he regards MPs as being entitled to adopt towards their constituency supporters.

Nobody knows who would benefit most if these old fiddles were abandoned in favour of more modern democratic engines of war. Mr Benn's cohorts appear to believe that his campaign for "party democracy" ought, if sucessful, to sweep him on to victory. But *is that true? Clearly a system* which puts MPs in the power of the NEC, and the conference in the hands of the constituency party activists and union militants, gives the left a satisfactory stranglehold. But if this democracy is carried too far—if for instance the union block vote were abolished or primary elections instituted for the choice of parliamentary candidate's—then the natural conservatism of the Labour rank and file would reassert itself and the whole Bennite edifice would crumble.

The right faces a similar dilemma. In theory, the more democracy, the better it is for them; and there is a strong school of thought in the Solidarity group which would like to go for mandatory consultation in the unions, one-man-one-vote, and all the rest of it.

The snag is that quite apart from having to accept a degree of populism that goes against the ingrained instincts of many MPs, a move in this direction would alienate many friendly union leaders who are petrified by the thought of democratic innovation. The Labour right has always relied heavily on getting the fix in—until, recently, it has turned against them. Now that the composition of the NEC gives them the whip hand again, why risk change? In the long run, perhaps, true democracy might work out nicely, but if, in the dangerous *transition period, the left seizes* power and freezes the process at exactly the wrong point, the right is lost.

This argument will doubtless be settled in the end by changes in the unions themselves. The scandal of the TGWU and NUPE votes this week has not gone unnoticed by the union rank and file. Many unionists are already asking (a) whether they are getting value for money from their union dues and (b) whether their affiliation to the Labour Party is not now so *farcical* that they should contract out of the political levy, whether Mr Norman Tebbitt, the new Employment Secretary makes it easier for them or not. A serious movement of protest may well be under way here which will gradually force union leaders to adopt less arbitrary procedures.

In the meantime, however, a ferocious debate in the Labour Party is almost certain to continue—exposing the corruption of the system, the cynical ambitions of many of the actors, the powerlessness of the traditional power centres, and the hypocrisy of both sides of the argument. It is a prospect which will give pleasure to Mrs Thatcher and the Social Democrats. It may even be good for the Labour Party in the end. But it is going to leave a gaping hole where, in a healthy polity, Her Majesty's Opposition should be found.

THE TIMES DIARY

A new man in the Express hot seat

The succession of editors at the faltering *Daily Express* continued yesterday with the removal of Arthur Firth after only a year in the hot seat. Firth, 53, goes to an as-yet unspecified senior editorial position with the Express group, to be replaced by the youthful Chris Ward, assistant editor of the *Daily Mirror*.

Ward is probably best known for his 10 years as a columnist on the Mirror. He said yesterday that he is "going to make the Express a great newspaper again"—a similar ambition to that of his predecessor—and disparaged recent suggestions of a merger between his new organ and the *Daily Mail*.

Ward, 39, started his career at the age of 16 on the weekly *Driffield Times* in Yorkshire before going *to the Evening Chronicle* in Newcastle. He has always wanted to join the Express, where his father worked before the war.

A prophetic comment before news leaked out was made in the Mirror yesterday. Lord Matthews, the Express Group chairman, was quoted as saying: "It (the Express) wants brightening a little bit; needs to be a little sharper with good writing and good humour. We're all looking for the magic aren't we?"

High fliers

For those of us who thought our khaki-clad chaps in the British *Army of the Rhine were there* to protect western Europe from the Russian Bear, I have news. Unclassified information has just come my way suggesting that their real quarry is a species of bird known colloquially as the Sooty Falcon. An expedition of Royal Highland Fusiliers and a small party of scientists are, even now, preparing to scour the highest reaches of a remote Red Sea mountain area in Egypt for a glimpse of the rare predator. I just hope that our chiefs of staff know what they are doing. . . .

All the world

Among the many proposals Old Vic administrator Andrew Leigh will have to sift through before making recommendations about future occupancy of the deserted theatre is an intriguing suggestion that it become the home of a new multi-racial theatre company.

Veteran Indian-born actor-director Madhav Sharma has formed Actors Unlimited in a Peter Brook-style attempt to get different theatrical traditions "feeding off one another". The company, which includes such well-known figures as David Yip, star of television's *Chinese Detective*, presented its first play, David Edgar's *Our Own People*, at the Upstream Theatre Club earlier this week. It will appear at the Asian Festival 1981 at the Commonwealth Institute next Thursday.

However, Sharma has greater ambitions for the fledgling company. A former member of the executive of Equity, he has obtained a £5,000 donation from the actors' union towards the formation. He now hopes the company will win a three-year lease on the Old Vic, where he would present drama, with a strong emphasis on "under-represented Chinese and Indo-Pakistan traditions", and train young non-whites for the theatre. He says, and I can not help agreeing with him, that such a venture would coincide with the populist wishes of the Old Vic founder, Lilian Baylis, who presented her first Shakespeare production at the former Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern in 1914.



Dr Stefan Marinov, the Bulgarian dissident scientist who claims to have disproved Einstein's theory of relativity, has gone one better. He now claims to have achieved the alchemists' ancient dream of discovering an easy and sure way of getting rich. Marinov has revealed his method in a full-page advertisement in the scientific journal Nature. *It is simply to write letters, sealed with red wax, to the Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, who was to have been patron of an international scientific conference organized by Marinov in 1977. Twenty days before the conference was to start the Bulgarians committed Marinov to a psychiatric clinic and sent telegrams to intending participants explaining that the conference was postponed for "fear of an earthquake".*

Marinov, who has lived in Italy since leaving the clinic, says his letters to Sakharov are never delivered. He insures them at a cost of just over £2 each. After about six months the Italian postal service pays him insurance of about £170 for each undelivered item. Marinov says he is about to buy a splendid villa on the Italian coast on the proceeds.

If his method should now be adopted by a few million people, he adds, it could bankrupt the Soviet Union, who have to reimburse the Italians; lead to the USSR's expulsion from the international postal union; or mean the sack for thousands of KGB agents in Russian post offices, and the normal delivery of post to Soviet citizens.

Skirting the issue

Furious protests by female socialists at the start of the Labour Party conference against chairman Alex Kitson appear to have paid off. Kitson, who injudiciously referred to them as "tea makers", now sports a badge which says Labour Women Make Policy, Not Tea.

More importantly, delegates have noticed that the humorous Scot, now at loggerheads with MPs who claim he ignores their appeals for a place at the rostrum, has developed a special eye for the ladies. Though a mere 14 per cent of the delegates are women, about 20 per cent of the speakers are female.

This has led to some amusement in the conference hall. Choosing a new speaker, Kitson pointed to the middle of the gathered throng and declared: "That wee girrl there." But before the young woman could arrive at the rostrum a large man in a grey suit had captured the microphone. "Hey", said the chairman. "Ah didna see ye had a skirrt on." The man retreated quickly.

Gucci glitter

A scurrilous rumour that Gucci is going down-market was quickly dispelled on Wednesday night when the Old Bond Street boutique hosted a reception at the Hyde Park Barracks, home of the Household Cavalry. The champagne party, attended by Princess Michael of Kent, was to celebrate the centenary of the birth of its founder, Guccio Gucci, who originally opened a modest saddlery in Florence and gave his initials to the famous Gucci monogram of today. It was also to raise money for the British International Equestrian Fund.

The highlight of a glittering evening for 350 revellers was the auction of a saddle especially commissioned by Gucci, which arrived on horseback to a fanfare by trumpeters from the Blues and Royals, and went for £700.

The scurrilous rumour? Ieuan Williams, general manager of the London boutique, quite properly declined to speculate on what a recent report about a one-off mail-order offer for Gucci handbags might do to the company's image.

Patriotic Parky

My fears that breakfast with Michael Parkinson at the Inn on the Park yesterday would mean platefuls of tripe and onions proved to be groundless. Mercifully Parky treated me to croissants and coffee as he discussed the prospect of his BBC 1 series "competing" with America's no. 1 chat show host Johnny Carson's programme on London Weekend Television this Saturday.

Outwardly unperturbed by the challenge, Parkinson was nevertheless scathing about the decision to import a "foreign" product at a time when so many in our own television industry are looking for work. He admires Carson pro*fessionally ("the most quick-witted* man I have ever seen") but he does not believe that such an American product will appeal to viewers who are used to his more homely fare.



Parkinson: Is Carson too American for us?

Parkinson went on to discuss less controversial matters such as Yorkshire County Cricket Club in his normal confident manner.

Parkinson already has his fingers in more than a few media pies, for example, Australian chat shows, breakfast television and a new publishing house, and now, he tells me, he wants to buy a pub. No prizes for guessing what mine host's favourite *topics of conversation will* be.

In camera

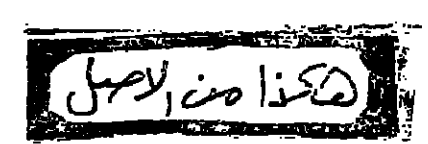
For the first time television cameras have been allowed into the normally secret world of the Atomic *Weapons Research Establishment* at Aldermaston in Berkshire. A BBC team is putting the finishing touches to a programme which was not without its security problems. So sensitive was the Government to the risk that something highly classified might have been inadvertently recorded by the cameras *that they insisted the film be* developed not by the BBC but by government technicians.

Humble Bernardo

In an unusual act of humility, Bernardo Bertolucci, director of *Last Tango in Paris* has radically altered his latest film, *The Tragedy of a Ridiculous Man*, which opens in Italy this week. After a lukewarm reception for the film at the Cannes festival in June, Bertolucci acknowledged that in its original form, it was incomprehensible.

So he introduced a voice off-screen to comment on statements and actions in the film and he altered entire sequences. In the past Bertolucci brushed off criticism of his films as attacks by frustrated reviewers who had simply failed to grasp the touch of genius. Now he is meekly asking the critics to come back and have another look.

Michael Horsnell



THE TIMES

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THE LONGEST CORNER

The latest increase in interest rates is the last nail in the coffin of the Chancellor's economic strategy. He made *lower interest* rates the centre of his Budget and that was sensible, but interest rates are higher now than they were then. Spring will be a little late this year and next year as well, for the faint glimmer of a revival of profits, on which one might hope for a rise of investment and employment has been snuffed out. Sir Geoffrey *invites scepticism* when he suggests at the IMF that Britain is on the right track; but he certainly carries conviction when he says living standards are going to fall for *sometime* ahead. A very *high* economic and political penalty is being paid for past error and for the continuing reliance on the automatic pilot of monetary aggregates of *dubious validity and accuracy*.

Britain is not of course entirely a free agent in the matter of interest rates. As we argued when the first rise *occurred another was inevi*table soon given the Government's present policy and the difficulties for President Reagan in cutting his budget deficit. While that remains high, interest rates in New York will be kept up with consequences for the rest of the world. But the nature of these consequences is far more in the Government's control than it is prepared to admit. Sterling interest rates are being edged up towards the American level to hold up the pound. Although the Bank of England now says that markets are allowed a greater role in fixing rates, the markets are heavily influenced by what the authorities are trying to achieve. At the moment they believe the Government is trying to prevent any further depreciation of the pound because of the inflationary consequences this would have.

Stable exchange rates are highly desirable. But they have to be the right stable exchange rates. The damage being wrought now to the Chancellor's economic strategy was certain when the Government refused to do anything about the absurdly high levels of the pound last year. We were told then about the pound what we are told today about interest rates: that there is nothing anyone can do. *It is depressing politics* and questionable economics. If we had joined the European Monetary System in 1980 much of the unjustified rise in the pound would have been avoided and with it the unjustified rise in real wages which has now to be clawed back. Sir Geoffrey really must reject the Treasury's briefs for they do not add up to a policy but a series of rationalizations for the lurches from one crisis to the next.

Conservative economic policy should surely be pragmatic, not theoretical, international and not insular, and above all benevolent, not hostile, to private industry. It should create the conditions — and that is about all it can do — to enable private enterprise to flourish and make its contribution to prices, employment and output. But policy pushes in the opposite direction. Over the past three weeks, as interest rates have risen by four percentage points, the cost of industrial borrowing has gone up by £1,000m. Investment is stillborn, our competitive position weakened thereby, and unemployment multiplied. Nor does *the Chancellor's actions* "balance the budget", for a one point rise in interest rates adds £200m a year to the cost of government borrowing in a full year. This means that *£800m has been added* this year. At the same time every 100,000 extra unemployed adds a further £340m to the cost of public spending. The Chancellor is chasing his tail in ever *decreasing circles*.

The Government should cut the cost of borrowing, not raise it. It should let sterling find a new stable level in the European Monetary System; *the benefit to British industry* outweights the possible slight inflationary stimulus. It should also give some relief to industry by reducing the National Insurance surcharge which is a tax on exports and jobs. And of course it must press hard on restraining wages and current public spending. Taken together these would do something to shorten the longest corner in the world which the Chancellor keeps telling us we are turning.

TWO UNDERDRESSED EMPERORS

Although the Labour Party has not been wholly swamped by the tide of unilateralism, that tide is now high enough to be regarded as a serious factor in British politics. It has been fed by many different streams, some originating in the early pacifist traditions which have always run through the party, some starting with CND and the protest movements of the 1960s, and some of more recent birth.

The reasons for the new resurgence are not particularly mysterious. The natural moral abhorrence which any same person must feel at the thought of nuclear weapons being used has increased as the weapons themselves have increased both in numbers and in technical refinements which make their use for limted purposes seem more feasible. No longer do they form a distant background of terror, a somewhat remote threat of total destruction if human affairs get hopelessly out of control. Instead they seem to be all around us as almost usable weapons. Of course this ought to increase their deterrent value by making everyone afraid to start even the most limited conventional skirmish for fear of escalation, but anyone who wishes can see the situation the other way, as making their use more likely.

At the same time two other things have happened. First, *the hopes that were pinned on* arms control throughout the 1970s have been very badly disappointed. Ten years ago it was reasonable to hope that Salt 1 would lead to Salt 2, *which would lead to* Salt 3 *and* so on. There was already a partial test ban treaty in force, and a non-proliferation treaty. In Vienna there were talks on reducing conventional forces *in Europe. Before* long the Helsinki conference was discussing military confidence-building measures and other ways of reducing tension in Europe. It was possible to *believe that the two largest* power blocks which emerged from the Second World War were slowly bringing their rivalry under sufficient control to reduce the danger of conflagration. *Unilateral dis*armament was pointless while multilateralism still had a chance.

Meanwhile a new generation has grown up amid the debris of these hopes. It lacks historical perspective, so it tends not to see the United States as the saviour and guarantor of western security but as the fumbling giant of the post-Vietnam era. Nor does it understand the full historical significance and value of America's first peace-time presence on the continent of Europe. To a large extent it also fails to understand what the east-west confrontation is all about. In this it is to some extent in the position of the child who truly sees that the two emperors have no clothes. The huge accumulations of weaponry which the two brandish at each other are wholly out of proportion to any genuine conflict of interests. There is no serious competition for essential resources, or for territory that is truly vital to the security of either, and the ideological fires have dwindled on both sides. In strictly objective terms a resonable degree of accomodation *should* be easily attainable. But many conflicts throughout history have been essentially irrational, and it is with this irrationality that we have to deal. The emperors may have no clothes but they are quite capable of destroying each other and everyone around them.

But that is as far as the analogy goes. One emperor is on our side and the other is not. The tendency to regard them both as equal threats is dangerous. The Russians have found it much more difficult than the Americans to limit their military ambitions. The Americans started to disarm after the war. The Russians did not. The Americans cut down their military spending (in real terms) in the 1970s. The Russians increased theirs. The apparently inexorable Russian build-up is a grim fact of life which cannot be wished away.

It may well be true that the Russians are stretched and desperately want to negotiate arms control. It is almost certainly true that they do not intend to attack us directly. It is *even* legitimate to argue about whether the Russians are really as strong as they seem, bearing in mind the unreliability of their equipment and of their east European allies. But no responsible western government can risk letting the balance of power continue shifting steadily in favour of the Soviet Union. Even if, for the sake of argument, *one grants* the Soviet Union the most pacific and defensive intentions imaginable this provides no guarantee for the future. Intentions can change, especially when capabilities change, and the Russians now have global capabilities which they never had before.

Some unilateralists realize *this very well but argue that it* is precisely because the risks of opposing the Russians have increased that we must cease opposing them, or anyway get Britain out of the line of fire. This is the argument of fear — understandable fear but not the best guide to policy. As part of an alliance we have both protection and influence. Unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain, even with token membership of Nato, would so weaken the alliance, and put so much strain on West Germany, that the balance of power in Europe would be seriously upset. This could decrease rather than increase security, even for Britain, and it would certainly deprive Britain of influence over the policies of what was left of the alliance. Nor would the power of example have any influence on the Soviet Union, which has made it clear that it has no interest in unilateral disarmament and is not prepared to abandon eastern Europe.

The best thing to do, therefore, is to go back to the drawing board of arms control and try to do better. It is not a hopeless task. The Russians *would like to put some sort of* cap on their arms spending, and they are also under pressure to demonstrate their peaceful intentions to world opinion. The Americans also have *economic constraints and* are under strong pressure from their European allies. Both are now committed to negotiations, although they *still differ profoundly over the diagnosis of the problem* and its cure.

Europe therefore has an opportunity to play a constructive role by contributing ideas, sustaining pressure on both sides, and perhaps even mediating. The Soviet Union has a strong interest in maintaining political credit in western Europe. Some of its motives are suspect, in that it likes to drive wedges into the Atlantic alliance, but even suspect motives can be made use of by skilful western diplomacy. Europe has its own special interests and its own lines to Washington and Moscow. If it is seen to be using them it could speed progress and also, perhaps, take some of the steam out of the protest movements.

This would, on the whole, be a good thing because although these movements are useful in that they exert some salutary pressures on western governments they also risk persuading Russia that they are strong enough to prevent the deployment of new weapons in the west. If they do that the Russians will spin out the negotiations and the protest groups will turn out to have damaged the cause they espouse.

Political past

From Herr Henri Nannen

Sir, In the July 31 issue of *The Times* I found a letter to the Editor from Dr Alexander Wilson calling me an "infamous Nazi Youth leader" and "leading Goebbels propagandist".

There is no foundation whatever for such descriptions. I was not even a member of the Nazi Party or any of its affiliates. My political past was checked meticulously by the British occupation authority in 1964 before I was awarded the first newspaper licence in Lower Saxony.

I might add that I disagree with much else that Dr Wilson states. So have I never attacked the late Federal President Heinrich Lubke on account of his political past. When Lübke worked as an architect he designed huts that were later without his knowledge — *unknown to him! — employed* for setting up concentration camps. When communists launched the drawings bearing Lübke's signature for propagation in the West, Lubke incomprehensibly denied the authenticity of his signature.

My objections to Lübke stemmed from that attitude which I could not understand at all and from my conviction that Heinrich Lubke failed to possess the intellectual qualities required for the office of a Federal President. I have never doubted his political integrity.

Yours faithfully,

HENRI NANNEN,
Editor-in-Chief,
STERN Magazine,
Hamburg,
West Germany.
September 17.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Recovering North Sea gas riches

From the Chairman and Chief Executive of Shell UK Limited

Sir, While I sympathize with the point in the letter from Sir Henry Jones and others (September 24) on the tax treatment of oil company participation in the gas-gathering pipeline, I believe that the authors misunderstand the consequences of the Government's recent decision to shelve the proposed gas-gathering scheme.

The Government's decision does not mean that gas in the northern oil and gas fields of the North Sea will not be recovered or even that its recovery will be delayed. Assuming that the price paid for North Sea gas reasonably reflects its true energy value, which is in the hands of the British Gas Corporation and the Government, then oil companies will have the incentive to develop schemes for bringing ashore volumes of gas at *least as large as those* for which the gas-gathering scheme was designed.

It is relevant to point out that Shell and Esso will very shortly complete construction of the world's largest offshore gas-gathering system. *This system, known* as Flags (Far North liquids and associated gas systems), will soon be collecting gas from the Brent, North Cormorant, Ninian and North West Hutton fields, and agreement is now near on proposals to connect the Magnus, Murchison and Thistle fields to the system in a year or so.

Looking ahead, I can see several pipelines similar to Shell/Esso's Flags system being constructed in the future. These systems will be capable of being linked to one another offshore, thereby providing a high degree of reliability, integrity and security for gas supplies from North Sea.

It is not true, therefore, as has been *suggested, that the* recent decision not to proceed with the gas-gathering pipeline will necessarily result in gas being wasted and jobs lost. There are other technically and economically sat*isfactory solutions to the problem* of gas gathering and there is every reason to expect that some combination of these will be implemented in a timely and efficient manner.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN RAISMAN,
Chairman and Chief Executive,
Shell UK Limited.
Shell-Mex House,
Strand, WC2.
October 1.

From Dr W. P. S. Tan

Sir, Professor Ryle's statistics (September 17) epitomise the saying, "There are lies, damned lies and statistics . . ." If one must compare the economics of the North Sea gas-gathering pipeline with nuclear stations the total contribution is surely just as important, if not more so, than the benefits from a single project (gas) via a *single station* (nuclear). An important point, thus, is that the pipeline is a one-off project, whereas nuclear stations are capable of replication.

A total nuclear capacity of 20 GW in a 70 GW system is a *reasonable assumption and would* contribute a total of about £100 bn (1981£) of electrical energy over their lifetime. This is four times more than the £25 bn contribution of the gas-gathering pipeline.

Yours faithfully,
W. P. S. TAN,
Old Smithy Lane,
Lymm,
Cheshire.
September 18.

Lost initiative on high-speed trains

From Professor P. B. Fellgett

Sir, The report (September 23) from your Tokyo Correspondent on plans for the 300 mph Osaka-Tokyo line and the successful trials of the magnetically levitated prototype train illustrate once again how ideas initiated in this country are allowed to languish here while other countries overtake our development. Both the magnetic support and the linear motor drive to be used for the *new Japanese line were developed* here, particularly by Professor Laithwaite, of Imperial College, and this country had running a successful high-speed tracked hovertrain.

Such failures to benefit from our own initiatives are often ascribed to some defect in the British character, but the fault in this case, as with the TSR II swing-wing aircraft, lies clearly with the policies and decisions of *the government of the day*. Moreover, this case illustrates once again the inappropriateness of applying the so-called Rothschild "customer-contractor" principle to research or development involving genuine initiative.

The Government decision to close the hovertrain development, against the advice of a parliamentary select committee, was influenced by application of this misguided principle. The Government looked for a "customer", thought it was British Rail, who of course stated that they were not interested. This was as predictable, and as stultifying of genuine development, as if the Guild of Bowyers and Fletchers had been asked to advise the government of the day on whether the musket should be developed.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FELLGETT,
Department of Cybernetics,
The University of Reading,
3 Early Gate,
Whiteknights,
Reading.
September 25.

From Professor N. Kurti, FRS

Sir, *The following comparative* figures for the French Train Grande Vitesse, TGV (*The Times*, September 23) and the British High Speed Train (HST or "125") may interest your readers.

The TGV does the 450 km (280 miles) non-stop run Paris-Lyon on a specially built track in 2 hours 40 minutes at an average speed of 105 mph.

The HST, on an existing track, does the London-Newport run of 133 miles in 1 hour 24 minutes at an average speed of 95 mph. For other runs the average speeds are: London-Doncaster (156 mi) 94mph, London-Darlington (232 mi) 93 mph, London-Newcastle (268 mi) 90 mph.

Being an ardent francophile I *do not want to belittle* the achievements of the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer, but as the above figures show there is nothing British Rail needs to be ashamed of.

Yours faithfully,
N. KURTI,
Department of Engineering Science,
University of Oxford,
Parks Road, Oxford.
September 24.

From Mr Yehudi Menuhin

Sir, Over a month ago (July 31) *The Times* printed an excellent article in its Business Section on the virtues and advances in the application of the linear motor to the railways, praising the farsightedness of the Japanese in this field.

I wrote you a letter (which was politely rejected) not simply *because I have long been an* advocate of this electro-magnetic form of propulsion, but mainly because of your failure to acknowledge the existence and efforts of England's own prime mover in this very field, Professor E. R. Laithwaite, of Imperial College. You will, I trust, therefore, understand my further annoyance at reading yet again (September 23), this time on your front page, another article even more fulsome in its praise of the latest progress in Japan and France of the "innovative" high-speed train.

Incidentally, I have travelled on the TGV train from Paris to Lyons and, even at reduced speed, I can only testify to the great apprehension of being in so dangerously vulnerable a machine exposed at surface level to every possible hazard, accidental — the weather — or deliberate (human). No speeds aiming for the sonic and the super-sonic should ever be conceived except within the protection of a vacuum tunnel.

What is this growing English malady of lack of faith in its brilliance and its genius for pure science, acknowledged by every other country except its own?

Yours faithfully,
YEHUDI MENUHIN,
15 Pond Square,
Highgate Village, N6.
September 25.

Opencast coal

From Mr R. T. Arguile

Sir, In Paul Routledge's article (September 11) on the possible sale of opencast mines to private enterprise, Mr John Moore is quoted as stating: "The Government has a general policy of returning to the private sector activities which are better carried out there rather than in the public *sector*". *It is to be hoped that* opencast coal mining will be made the exception to the "general rule".

Opencast coal mining has never been wholly in the private sector. Although all its field operations of drilling, production, haulage, preparation and site restoration are carried out entirely by contractors, none carry out the gamut of operations from start to finish since many are specialists in one particular field. But all these varied operations are controlled by the Opencast Executive, which not only gets the sites (itself a very lengthy process), but also calls for tenders for the works to be done, awards con*tracts and supervises them in such* a manner as to maintain a very sound commercial competitive balance between the small, medium and larger contracting firms, so ensuring full employment of the costly plant used and gaining the benefit of competitive tenders.

"Better carried out"? Surely Mr Moore knows that since 1953, a year after the OE was taken into the Coal Board, it has been in profit every year and that these profits now aggregate to £787m from a total production of 287 million tonnes.

The OE is now the sole major profit-maker of the NCB. Its restoration of worked sites and its reclamation of derelict mining areas has won international recognition and praise. Opencast coal *mining as presently carried out* is undoubtedly one of the success stories of this half-century despite three threats of closure in the past.

It is a realistic, soundly-based partnership between a small-numbered but dedicated OE staff and the 30 or so contractors, each realising their dependence on the other. If the entire control was passed to the contractors, who then would set, maintain or *improve standards?* Who would ensure that a "ring" of contractors would not be formed, squeezing out competitors and then able to call the tune?

I repeat: this is one of the few success stories of this nation this half-century. Leave well alone. Let the nation continue to have the benefit of the cheaper coal that this form of mining yields.

Yours faithfully,
R. T. ARGUILE,
12 Edward Road,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire.
September 15.

The nuclear balance

From Mr Winston S. Churchill, MP for Stretford (Conservative)

Sir, Monsignor Bruce Kent (September 15) writing on behalf of the Campaign for Nuclear Dis*armament, complains* that I have omitted France's nuclear missiles as well as British and American submarine-launched missiles from the equation when pointing out that the USSR has today established "a supremacy over Nato in theatre nuclear weapons systems of 3.5-1".

As the Monsignor is well aware, France is not a member of the military organisation of Nato, nor are her nuclear weapons assigned to the Alliance. If I omitted the United States's 41 nuclear-missile submarines and Britain's four Polaris, it was because I was, by the same token, excluding the Soviet Union's 87 ballistic-missile submarines, since these are pri*marily strategic, rather than* theatre nuclear systems. Nor did I include the Soviet Union's 68 cruise-missile submarines, which might indeed be held to be theatre-nuclear systems (Figures from *Jane's Fighting Ships, 1980/81*).

Why is it that CDN campaigners take such strong exception to Nato systems, to be deployed in Britain for the protection, not of the United States, but of the British people, yet are not prepared to demonstrate with at least equal vigour outside the Soviet Embassy against the more than 200 Soviet SS-20 nuclear missiles — equipped with multiple warheads, each of many times the destructive power of a cruise missile — that Mr Brezhnev has targeted *against the civilian population* of Britain and other Western European countries over the past five years?

Yours faithfully,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL,
House of Commons,
September 17.

Canadian Indians

From Dr Victor O'Connell

Sir, When Britain, as colonizer, recognized the Indian Nations of Canada in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, it undertook to protect Indian lands and rights. Subsequently, in more than 20 treaties signed between 1817 and 1929 (with adhesions into the 1960s) the British Crown and Parliament committed itself politically and legally to institute, with the consent of the Indian Nations, a constitutional process to both interpret and enact aboriginal and *treaty rights*. The Indian Nations of Saskatchewan have waited patiently for Britain to honour its obligations.

We are proposing to the British Government that before it patriates or amends the Canadian Constitution with or without the consent of the majority of the Provinces, it first discharge its prior responsibility to us by entrenching in Canada a constitutional mechanism which will safeguard our links with the British Crown, protect our rights and provide us with access to the political process in Canada commensurate with our special status in our own homeland. After that *we can look after ourselves*.

The Canadian Government has not invited us to sit at the constitutional table, nor was the Supreme Court of Canada asked to decide on the legality of Mr Trudeau's proposal *vis-à-vis* aboriginal and treaty rights. All the more reason that we should rely on our treaty partner, Britain, to exercise its protectorate powers while it still has them.

We are asking the British Government for a royal commission or judicial referral and to advise on the best method by which Britain can discharge its obligations and honour its promises.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR O'CONNELL,
Indian Government of Saskatchewan,
London Office,
Suite 311,
Park Lane Hotel,
Piccadilly, W1.
September 30.

EEC impact on trade

From Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow East (Conservative)

Sir, It is not David Wood (article, September 14) who has got it wrong about the United Kingdom trade picture with our EEC partners, as Teddy Taylor suggested (September 26). It is Teddy Taylor himself who misunderstands the basic patterns and trends. It is misleading to add up all the trade figures for the United Kingdom with the whole world and hail that as a huge surplus; but single out the EEC total as a heinous deficit.

For the reality is that Britain always traditionally enjoys surpluses with the *less developed* countries of the world, but incurs *a deficit regularly with virtually every advanced area* of the world.

With the Community the vital thing is that we have built up the volume and value of our trade with the others so substantially.

Moreover, even imports bring work and employment to United Kingdom citizens anyway via the distribution and processing industries.

It is also wrong of my colleague to exclude the oil exports coming from our North Sea supplies. Of course they are part of our total trading picture. Why cut out an outstanding British success story, because it does not fit in with a narrow and simplistic view of United Kingdom trading and economic benefits arising from being in the EEC?

Yours faithfully,
HUGH DYKES,
House of Commons.
September 26

Charismatic movement

From Mr W. R. Fittall

Sir, If, as the Reverend Eric Inglesby implies (September 19), the Orthodox Church believes the entire charismatic renewal to be dangerously subversive "charismania" it seems that part of the Christian Church is slow to learn from the mistakes of others. Had the Roman Catholic Church of the sixteenth century or the Anglican Church of the eighteenth had the discernment and humility to reexamine their own spiritual state in the light of the fresh insights and enthusiasm of Luther and Wesley the Body of Christ would be less disfigured today.

Ironically both churches subsequently experienced much-needed revival but only after their initial hostility had driven the new movements into exile.

I was recently surprised and encouraged to discover a flourishing *French Pentecostal* Church here in Toulon where over 200 local people gather each Sunday. I could not help reflecting, however, that while sub-Christian sects such as the Mormons, Moonies and Jehovah's Witnesses are rightly kept at arm's length by the historic churches, Christians whose experience and doctrine are so clearly within the mainstream of the faith ought not once again to have found it necessary to set up on their own.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM R. FITTALL,
29 Rue Muscatelli,
Toulon, 83000,
France.
September 21.

Labour and democracy

From Mr B. Berkoff

Sir, Many of your readers must have taken a sardonic interest in today's report (September 16) that the Labour leadership in the GLC has, through one of its whips, admonished any Labour member who might be considering leaving *the party to have the honesty to* indicate his or her interest in advance.

It is only a few months since the Labour Party secured a majority on the GLC under the *ostensible* leadership of Mr McIntosh, but quite evidently with the undisclosed intention of replacing him immediately after the election with Mr Livingstone. Honesty, it seems, is demanded if the Labour leaders in the GLC are *in danger of suffering a shock*, but it is not necessary when the electors are the intended victim.

Yours faithfully,
B. BERKOFF,
28 Ladbroke Grove, W11.
September 16.

Chemical weapons

From Dr A. Robertson

Sir, Mr Barlow's letter (September 21) refers to "the notorious 245-T defoliant known as 'agent orange', which, as we are too well aware, causes genetic abnormalities of the most grotesque order."

His assertion that "we are all too well aware" is not supported by the facts. At Seveso the best documented and researched investigation into an incident involving 245-T revealed no increase in the incidence of miscarriages, birth defects or infant deaths, and a recent report of the American Council on Science and Health concluded: "No scientific reports presented to date have shown any convincing relationship between the traditional use of 245-T and adverse health effects in humans."

Unproven assertions such as those made by Mr Barlow can only result in arousing unnecessary public concern.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN ROBERTSON,
Woodlands,
Tennyson's Lane,
Haslemere, Surrey.
September 24.

Support for literature

From Mr John Elsom

Sir, Miss Marghanita Laski (September 24) suggests that the Liberal Party's Arts Panel has "put the cart before the horse" in seeking to encourage the growth of new bookshops around the country before finding ways of "extending a passion for literature". Does this mean that she believes that a passion for literature can be developed *before* the acquisition of actual books?

Our proposals, for helping specialist bookshops (as opposed to paperback sales in multiple and non-specialist stores) have to be seen in the context of our other recommendations; but there is no doubt that we regard the decline in the book-purchasing capacity *of public libraries and the dearth* of bookshops outside major towns and cities as two important factors which prevent the widespread appreciation of literature.

I do not honestly believe that a government department or even a quango like the Arts Council can "extend the passion for literature". You only have to read their reports to wonder whether they even share it. But it is the job of authors, publishers and librarians *to encourage the public to read* books, for that is how they earn their livings.

Our proposals are accordingly directed towards helping them; and any political party which put forward a policy for supporting literature that ignored those who actually work in the trade would find itself in very difficult territory indeed.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ELSOM,
Vice-Chairman, Liberal Arts Panel.
39 Elsham Road,
Kensington, W14.
September 24.

Plain English?

From Mr Alexander MacLeod

Sir, How ill-informed of Louis Heren to suggest (September 26) that the Garrick is "the most un-English of clubs".

Yours aye,
ALEXANDER MACLEOD,
Caledonian Club,
9 Halkin Street, SW1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 1: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon opened Grenfell House, the Invalid Children's Aid Association's South London Centre in Bromley.

Her Royal Highness later visited the Store of Alders of Bromley.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester will visit RAF Leuchars, Fife, Scotland, on October 15.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will be present at a gala performance of Kabuki at Sadler's Wells, London, on October 19.

A memorial service for Lady Lilian Austin will be held in Winchester Cathedral on Friday, October 2nd, at 2.30 p.m.

Luncheons

Atlantic Treaty Association
Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given at the St Ermin's Hotel yesterday for members of the Atlantic Treaty Association Education Committee. Mr Harry Greenway, MP, Chairman of the British Atlantic Committee Education Committee, was in the chair.

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at luncheon at Mansion House yesterday Mr Alderman Christopher Leaver, Lord Mayor-elect, and Mrs Leaver, the Court of Aldermen, Alderman and Sheriff Lady Donaldson, the Chief Commoner and officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies. Other guests included: The Master of the Painter-Stainers' Company and Mrs A F Shannon, Dr and Mrs Christopher Gardner-Thorpe, Mrs A Kerpen, Mrs S E Benson, Mr and Mrs David Inglefield, the Rev Basil and Mrs Watson and Mr and Mrs John Kelly.

Dinners

Horners' Company
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the sheriffs, was present at the annual dinner of the Horners' Company held at Mansion House on Wednesday. Mr C. W. Welch, Master, presided assisted by Mr G. Edniston and Mr L. S. Wheeler, wardens. Sir Kenneth Cork, deputy Master, and members of the court. The other guests included: [illegible] and their ladies.

Bar Council and Law Society
To mark the opening of the legal year the Chairman of the Bar, Mr Andrew Leggatt, QC, and the president of the Law Society, Mr Denis Marshall, last night gave a dinner at Law Society's Hall on behalf of the English legal profession in honour of their colleagues from Canada, the United States, Europe and other United Kingdom jurisdictions, and of representatives of the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities and the European Commission of Human Rights.

Westminster Medical School
The annual dinner for past and present students of Westminster Medical School was held at the Savoy Hotel last night. Dr J. B. Wyman was in the chair and Mr David Evans and Dr P. A. Emerson, Dean of the medical school, also spoke. Among those present were: [illegible]

Service dinners

Honourable Artillery Company
The Honourable Artillery Company Mess Club dined at Armoury House last night. Major J. F. Sworder, president of the club, was in the chair and Captain D. Hodgson and Mr John S. Henderson also spoke.

Royal Artillery
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were present at a guest night dinner given by officers of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich last night. General Sir Harry Tuzo, Master Gunner, St James's Park, presided. The other guests were: The Mayor of Gibraltar, Rear-Admiral and Mrs E W Ellis, Dr and Mrs D H Newsome, Dr and Mrs F H Panton and Colonel E K Johnson, US Army, and Mrs Johnson.

Royal Army Pay Corps
The annual dinner of the Royal Army Pay Corps Officers' Dinner Club was held last night in the Officers' Mess, RAPC Worthy Down. Major-General K. Saunders, Colonel Commandant, presided.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr H. G. Cator and Miss S. E. Keeling
The engagement is announced between Henry, son of Mr John Cator, of Woodbastwick, Norfolk, and Lady Adeane, of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, and Sara, daughter of Mr Brian Keeling, of Rome, Italy, and Mrs John Hosted, of Bedford, New York, United States.

Mr P. W. A. Hogg and Miss F. I. Moon
The engagement is announced between Peter, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Hogg, OBE, and Mrs Hogg, of Ibthorpe House, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hampshire, and Isolda, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Moon, of the Mill House, Ruyton-XI-Towns, Shropshire.

Mr D. J. Walker and Miss R. M. Hayter
The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of the late Mr R. C. C. Walker and Mrs R. M. Walker, of Little Ravenswell, Kingswear, Devon, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. H. Hayter, of 80 Oxford Gardens, London, W10, and formerly of Pepperwell, Methven, Perthshire.

Duke Friedrich-August of Oldenburg and Miss Belinda Tatham Warter
The engagement is announced between Friedrich-August, eldest son of Duke and Duchess Peter of Oldenburg, of Lensahn, Germany, and Belinda, daughter of Major and Mrs Digby Tatham Warter, of Nanyuki, Kenya.

Mr C. R. M. Shewen and Miss R. V. C. Sorby
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. G. M. Shewen, of Myrtle Farm, Bickenhall, Taunton, and Roberta, younger daughter of Major and Mrs R. A. C. Sorby, of Estancia la Coronita, Carlos Casares, Argentina.

Mr A. F. Gibbs and Miss F. N. Preston
The engagement is announced between Alan Francis, younger son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Gibbs, of Kilvington Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, and Francine Nicola, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Nicholas Preston, of Park Farm, Beverston, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

Mr M. C. Y. Madsen and Miss C. A. Shepherd
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Brigadier and Mrs F. E. B. Madsen, of The Old Vicarage, Mayfield, Sussex, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. E. J. Shepherd, of 35 Bidborough Ridge, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and of Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr J. Duckett and Miss D. L. Bain
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Group Captain R. Duckett, OBE, RAF (Retd) and Mrs Duckett, of Limeswell, Streatley, Berkshire, and Dagny, daughter of Mr A. W. Bain, of the Central Park West, New York, and Mrs B. Preston, of St Michael, Barbados.

Mr R. Mendelsohn and Miss K. Short
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Mr Edwin Mendelsohn and Mrs Anne Mendelsohn, of Mayfield, Sussex, and Katharine, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Short, of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Mr J. M. H. Askwith and Miss A. E. Muir
The engagement is announced between Marcus, younger son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Askwith, of Sapperton, Gloucestershire, and Aileen, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Muir, of Potten End, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. D. F. Pratt and Miss A. J. Anson
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs David Pratt, of the Old Rectory, Shottisham, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Amanda Jane, daughter of Mr F. R. Anson and Mrs David Fetherstonhaugh, of Plas Kinmel, Abergele, Clwyd.

Mr R. Simmons and Miss J. Rawes
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. and Dr V. Simmons, of East Molesey, Surrey, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Rawes, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Captain D. N. W. Sewell and Miss J. A. Stephens
The engagement is announced between David Sewell, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Major and Mrs G. R. M. Sewell, of Tysoe Manor, Warwick, and Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. H. de B. Stephens, of Blackmore House, Hanley Swan, Worcestershire.

Mr R. S. Charlesworth and Miss F. L. Lewis-Barclay
The engagement is announced between Rodney, son of Mr and Mrs Harry Charlesworth, of Dore, Sheffield, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs Clive Lewis-Barclay, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Lieutenant J. K. Dobson, RN and Miss C. Geekie
The engagement is announced between James Kenneth, son of Captain and Mrs W. S. Dobson, Nethy Bridge, and Carolan, daughter of Mr T. A. Geekie, Honolulu, and Mrs J. M. Geekie, Dumbarton.

The marriage between Mr Robin Erskine and Miss Jane Varley will not take place.

Marriages

Mr W. N. Denison and Miss E. A. M. Curnow
The marriage took place quietly in London on September 28, 1981, between Mr William Neil Denison and Miss Elizabeth Ann Marguerite Curnow. A service of blessing was held at St Dunstan's Church, Cranbrook, on September 29, 1981.

Mr J. D. Lynn and Miss L. J. Clarke
The marriage took place on September 26 at St Margaret's Church Angmering, of Mr Jonathan David Lynn, younger son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Lynn, of Sutton Coldfield, and Miss Lesky Jane Clarke, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. S. Clarke, of Angmering, Sussex.

Sir Edgar Williams with the last volume of the National Biography, published under his editorship, covering the years 1961 to 1970. (Photograph by Chris Gregory.)

Posthumous award for shot Customs man

Mr Peter Bennett, a Customs investigator shot dead in an East London street as he tried to arrest a drugs smuggler, has been postumously awarded the Queen's Medal for Gallantry.

And two policemen who later captured his killer will also get the same award.

Mr Bennett's murder came at the end of a large scale police and Customs investigation into a drugs racket in which cannabis worth £2.5m at street value was smuggled into Britain

Mr Bennett and the two policemen, Det Sergeants John Harvey and John Moseley, moved in to arrest Leonard "Eddie" Watkins in Commercial Road, Stepney, on October 19, 1979, after suspecting him of driving a container vehicle carrying cannabis.

Mr Bennett, aged 32 and married with a son aged two, was shot in the chest as he tried to stop Watkins from drawing a small automatic pistol.

The two policemen, from the Hampshire Constabulary, and other police finally overpowered the gunman. Last November he was jailed for life at Winchester Crown Court with a recommendation that he should serve a minimum of 25 years.

Other awards include: Queen's Gallantry Medal: Nicholas Alexandre William McQueen, Inspector of Police, Royal Hongkong Police Force.
Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct: Michael Brian Adams, Constable, Metropolitan Police; Maurice Robert Stanford, Constable, British Transport Police; Paul Baber, Crane Driver, Scotts Cranes, Alfreton, Derbyshire; Alan Bickley, Constable, West Midlands Police; Marshall John Irving, Constable, West Midlands Police; Chan Shu-fai, Constable, Royal Hongkong Police Force; Peter Andrew Dewar, Sergeant, Avon and Somerset Constabulary; Gary Ryan, Constable, Avon and Somerset Constabulary; Howard Frederick Davies, Constable, Sussex Police; Robert Leslie Elliott, Constable, Sussex Police; Leslie English, Constable, Strathclyde Police; Donald Milne, Constable, Strathclyde Police; Bernard Rooney, Road Roller Driver, M B McCarroll Ltd., Bishopbriggs; Steven William Farminer, Constable, Nottinghamshire Constabulary; John Ross Shand, Sergeant, Nottinghamshire Constabulary; John Graves, Constable, Metropolitan Police; Richard Edward Tyson, Constable, Metropolitan Police.

Lord Chancellor

The Lord Chancellor read the lesson at the annual judges' service held in Westminster Abbey yesterday to mark the opening of the Michaelmas Sittings. The Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev Dr Edward Carpenter, officiated. The Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Family Division, others of Her Majesty's judges and visiting judges and lawyers from overseas attended. After the service the Lord Chancellor's breakfast was held.

University news

Reading
The title of emeritus professor has been conferred on the following: Professor Charles W. N. Miles, professor of estate management, subsequently land management; Professor E. Victor Morgan, professor of economics; and Professor Terry Frost, professor of painting.

Promotions
Readers: Dr W J Hardcastle, linguistic science; J C H Davies, sociology; Dr A Gilbert, chemistry.
Senior lecturer: Dr D L Rowell, soil science.

Church news

Resignations and retirements

The Right Rev Dr E R Wickham, Bishop of Middleton, diocese of Manchester, to retire on January 31, 1982.

The Rev G T Barber, Vicar of Emmanuel, Leyton, diocese of Chelmsford, to resign and retire on November 2.

The Rev Canon C Ross, Vicar of Claverdon with Preston Bagot, diocese of Coventry, retired on September 18.

The Rev D Ross, Assistant Curate, Barton-on-Humber, diocese of Lincoln, retired on September 30.

The Rev G M Spinney, Rector of The Deverills, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on December 8.

Birthdays today



Mr Graham Greene, CH, who is 77.

Sir Peter Aitken, 76; Miss Alfreda Baker, 84; Marshal of the RAF Sir Dermot Boyle, 77; Lord Davies, 41; Mr Justice Dillon, 56; Professor R. H. Graveson, QC, 70; Mr Eric Hosking, 72; the Most Rev Dr R. A. K. Runcie, 60; Rear-Admiral A. S. Tippet, 53; Lord Todd, OM, 74; Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, 75; Professor J. H. Whitfield, 75; Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. T. Wilson, VC, 69.

Moreover... Miles Kington

Did you know that the secret of making pasta was lost with the Romans and has never been rediscovered?

That despite this more than 500,000 miles of pasta is produced and consumed every day in Italy, at an average speed of 58.6 kpm?

And that Italians can buy pasta in more than 800 different shapes, including butterflies, bow-ties, cog-wheels, ribbons, cuff-links, false teeth, carburettors, mice, fluff, pipe-cleaners, prewar copies of Oggi, the staircase of La Scala, the forbidden drawings of Pompeii and roller skates?

Now, you can learn all this and more in Part One of Pasta!, a new part-publication on sale today!

Pasta is the simple material which is the basis of so many of the best things in Italian life, like spaghetti, macaroni and the Coliseum. But you don't have to be Italian, because thanks to Pasta! it will now take you only 10 seconds to make such delicacies as:—

Sapristi. One of the great side-dishes of Italian history, it is made from equal measures of pasta and Tuscan terra cotta. Left overnight in a kiln, it is ready after a few hours' cooling. When you chew one of these baked morsels, you will say to yourself: "Sapristi!" (whence, of course, the name).

Marconi. Little round blobs of pasta made into star shapes and worn on the jacket instead of decorations at informal gatherings.

Ferlinghetti. Long, thin strips of pasta which are traditionally flown from rooftops during ceremonial fly-pasts of the Italian Air Force, and in many places have replaced aeroplanes altogether.

With easy-to-follow, step-by-step illustrations, Pasta! shows you how to stuff this versatile product into cracks in the wall, use it to weather-proof window frames and do a thousand-and-one tasks around the house. But we also take you back into the first pages of history, six million years ago, when immense deposits of pasta were laid in prehistoric lakes to form stiff and unbreakable layers, as lasagna is made to this very day in so many English restaurants.

Basil and Marjoram are just two of the exquisite writers who will be telling you how you can use pasta, or make it yourself from durum flour. Durum means "hard" and is pronounced the same as Durham, the jewel of Norman art which lies on an escarpment overlooking the River Wear, which was so eloquently described in Cathedral!, last week's new publication, of which a few copies are still left.

Working with pasta will bring you a contentment and peace of mind you thought impossible in the hurly burly of today's busy world. This ancient art of Italian relaxation, part philosophy, part therapy, will unlock areas of your mind you didn't even know existed, will give you a new awareness of family relationships and open your eyes to new things you can get up to with your partner. Although conceived of more as a sport than a martial art, pasta will also allow the single woman to defend herself successfully against any attack late at night, and can be made into the most beautiful jewelry at a fraction of shop costs.

You can't afford to be without Pasta! And as an added inducement to buy this 36-part publication, we are giving away with the first number all the other 35 instalments.

Get Pasta! today and live!

OBITUARY

SIR JOHN RENNIE

Former head of MI6

Sir John Ogilvy Rennie, KCMG, a distinguished public servant who was formerly Director-General of the Secret Intelligence Service, popularly known as MI6, died on September 30. He was 67.

The greater part of Rennie's official life was spent in the Diplomatic Service where in retrospect it might be considered that his widely varied talent did not find its fullest scope. Ill-luck and personal misfortune conspired to affect his career.

Born in June 1914 he was educated at Wellington College and Balliol College, Oxford. He did well at both institutions and in particular his artistic gifts found early recognition by the acceptance of his paintings in the Royal Academy and the Paris Salon. On coming down from Oxford in 1935 he went to work in New York for Kenyon & Eckhart Inc, an advertising agency.

In 1938 he was married to Anne Marie Celine Monica Godat, a Swiss national.

At the outbreak of war he was quickly drawn into the British Government Information machine then hastily being organised to combat German propaganda in the United States. He worked first in Baltimore at the British Consulate and later moved to New York to the headquarters where he remained until the end of the war. Together with John Wheeler Bennett, Leonard Miall and David Bowes Lyon, he was a part of an effective team to which his self-taught knowledge of electronics made a valuable contribution. Throughout this time he developed, and always retained, a great but not uncritical affection for the United States, fortified by a profound knowledge of its history and ways of life. It was natural that these qualifications should later shape the course of his diplomatic career.

On his return to England in 1946 he was accepted into the Foreign (later Diplomatic) Service and took up an appointment appropriately in the Information Policy Department in the Foreign Office. In 1948 he returned to the United States as First Secretary (Commercial) at the British Embassy, Washington, where his good looks and intelligence made a favourable impression and established his reputation in the Service.

In 1951 he was moved to Warsaw, again as first Secretary (Commercial) and remained there until 1953. In Poland he was able to see at first hand an Eastern European country in the tightening grip of the cold war and



under direct Soviet domination. This experience and his previous knowledge of information work made him an excellent choice in 1953 for the head of the Information Research Department in the Foreign Office where he remained for the unusually long period of almost five years. This Department was a new venture and had been created under Ernest Bevin's leadership largely at the inspiration of Christopher Mayhew. Its purpose was the dissemination of information primarily abroad but also at home on developments in the Communist world. It did a great deal to open the eyes of foreign governments and influential individuals to what was happening behind the Iron curtain when accurate information and the correct interpretation of events was not readily available in the West and in newly independent post-war countries. Rennie's role in the Department was central and his achievement was notable.

After this comparatively long spell at home Rennie went in 1958 as the Commercial Minister in Buenos Aires and his success there led to a similar appointment in Washington in 1960. To his regret only pressure of time prevented him sailing his own boat from the Argentine to his new post in the north.

Not long after his arrival in Washington his good fortune deserted him. His wife became seriously ill in 1963 and instead of returning to the Foreign Office he unselfishly chose to be put en disponibilite in order to care for his dying wife. In 1964, however, he felt able to take up an Under-Secretary post in the Foreign Office with responsibilities for the Americas and in this capacity he went on a special mission to Central America in an effort to resolve the problems between Guatemala and British Honduras. Early in 1966 he was seconded for a few months to the Civil Service Commission as Chairman of an interviewing board and later that year he married his second wife, Mrs Jennifer Margaret Rycroft the widow of a victim of the Thetis submarine disaster. In October 1966 he was promoted a Deputy Under-Secretary with responsibilities for Defence matters. This appointment involved the chairmanship of a number of Cabinet Committees. Rennie was much liked by the Defence Chiefs who were quick to appreciate his constructive talent and throughout this time the relationships between the Foreign Office and the Defence Department were consistently good.

In 1968 an important change came in his career. The top post in the Secret Intelligence Service became vacant. No suitable candidate was at that time available from within the Service concerned. Rennie was offered and accepted the appointment, which he can neither have expected and certainly did not seek. He did not find the transition altogether easy nor the post immediately congenial. It was a period too in which a family tragedy — the sentencing to jail terms on drugs charges of his son, Charles, and his daughter-in-law in 1973 — caused him public embarrassment and great private distress. But he did not allow this to deflect him from the management of a successful epoch in the history of the Service of which he was Chief. Although his staff found him somewhat reserved and withdrawn his qualities of heart and mind — allied to a phenomenal memory and wide knowledge of technology — could not fail to win affection and respect. Furthermore, his reputation and his character caused him to be widely trusted by the politicians and civil servants in Whitehall. He had been appointed CMG in 1956 and created KCMG in 1967.

In 1974 he retired on reaching the age of 60. He spent his retirement enjoying his lifelong hobbies of sailing, painting and electronics. He was also a member of the English Speaking Union's national committee for England and Wales and in August this year became chairman of the English Speaking Union's current affairs committee. Rennie was a rather private and basically a somewhat shy person but those who were privileged to share his friendship held him in great affection and will long remember his many skills, charm humour and devotion to his country.

There were two sons of his second marriage.

SIR STANLEY DAVIDSON

Sir Stanley Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., who was Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh from 1938 to 1959, has died at the age of 87.

Leybourne Stanley Patrick Davidson was born on March 3, 1894, the second son of Sir Leybourne Davidson of Huntly Lodge, Aberdeenshire. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and went up to Trinity College Cambridge shortly before the outbreak of the First World War. Like so many other spirited young men of his generation, he was an early volunteer for military service, and having been commissioned into the Gordon Highlanders, he saw active service in France, where he was severely wounded.

In after years he once related how the carefree youth who joined the Colours with many friends returned to find that all but a handful had fallen. He resolved then to do something with his life, and his subsequent career of service to medicine and to medical education is a tribute to his sincerity. He never lost his gay manner, but beneath the sometimes flippant exterior lay serious purpose and a capacity for sustained labour. Similarly his easy charm of manner concealed a warm heart capable of inspiring lasting affection.

After the war he studied medicine at Edinburgh University, graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1919 and proceeding M.D. with a first-class Honours thesis in 1925. In 1926 in the same year as he graduated B.A. from Cambridge he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, which he later served as President for four years (1953-56): he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1940 and was an F.R.S.E. Honorary doctorates followed — M.D. of Oslo in 1946 and LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1962. He was knighted in 1955.

After a relatively brief spell as an assistant physician on the staff of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, he was appointed in 1930 to the Regius Chair of Medicine in Aberdeen University, where he continued till his appointment as Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh in 1938. In each city he held clinical office as an honorary physician to the Royal Infirmary. He retired in 1959. During the period 1947-52 he was an honorary physician in Scotland to King George the Sixth, and from 1952-61 an Extra Physician to H.M. the Queen in Scotland. He was President of the Association of Physicians of Great Britain and Ireland in 1953.

Over a period of years Davidson's deep interest in medicine found expression in a series of generous monetary benefactions to further progress and teaching in the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen and in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

His early post-graduate training was in the laboratory discipline of bacteriology, an important factor in his future development as a clinician and research worker in diverse fields of medicine. His inborn qualities of intelligence and application enabled him rapidly to acquire bedside skills, while his scientific critical approach to accepted clinical dogma inspired among his staff lively interest in apparently humdrum everyday conditions — anaemia, asthma, rheumatism. He made contributions in many fields, particularly in relation to the three named above. Books he wrote or edited enjoy a wide circulation at home and overseas, and he inspired and trained men of distinction who continue active in research.

As a teacher and writer he was popular, lucid and forthright. He was critical of pretension and humbug in colleagues however famous or senior.

Brought up on Deveronside, he perfected in youth his natural gifts with rod and gun, and retained these skills all his life. He was outstanding in his day as a tennis player, and a good golfer.

He married Isabel Margaret, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lord Anderson of Edinburgh. They had no family. His wife died in 1979.

MR GEORGE PULAY

Mr George Pulay, who died suddenly on September 27 at the age of 58, was a respected figure in financial and business journalism who had held senior posts on leading national newspapers. He had been assistant City Editor of the Daily Telegraph and from 1966 to 1968 was City Editor of The Times. Later he moved successfully into a different field. At the time of his death he was chairman of Charles Barker Lyons, public relations consultants and of Charles Barker CBC.

The son of Dr Erwin Pulay of Vienna, he was born on March 5, 1923 and educated in Austria, at Manchester Grammar School and at London University. During the Second World War he served in the Intelligence Corps from 1943 to 1947. He joined the editorial staff of the Daily Telegraph in 1950 and from 1956 to 1959 was Assistant City Editor. In 1959 he moved to the News Chronicle and until that newspaper closed he was Deputy City Editor. He came to The Times in 1962 and four years later was appointed City Editor. He brought to the post a wide knowledge of City matters to which his European background added an extra dimension, a well-stocked mind and a native shredwness. His former colleagues remember particularly his invariable courtesy and tolerance his perceptive and sensitive nature, and his concern that the young journalists on his staff should be encouraged and brought on.

He was always the best of colleagues, friendly, courteous, unfussy, unshowy, always ready to take on the most difficult of jobs at short notice, to do that job supremely well, and then to hand in an article with his characteristic diffidence and charm.

Pulay joined Charles Barker in 1968. He was a founder director of Charles Barker City, the first subsidiary company established within the Charles Barker Group to specialize in financial and corporate public relations and advertising. Starting with no more than a dozen accounts, Charles Barker City grew rapidly and 10 years later was the City's largest public relations and advertising company.

In 1976 Pulay was associated with another important milestone in the company's development when it acquired the consumer public relations firm of F. J. Lyons which increased an already substantial business based on financial, corporate, parliamentary and employee communication services. At the same time the growth of the company dictated that public relations and corporate advertising be hived off into two separate companies, with Pulay emerging as chairman of both the restyled Charles Barker Lyons and what was later to become Charles Barker CBC, the corporate advertising company.

He published (with James Derriman) The Bridge Builders; The World's Money in collaboration with his old Times colleague Mr William Clarke, and was a contributor to the Directors' Handbook, the Economist, the Statist and journals overseas.

He married in 1953 Lillette Anna, only daughter of George Callil, of Melbourne. She died in 1962 and he married, secondly, in 1965 Katharine Frances Goddard, only daughter of the Rt Hon Sir Eric Sachs and granddaughter of Lord Goddard, the former Lord Chief Justice. They had two daughters.

THE NIGHT SKY IN OCTOBER

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will be in inferior conjunction on the 18th and will not be observable this month.

Venus, a bright evening star, will be setting not long after 18h throughout the month: but even at sunset it will be very low in the south-west. Half an hour after sunset in mid-month it will be only about 8° above the horizon, true bearing 205°. Moon somewhat to the north of it on the 1st.

Mars is a morning star rising shortly after midnight during the month. It is in Leo and will be only a degree north of Regulus on the night 19th-20th. Moon near it on the night 22nd-23rd.

Jupiter will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 14th and is not observable at present. Saturn will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 6th. Uranus is now lost in the sunset glow.

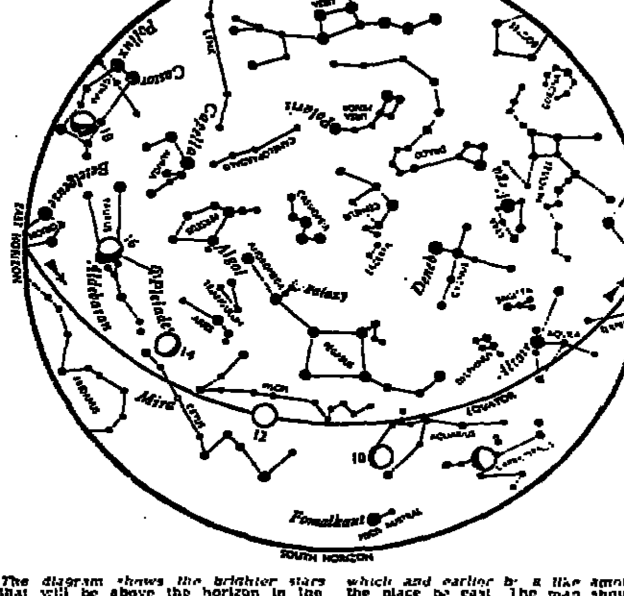
Neptune does not set until two hours after the Sun but, as it is a faint object, twilight will make it very difficult to locate.

The Moon: first quarter, 6d05h; full, 13d13h; last quarter, 20d04h; new, 27d20h.

Algol: approximate times of evening minima are 9d22h, 12d19h and 29d23½h.

Summer Time will end on the 25th, when 2 am BST will become 01h GMT.

As noted last month, the middle heavens to the south is occupied by Pegasus. Between Pegasus and the horizon, from south-west to east, is the "watery area" among the constellations. In the south-west is Capricornus, the sea goat, a creature with the front half of a goat and the rear end of a fish. It is one of the very old zodiacal groups, associated with Pan the god of production, who jumped into the Nile and was turned into this peculiar animal in consequence. The two stars at the western end, alpha and beta, are worth looking at with binoculars.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23hr (11 pm) at the beginning, 22hr (10 pm) in the middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month (Local Mean Times). At places [illegible] from the Greenwich Meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notations, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Next comes Aquarius, the water carrier. The star above the initial A and the one over I are the shoulders. The little group forming an inverted T is a jar from which he is pouring water into the mouth of the Southern Fish, marked by the star Fomalhaut. The whole watery series is believed to commemorate the Deluge, and Aquarius in particular was associated with the annual rising of the Nile.

The next zodiacal constellation is Pisces, the two fishes at the ends of a cord or ribbon. One is just below Pegasus and the other, too faint to show on this map, a little to the right of Aries. Pisces is an ancient group like the previous two, probably Babylonian but with a Greek story attached to it—Venus and Cupid jumped into the river Euphrates to escape the giant Typhon and changed into fishes. The spring equinox, where the Sun crosses the equator from south to north and also called "the first point of Aries" lies in this constellation.

Level with Pisces, but south of the equator is Cetus, the sea monster sent by Neptune to devour Andromeda. Its body is on the right, the head at the extreme left, and the variable star, Mira, in the neck. This star, "the Wonderful", well known to the ancients, is visible to the naked eye for about four months in the year. Its period is 330 days, and as it was at its brightest in August it will not be readily visible by now.

Lastly, rising in the east and more properly belonging to next month, is the river Eridanus. This is usually regarded as representing the Nile but some authorities associate it with the Euphrates or the Po. It is a very long (60° of it) straggle of insignificant stars stretching from Orion to within 30° of the south celestial pole, where it terminates with the first magnitude star, Achernar, named by the Arabians as "the end of the river".

Away to the west and north of the equator or Cygnus, the swan, and Delphinus, the dolphin: these are aquatic creatures but do not belong to the watery sequence discussed.

In the north the Plough, part of the Ursa Major, is the most prominent group and at this time of the year the right way up, meaning the way in which it is normally drawn in books. This is also a good time to note Draco, another straggle of rather insignificant stars though easier to pick out than Eridanus. The third star from the Ursa Major end, Thuban, has significance of an historic kind, for 4,700 years ago it was the pole star.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, October 1, 1956

Liberal leadership

When elder statesmen step down from political leadership, giving way to younger men, there is the illusion at least that the party is moving forward to grasp the new opportunities of the future. The Liberals, who are the last of the three independent parties in the Commons to make the move, evidently found in it an exhilarating sense of progress and adventure. Their confidence in their leader presumptive (it is generally assumed Liberal MPs will choose Mr Grimond) need imply no disparagement of Mr Clement Davies's services to the party. For eleven treacherous years he held the party together as an independent parliamentary group and as an electoral force of consequence. It is true that there were twelve Liberal members when he took over in 1945, and that there are now half that number. No leader could have prevented this numerical decline; a less dedicated one might have failed to prevent it turning into a rout.

Latest wills

Mr Donald Grey Steer, of Patterdale, Penrith, Cumbria, bank manager, left estate valued at £148,370 net. After various bequests he left half the residue to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, a fourth to the PDSA, and an eighth of the residue each to the RNLI and Missions to Seamen. Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Apley, Mrs Marina Grisilda Nora, of Bath £230,531
Dewey, Mrs Florence Ethel, of Penarth, South Glamorgan £244,371
Duthie, Mrs Mary Frances Yseult de Poher, of Chideock, Dorset £299,414

Television

Showman syndrome

"The camera", remarked Viscount Weymouth at the start of *A Year in the Life of* (BBC2), "brings out exhibitionist streaks in the quietest people", a remark we remembered later in Michael Croucher's splendid programme when the Magus of Wessex performed a distinctly exhibitionist streak after a butterfly down a hot lane in the South of France.

Would a year in the company of BBC2 cameras change his life, he wondered, as he locked away Volume 63 of his journal into the safe at Longleat. To the extent that Mr Croucher arranged for him to take up powered hang-gliding rather earlier than he expected — and very dangerous he made it look — the answer was yes. But attending to the rehabilitation of cottages on the estate, completing the murals for the night nursery, submitting to editorial discipline from his publisher and putting on Nanny's old Saxon frock to sit beside ladies in ice-blue wimples at what even he described as "a delightfully eccentric event" in Shepton Mallet; no, 1980 was a pretty average sort of year for Alexander Weymouth.

The camera which Karl Francis took into the Deri Welfare Association between Merthyr Tydfil and Caerphilly for the first programme in the documentary series *Forty Minutes* (BBC2) probably made as little difference to the glorious exhibitionists therein.

Howie and Tosh would still have gone for one another like dogs whenever the matter of unemployment and not being able to stand around came up, and Dilys would still have come across strident and tempestuous and strong on women's rights at the snooker table and everyone's right to work. Mr Francis, who knows the community well enough to make a plausibly rough, witty and pathetic account of it, also made a film about the closing of the pits in 1975. Now even the club is threatened: "We must be more aggressive", said one, bravely tasting the words, "more *militant*".

World's End (BBC2), Ted Whitehead's neighbourhood soap-opera about life at the wrong end of the Kings Road, began well and unexpectedly with a challenge to Chelsea's tolerance in the form of a neat young Mormon (Helen Bush) chucked out of the house by an angry Catholic dad. How much banter we can take around the bar at the Mulberry remains to be seen, but Whitehead's head and hand are steady and, provided he is not tempted to smooth out all the rough edges, the auguries are fair.

Michael Ratcliffe

Cinema

Hopper makes an eloquent comeback

Out of the Blue (X)

Gate 3, Camden Town

Moscow Distrusts Tears (A)

Cinecenta

A Summer Affair (AA)

Minema

Enter the Ninja (X)

Warner; selected Odeons and Classics



Linda Manz in *Out of the Blue*: "One of the most rivetting new personalities the screen has seen in ages"

Dennis Hopper was an actor of the James Dean era who then made his name and a Hollywood revolution with *Easy Rider*. After a second film as director, *The Last Movie*, a psychedelic muddle that still attracted its own small cult following, he vanished from the scene for a decade. Now he reappears with a singular and excellent film, made with modest means and with Canadian backing, *Out of the Blue*.

It is wholly American, though, in its picture of the lower depths of small-town life, and of a little family in a mess and without the economic or intellectual wherewithal to fight their way out of it. Don comes out of gaol from five years served for manslaughter in a nightmare accident with a school bus. Kathy, his pretty, feckless wife, still longs for him, but cannot resist the fun, flattery or handouts offered by any other man in town. She is further confused by dope: this couple, going on middle age, are the flotsam of Hopper's own hippie generation.

The victim, at the centre of it all, is little Cebe (Linda Manz), slight, bright and street-wise. A punk child, she is in permanent mourning for Elvis. Her ability to fend off rapists and other perils of this rough life, with a quick right hook or a jet of foul talk, tends to conceal that she is still a kid, with a kid's needs and fears and no one but herself to cope with them. In the end neither her resilience nor such vague and desperate battle cries as "Punk will live for ever" are enough.

Because she is a child, she remains the best and least corrupted of the people in the film. Not that they are bad; but the odds are stacked against them — not least their own ignorance, inarticulateness and temperamental instability. Hopper makes you care about them, and feel the pinch of their narrow, no-way-out world. The performances, too, make these constricted personalities both real and sympathetically interesting. Hopper, with his mean and hunted face, himself plays Don; Sharon Farrell's Kathy is stupid, likeable and defencelessly kind-hearted.

Linda Manz is one of the most rivetting new personalities the screen has seen in ages. There were already hints of her quality in Philip Kaufman's *The Wanderers*, in which she was the midget mascot of the toughest of the street gangs. She has a young-old, boy-girl face, sometimes beautiful, sometimes rodent like; and a tiny body that from time to time goes wiry and fighting-mad like a cartoon krazy kat. She is defiant and poignant: defiant when she puts up her fists against a bouncer four times her weight, fells a creepy drum-majorette with a single blow or lays on a persuasive impression of a child in psychotic retreat, to please and elude a well-meaning psychiatrist; poignant when she is sent out of class yelling "I thought teachers were supposed to *help!*". But whatever she does, so long as she is on the screen, you do not watch anyone else.

In the Soviet Union people get in messes in much more decorous ways. *Moscow Distrusts Tears* (an unpromising title if ever there was one) won this year's Oscar for the best foreign film, though there were distinctly better films in the running. Perhaps it was on the pattern of Johnson's woman preacher — the amazement after so many lean years of a Soviet film with recognizable human beings and situations and sympathies.

Or perhaps the American Oscar-voters were reassured to recognize the style and themes of a Hollywood sentimental comedy of the Thirties. Not one, indeed, but two: the film neatly falls in halves. The first half is a story of three smart girls who come to Moscow from the country in 1958, sleep in a hostel, wisecrack a good deal and get up to familiar movie pranks like borrowing a flat to kid their boy-friends they are classier than they are. They all find romance in one form or another. Part two rediscovers them twenty years later, when they have had their ups and downs; and one of them, now an unmarried mother of a grown-up daughter, enters on a belated love affair, which has to be helped over the hurdles that romantic comedies always put in the way of true love.

It is a pleasant, easy-going film, and was not, I suspect, greatly liked by the Soviet establishment: at least when it was shown at the Berlin festival, they did not let the director, Vladimir Menshov, accompany it.

Certainly the film talks rather plainly about the class distinctions of a nominally classless society. Maybe, too, there is more significance for Russian audiences than meets Western eyes in the nostalgia for the late Fifties, which was a very special time of new liberalism and relaxation. Personalities of the era appear in their own roles. Leonid Kharitonov, a teenage favourite of the period, now forgotten, is glimpsed preening at a film première, while Innokenti Smoktunovski, soon to become a major stage and screen star, cannot get a ticket for the movie. A sense of the place and period is communicated even to a distant audience.

We British know, of course, that, when the French get in a mess, it usually means Sex; and Claude Berri's *A Summer Affair* does not disillusion us: apart from anything else, few films outside the regular blue market have offered such a display of burgeoning bare breasts, with generous flashes of bottoms into the bargain.

It is a satyr's daydream. Two grass widowers (one divorced, the other enjoying a summer's separation of convenience) are on holiday with their teenage daughters. One of the girls seduces her father's friend (who claims to be a mere 44 seem to contradict the visual evidence). It precipitates a drama of bourgeois prejudices against age disparities in sexual relations, and a few funny lines. The crisis of the film sparks into brief interest; but the price is a laboured (if bosomy) build-up, and an evasive tease ending.

The publicity for Enter the Ninja makes portentous claims for the antiquity of the art of Ninjitsu and for the film's own researches into the subject; but it looks to the uninitiated like any other sort of over-choreographed oriental violence, with the practitioners wearing a funny garb of boiler suit, pixie hood and smog mask.

Apart from this, the film does bring home the essential indecency of spending millions of dollars on the sort of low stuff that in saner days wasted only the cheapest pulp paper of strip-cartoon comics. The Ninja-trained hero and the friend whose troubles he sorts out are old buddies from (heaven help us) mercenary service in Angola. *The villain* is an epicene mogul who runs the business underworld of the Philippines and spends his spare time creating Busby Berkeley water ballets with bathing beauties. Sheer silliness only slightly takes the edge off the brutality. It is approximately the fortieth film from the energetic Israeli director Menahem Golan, whose biggest success was the odious *Lemon Popsicle*.

David Robinson

Opera



Vocal splendours: Verrett and Vickers

Samson et Dalila

Covent Garden

The new season at the Royal Opera House began on Monday with Elijah Moshinsky's production of Saint-Saëns's *Samson et Dalila*. Anybody prejudiced against the work (as I used to be — biblical oratorio with a spicing of sex) is likely to end the evening with heightened respect for *the music and the drama*, and indeed with grateful appreciation for an uncommonly distinguished spectacle. It *gives London the opportunity* to see and hear two favourite singers, Jon Vickers and Shirley Verrett, in congenial *title-roles*, and Sir Colin Davis to deploy a Beechamesque magic in transforming what some thought was dross into manifest treasure.

The success of this *Samson et Dalila* is the superior artistic collaboration of Davis, Moshinsky and Sir Sidney Nolan, here making his debut in scenic design for an opera. Nolan's work is particularly striking, of a quality seldom seen in repertory opera, since his settings and costumes combine high artistic distinction with operatic practicability and appropriateness.

Nolan likes to pick a subject and explore it in a series of paintings, as he did for the Shakespeare celebrations of 1964 and, perhaps *best known, the Ned Kelly set* of the late 1940s. His settings for *Samson and Delilah* again follow this method: Samson "eyeless in Gaza" (the original more concentrated than the enlargement as a drop-curtain), Delilah as sphinx and as odalisque, the ram caught in a thicket (from the Abraham and Isaac story, here partly a symbol for captive Samson, perhaps also a reference to Dagon, worshipped as a ram's head in the *Philistine* orgy) and *several* other scenes.

They are shown as backgrounds and foregrounds, as *it* were commentaries on the drama which is played against Nolan's landscapes of desert or hillside, plantation or rotting wooden edifice. There is a suggestion that Gaza is in Africa rather than Israel. Saint-Saëns, who knew North Africa well, the Holy Land not at all, might have been content.

One might quibble about Samson's mill-wheel, which looks non-functional, or about the pillars which support *nothing* in the temple of Davon, beyond two young men and a couple of dead rams. But they are used to *spectacular* effect, and look splendid. All of us may search our memories for opera settings as apt, original and beautiful as these.

Nolan created them with Moshinsky as, so to speak, his prompter, or vice versa, since *the action on* stage uncannily reflects and heightens the settings, and the music too. The orgy in the temple of *Davon, potent* in atmosphere and movement, even to violence and lurid ritual, stands out for its avoidance of

The spectacle, nevertheless, does not swamp the music. Colin Davis conducts Saint-Saëns's score with the delight and *sensibility of a convinced* devotee, and his cast as well as his orchestra responded like fervent disciples.

The duet of Delilah and the High Priest in the second act had the effect of intense drama, like that of Wotan and Fricka in the second act of *Die Walküre*. Samson's cry of despair at the mill-wheel was shaped and controlled by Davis as nobly and passionately as it was projected by Vickers, in magnificent, moving voice. His cumbersome garments, surely quite wrong for a warrior, restrict his chances of acting with anything *but his face: he looks* more like Moses than Superman, but he sings the part to complete admiration.

It is a pleasure to listen to Shirley Verrett in a part so perfectly attuned to her voice, after her brave, sometimes ill-advised assaults on the soprano repertory. Delilah's music, high and low, lies naturally in the best part of her voice (and, as American singers go, her French is unusually respectable — when she *addresses Samson, for* example, his name does not sound like that of the composer).

Jonathan Summers *is* a telling High Priest, his baritone perhaps on the lightweight side for some of the music. Gwynne Howell's aged Hebrew gives strength to the finale of the first act. The Covent Garden chorus are in fine form. *Samson* was a daring choice, fully justified.

William Mann

Theatre

The Beastly Beatitudes of Balthazar B

Duke of York's

With a cast sizeable enough for a musical and locations ranging from Trinity College, Dublin, to Harrods and a house in Knightsbridge, *The Beastly Beatitudes of Balthazar B* is a real rarity: a roaring sentimental comedy with a ravenous appetite for life, lovingly created for the West End theatre.

In many ways it is a characteristic display of J. P. Donleavy's earthy preoccupations and poetic aspirations. Balthazar is a rather beautiful and vague young man, rumoured to be a prince and languorously ensconced at Trinity. His uneventful progress through biology is suddenly disrupted by the arrival of an *old* school friend, the boisterous, flamboyant and profane Beefy, a student of theology.

While Balthazar moves romantically into a relationship with the elegant Elizabeth Fitsdare, Beefy bursts into his rooms with women concealed in a trunk and a strong box full of £5 notes. In a *manic scene*, complete with chains and suggestions of very strange sexual inclinations, Simon Callow turns *Beefy into a lovable ruffian*. Against all odds he harnesses every excessive word and gesture and creates an oversized representation of the life force. None the less, the flaunting of Trinity's rules sends both men into the real world prematurely.

Scenes are linked by poetic and ironical musings from Balthazar, as his life and Beefy's spiral downwards from that moment of peace and raucous comedy in Dublin. Disinherited, Beefy is next seen in Harrods as a labourer keeping an appointment with Balthazar, and the eccentric charm of the play and Mr Callow's performance is best revealed in that scene. Recounting his fall from grace, Beefy uses his usual blunt terminology, summarizing his sexual and social situation in terms that draw rebukes from an elderly lady sitting near by.

Not every minor character has the exact tone of Sylvia Coleridge's elderly lady, but Mr Donleavy's touches give every scene the potential for *such charm, with prying hotel* porters and a stripper who takes every remark personally and responds in kind. Patrick *Ryecart is wanly sympathetic* and touching as Balthazar, a more obvious victim of circumstances than Beefy, but they are the flipsides of the same coin of personality and privilege.

The range of emotion in the production by Ron Daniels is very delicately modulated but the effect is strongly an affirmation of life and the varieties of love, from the coarse to the sublime.

Ned Chaillet

Creeps

Tricycle

Creeps is set in the men's room of a spastics club workshop, and all but two of the characters are handicapped. Pete's left arm is clamped uselessly to his chest and his mouth twitches uncontrollably as he speaks. Michael is only a little ungainly physically but he can scarcely talk, his only pleasure is flushing lavatories and he believes his penis to be a ray-gun. For an hour and a half the audience sits watching these people, becoming accustomed to their stutters and twitches, working through the first automatic responses of fear, embarrassment, guilt and pity to the point where rational thought begins.

The author, David Freeman, is a victim of cerebral palsy and has himself spent time in such a workshop. In it the *work-patients, isolated from* the world, are kept occupied with meaningless therapeutic tasks and provided with *insultingly childish entertainment*. Their responses reflect those of any similarly undervalued and underprivileged minority. The five with whom the play deals include a gradualist, an embittered would-be revolutionary, a defeatist, a happy innocent and one who is determined to confront the world, handicapped as he is, on its own terms. We are not asked to judge between them, simply to understand their positions and to reflect on the conditions of their lives.

The play has its flaws. It is unlikely that, among a random selection of five spastics, four would be so highly articulate. It seems a pity that the delicate subject of a handicapped person's rights to a sexually active life should be caricatured, by the introduction of parents who respond to the discovery that their handicapped daughter has normal desires by praying that she may be forgiven. But if Freeman uses some of the politicians' tricks of simplification and exaggeration he uses them well, and contrives to present a complex case in a theatrically manageable form.

Peter Oliver's production brings out all the *different* tones from broadest pantomime through naturalistic dialogue to sudden explosions of physical and emotional violence. If the play sometimes seemed long that was as much a consequence of its starkly discomforting subject as of its presentation. The cast, a finely balanced ensemble, tackle their difficult task with a painstaking and sensitive attention to detail.

Lucy Hughes-Hallett

Tibetan Inroads

Royal Court

Tibetan Inroads is set in a mountainous limbo at first, a feudal and ageless society peopled with peasants and priests. Fierce class divisions are shown to exist and a young man, called Dorje, is seen to have carnal knowledge of the wife of a devout Buddhist landowner. That adultery is discovered and Dorje is brought before the Buddhist court to face judgment, which is merciless. All his property is given to the landowner and he is castrated.

From that beginning Stephen Lowe moves into Dorje's changing vision of the world. With the loss of his happy carnality, he seeks knowledge and skills to exact a revenge against the landowner and the abbot who judged him. In the mountains he meets brigands, low comic clowns who bump into each other and mutter bad jokes. They lead him into the brothels of Lhasa and he meets a magician, a practitioner of Tibet's older religion, who offers to teach him how to conjure revenge from his mind.

All those events are isolated in the same timeless era, which could be anywhere in 600 years of Tibetan history, percolated through Mr Low's English consciousness, but *Dorje's antique invocations* create demons of a more recent vintage. As Kenneth Cranham spins in an exhausting *physical ritual*, the creatures he brings from the shadows are members of the Chinese Peoples' Liberation Army.

William Gaskill is careful to keep a sober balance between the flights of Mr Low's Tibetan speeches, the potentially laughable pretence of English actors in the guise of Asian peasants and the crude exercises of comedy.

There are stumbling approximations to English family life in Mr Low's Asian fantasia, with Dorje's mother murmuring that things would be different "if your father had stayed alive", and the story never makes the epic statement about the change of a culture that it seems to aim for. It does find an epic performance in Mr Cranham's highly intelligent portrait of Dorje.

His comprehension of the change in his life signals every conflict in the culture. Against some limp characterizations of Chinese soldiers, he matures into a thoughtful and deeply revolutionary figure.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

Poppy

Sadler's Wells

The work that opened the Sydney Dance Company's London season at Sadler's *Wells on Tuesday is proudly* proclaimed as the first fully Australian evening-long ballet, with choreography, *music, plot and design all by* Australians. True enough, but in fairness another collaborator deserves some of the credit, because the *ghost* of Jean Cocteau has been much more than simply an inspiration to this piece of dance theatre that so vividly evokes his life and work.

Every ingredient in the work is his, from the stupidly *rebellious schoolboys to the* sexually accessible sailors. Characters from his plays mix with real persons whose *activities he described*: the transvestite trapezist Barbatte, Nijinsky panting from his *exertions* in *Spectre de la Rose*, the school flirt Dargelos and Cocteau's young lover Raymond Radiguet.

Graeme Murphy, who plays the lead as well as being the work's author and director, even looks like Cocteau with his beaky nose and frizzy hair. He and his designers have taken the visual style of the piece from Cocteau, too: sometimes in detail, as with the most powerful sequence, based on Cocteau's terrifying *portraits of himself during* disintoxication; sometimes in principle, for instance using only a few objects, a door or mirror, in *otherwise* blank spaces where movement can make its own emphatic rhetoric.

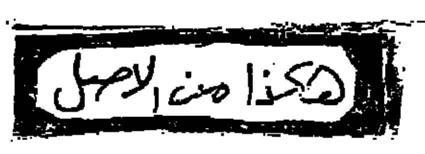
Carl Vine's score, amazingly assured for a composer in his middle twenties, helps enormously. For the concise, *episodic narrative of the first* half he uses a small orchestra (unnamed in the programme, as is the conductor). The music there takes Cocteau's contemporaries as its starting point, wakening memories of Satie or Milhaud, and distorting Stravinsky to help us imagine how *The Rite of Spring* sounded to its first hearers. Ingeniously, too, he enables Murphy to give an impression of *Spectre* in only a fraction of its real duration.

In the second half, where the ballet mingles fantasy and myth, the music is electronic. Vine develops this often abused medium with an ear for rhythmic and melodic growth, and a strong sense of both theatrical and musical values.

It has to be said that *Murphy's dance invention is* not so much in evidence here as his understanding of what drama can be achieved through *dancers' skills*. There are some moments of striking choreography, for example the tango where he borrows, and cleverly develops, an idea from Roland Petit; also the bacchanal of nude sailors, seen tactfully through gauze, explicit but not pornographic.

Poppy would be a better work if Murphy had a flair for imaginative dance images such as Kenneth MacMillan *shows in another biographical* work, *Mayerling*. However, *Mayerling* would benefit at least equally if MacMillan had Murphy's gift for organizing his material into an eloquent, coherent whole, concise and well-shaped. *Poppy*, for me, reveals its subject more clearly. It is as good a piece of dance theatre as I have seen anywhere in a long time; and the Sydney company, working as a team, put it over with a precision that Cocteau would have admired.

John Percival



Football

Liverpool are looking to avenge Shankly defeat in today's draw

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The same three hands still hold the balance of power in Europe. Of the remaining armies scattered across the Continent, 15 of the 64 that advanced to the second front belong to West Germany, England and Belgium. The three draws will be made today.

England alone have two contenders among the powerful remnants in the European Cup. Liverpool, the holders, completed their destruction of the Finnish champions, Oulu Palloseura, by an aggregate of 8—0 after observing a minute's silence in memory of Bill Shankly, the man who first introduced them to Europe in 1964.

They have stayed there ever since, and half of the foreigners that remain are familiar opponents. They have beaten Bayern Munich twice, including last season's semi-final when Ray Kennedy's away goal was decisive, but were defeated by them in the second round of the Cup Winners' Cup nine years ago.

Ideally, Liverpool should be paired with Red Star Belgrade, whose margin of victory over Hibernian, of Malta, was also eight. In 1974, they not only put Liverpool out of the competition, but they also ended Mr Shankly's final hopes of claiming the biggest prize of all. Revenge now, could scarcely be sweeter.

Aston Villa, mere newcomers in comparison, also went through in expected comfort at the expense of Valur Reykjavik, but Shaw unexpectedly claimed both goals in a victory that was enveloped in icy gales and the swirling aroma of rotting fish. With only one victory in the league so far, the smell of success and the return of Shaw may now guide them up the table.

Apart from Liverpool, two other former holders, Bayern and Benfica, came through as well as Anderlecht and Dynamo Kiev, recent winners of the Cup Winners' Cup. Glentoran survived by dismissing Progres Niedercorn, of Luxembourg, but, with Copenhagen, they must be considered two dwarfs in the company of 14 giants.

All 15 prospective opponents in the Cup Winners' Cup must fear Tottenham Hotspur, who brushed Ajax aside on Tuesday. With three goals to match their superb overall performance, Spurs showed again that they rise to glittering occasions, and, even without Crooks, seem ready to recall distant echoes of their European past.

Only Perryman will vividly remember their progress to the Uefa Cup final seven years ago during which they beat Dynamo Tbilisi, the current holders of the Cup Winners' Cup, as well as Lokomotiv Leipzig, who defeated Swansea City.

Southampton and Arsenal head the longer cast in the Uefa Cup, the only competition that has already lost the holders. It is still littered with those who have once held it, including PSV Eindhoven, Feyenoord, and Borussia Mönchengladbach.

Arsenal, who won the Fairs Cup—the predecessor of the present competition—in 1970, have a special reason for wanting to come out of the draw with Valencia, winners in 1962 and 1963. Rix, particularly, is hardly likely to forget the final of the Cup Winners' Cup last year in Brussels. He missed the penalty that gave the Spaniards the trophy after a goalless draw. On Wednesday Arsenal won by 3—0 on aggregate against Panathinaikos but by only one goal on the night. That was scored by their leading marksman, Talbot, significantly in midfield.

United ready to pay record fee for Robson

Bryan Robson, the England midfield player, is set to join Manchester United from West Bromwich Albion. The clubs have agreed a combined fee of £2m for Robson and Remi Moses, who joined United a fortnight ago, his fee being left to an independent tribunal.

Robson has still to agree personal terms with United's manager, Ron Atkinson, his former manager at the Hawthorns, and pass a medical test. But it is hoped that he can make his first appearance for United against Wolverhampton Wanderers tomorrow.

The Albion board met yesterday morning after Wednesday night's dismissal from the Uefa Cup by Zurich Grasshoppers. Robson will take over from Andy Gray as Britain's most expensive player if the deal goes through. Mr Atkinson's determination to put United among the honours again was backed by the Old Trafford board when they approved a renewed approach. They have already spent £900,000 on Frank Stapleton from Arsenal and swapped Thomas for Gidman from Everton since Mr Atkinson took over.

Albion's manager, Ronnie Allen, confirmed that the club will receive £2m clear straightaway from United, with Robson valued at £1.5m and Moses at £500,000. With VAT and various League levies added, the total cost of the Albion pair will be near £2.5m. The club's disagreement over the transfer value of Moses has ended and the matter will not now go before the League's independent tribunal.

Robson arrived at Old Trafford at 4.15 with his wife, agent and solicitor. He will not have time to complete his medical and agree to personal terms before the 5 pm deadline to enable him to play tomorrow.



Robson : poised to link up with his former manager.

Manchester City eased their injury crisis yesterday by re-signing their former midfield player Asa Hartford in a £350,000 deal with Everton. City's manager, John Bond, increased his original bid after Gow had joined Francis and Power on the injured list. The deal was not completed in time for Hartford to play at Brighton tomorrow.

Hartford, who has successfully overcome a hole-in-the-heart condition, began his career with West Bromwich Albion before arriving at City. He made 185 appearances before being sold to Nottingham Forest in June 1979 for £500,000, but left them after only three games to join Everton.

Gow has an operation to remove a piece of floating bone from his knee today and Mr Bond said: "His injury left me with just 11 fit men." There are still one or two loose ends to tie up with Everton concerning Hartford and he has yet to have a medical.

Arsenal are coming under increasing pressure to buy a replacement for their former striker, Stapleton. But the manager, Terry Neill, insists: "We are not going to panic." Wednesday night's Uefa Cup victory against Panathinaikos at Highbury could not disguise the gap left by Stapleton's £900,000 move to Manchester United in the summer.

Olympic Games

Springbok tour to United States is attacked by Los Angeles

From Norman Fox
Sports Correspondent
Baden-Baden, Oct 1

Peter Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles organizing committee for the 1984 Olympic Games, today made the strongest attack yet heard on the South African rugby tour of the United States. After reporting to the International Olympic Committee on his city's progress, he condemned the Springbok tour as "shameful" and hoped the South Africans would never come back.

The Los Angeles organizers had endured a difficult morning being questioned by the IOC when Mr Ueberroth emerged to make a statement that even included compliments to the Soviet Union. Asked whether the Springbok tour would jeopardize the 1984 Olympics, he said: "We did everything possible to prohibit this tour. We had help from the American people who forced this awful tour to play in hiding in a shameful way, and they left the country in a shameful way.

"We were against this tour but the laws of our land allowed them to be there. They left the country in such disgrace that we hope they will not be back again."

He said all nations agreed that boycotts only hurt athletes and he added: "The athletes who left Montreal in tears were not served by the boycott. It did not have political effect." He described Moscow as "one of the greatest games in modern history" but said it was again the athletes who suffered by the boycott. He concluded that boycotts did no good for politics and much harm to athletes.

Coming quickly after Mr Ueberroth's denunciation of the Springbok's tour, it was ironic that tonight the IOC announced that next year they would send a fact-finding mission to South Africa. The South Africans regularly apply for reinstatement but, because of the promise from the IOC, they have withdrawn their current request.

The effect of the promise could be to lessen South Africa's influence over the Commonwealth Games next year. Having been given this assurance of future consideration, they may decide to end further provocative action.

Attempting to smooth the path of the Los Angeles games politically, Mr Ueberroth said the Russian Olympic Committee had been "the most helpful" in giving them advice and he said there had been several exchange visits.

He said that, as Los Angeles had been the only candidate for the 1984 Games, their committee may have felt that the IOC were taking liberties in subjecting them to such an intense interrogation today. Some questions were clearly difficult.

The Russians have criticized the proposal to have two Olympic villages, which is contrary to the Olympic ideal. It was known that two villages would be necessary but at least one more, to accommodate the oarsmen, is unavoidable because the course is 70 miles from Los Angeles. One of the organizers was apparently surprised at the thought that the oarsmen would want to stay near the course for their training.

As the Los Angeles games will not have government finance, the income from television is particularly important. This morning Los Angeles told the IOC that they had received "an unsolicited bid of $10m" from Channel 5 in Italy for the rights of the games.

As the European Broadcasting Union's bid had been less, Mr Ueberroth asked the IOC for guidance. "The Games must be televised to the whole world, but what should we do about a bid which would provide funds for the IOC, the NOC's and the organizing committee", he said.

Mr Ueberroth reported that 18 venues in Los Angeles were complete. He said: "The 1984 Games will be the least commercialized in recent history. We will have just a few sponsors in a very dignified way."

The total cost is estimated at $400m and the committee hope to make a small profit "to show that the Olympics makes sense again". The profit, Mr Ueberroth said, would be given to sport for youth.

Cracks start to appear in Ipswich's foundations

By Clive White

It is a comment on England's current plight that the club who sit at the head of the English table should be bedevilled by poor form, injuries and apathy. Having lost possession of their Uefa Cup at Aberdeen on Wednesday, Ipswich Town face the prospect of losing much more than their flattering position at the top of the first division.

The solid foundations laid by Bobby Robson, the manager, these past seasons could all subside lest he bolsters it soon with another inspired move into the transfer market. Wednesday night's tremors enlarged cracks that had started appearing everywhere, no larger than along that permanently suspect line of injuries.

Absent again this Saturday will be the only great player performing in Britain today—Frans Thijssen, the Dutchman. He suffers from short hamstrings, which may sound amusing but causes him considerable pain and problems.

Brazil, Ipswich's best and only forward much of this year, can no longer delay the operation for a pinched nerve between his toes. Understandably he was keen to continue playing with the aid of pain-killers while his form was good, but the long term wisdom of such a decision was doubtful, and yesterday it was decided he should enter hospital today. He will be out for a month.

This presents another problem, for Ipswich have no replacements of suitable quality. Apart from the restriction of financial resources Ipswich have knitted their own straitjacket. The excellence of their first team players has been a deterrent to any outsider who has aspirations beyond that of the reserve team.

The powdery appearance of the "Super Blues" this season has in the main, though, been the result of those strange bedfellows, success and apathy. One or two players have grown fat on the rewards of their spectacular but short success. Osman and Butcher have been plagued by indecision and carelessness ever since they pulled on an England shirt but it is in attack where most of their problems lay.

Mariner is a pathetic caricature of the centre forward who tormented defences across Europe less than a year ago. The Achilles heel he injured several months ago still lingers in his mind if not in his foot. His play lacks aggression and courage. Success is frequently found at the end of somebody else's boot.

It was this eagerness to compete that Aberdeen expressed freely on Wednesday. They had cast their eyes enviously on Ipswich's trophy and decided it was to be theirs one day. Ipswich can and did bemoan the missed chances, the concession of a goal at a time when they were poised for victory, but their heart was not there

□ The Italian international striker, Roberto Bettega, scored one of the most precious goals of his career to earn Juventus a place in the second round of the European Cup in Turin, Reuter reports. Bettega, who has scored four times in three league games this season, sent the 1967 champions, Celtic, out of the competition with a virtuoso effort in the fortieth minute. Celtic, who won the first leg 1—0, were still reeling from Virdis's twentyeighth minute goal when Bettega struck.

Wednesday's European and other results

European Cup

First round, second leg

Athlone (0) 2 **Copenhagen** (1) 1
Davis 2 — Larsen. 10,000 — Anderson
Aggregate 3-3: Copenhagen win on away goals.

Glentoran (1) 4 **Progres** (0) 0
Blackledge 2. Jameson, Manley — 5,000
Glentoran win 5-1 on aggregate

Liverpool (2) 7 **Palloseura** (0) 0
McDermott 2. Dalglish, Johnson. Rush Lawrenson — 20,789
Liverpool win 8-0 on aggregate

Valur (0) 0 **Aston Villa** (1) 2
3,500 — Shaw 2
Aston Villa win 7-0 on aggregate

Juventus (2) 2 **Celtic** (0) 0
Virdis, Bettega
Juventus win 2-1 on aggregate

oslovakia) 3, Ferencvaros 0 (3-3): Red Sofia 0 (0-1): Olympiakos Piraeus

OTHER MATCHES: Anderlecht 2, Widzew Lodz 1 (agg 6-2): Zurich 3, Dynamo Berlin 1 (3-3 Dynamo win on away goals): Banik Ostrava (Czechoslovakia) 3, Ferencvaros 0 (3-3): Red Star Belgrade 8, Hibernian (Malta) 1 (10-2): Bayern Munich 5, Oesters Vaxjo (Sweden) 0 (6-0): Omonia Nicosia 0, Benfica 1 (0-4): Partizan Tirana (Albania) 1, Austria Vienna 0 (2-3): Trabzonspor (Turkey) 1, Dynamo Kiev 1 (1-2): AZ '67 Alkmaar 1, Start Kristiansand (Norway) 0 (3-1): Real San Sebastian 0, CSKA Sofia 0 (0-1): Olympiakos Piraeus (Greece) 2, Universitatea Craiova 0 (2-3).

Cup Winners' Cup

First round, second leg

Roma (2) 4 **Ballymena** (0) 0
Spinosi. Pruzzo 2. Giovannelli
Roma win 6-0 on aggregate

Dundalk (2) 4 **Fram** (0)
Flanagan (pen), Fairclough, Lawlor, Duff — 3,500
Dundalk win 5—2 on aggregate.

Lokomotiv (2) 2 **Swansea** (0)
Kinne, Moldt — Charles 22,000
Lokomotiv win 3—1 on aggregate.

Rangers (2) 2 **Dukla** (1)
Bell, McDonald — Stambacher 20,000
Dukla win 4—2 on aggregate

OTHER MATCHES: Bastia 5, Kolka 0 (agg Bastia win 5—0): Paok Salonika 2, Eintracht Frankfurt 0 (2—2, Eintracht won on penalties): Graz (Austria) 2, Dinamo Tbilisi 2 (2—4): Trakia Plovidiv (Bulgaria) 1, Barcelona 0 (2—1): Legia Warsaw 1, Valerengen Oslo 1 (6—3): Ankaragucu (Turkey) 0, Rostov-on-Don 2 (0—5): Vasa Budapest 8, Paralimni Famagusta 0 (8—1): Kalmar (Sweden) 3, Lausanne 2 (4—4, Lausanne win on away goals): Velez Mostar (Yugoslavia) 6, Jeunesse Esch (Luxembourg) 1 (7—2): Porto 3, Vejle (Denmark) 0 (4—2).

Videoton (Hungary) 0, Rapid Vienna 2 (4-2): Carl Zeiss Jena 4, Dynamo Tirana 0 (4-1): Radnicki 0, Napoli 0 (3-2, Radnicki win on away goals): Sliema Wanderers (Malta) 2, Aris Salonika 4 (2-8): Wisla Krakow 1, Malmo 3 (1-5): Utrecht 3, Hamburg 6 (4-6): Szombierki Bytom (Poland) 1, Feyenoord (1-3): Winterslag (Belgium) 1, Bryne (Norway) 2 (3-2): Dynamo Dresden 4, Zenit Leningrad 1 (6-2): Borussia Mönchengladbach 2, Magdeburg 0 (5-3, Borussia win on away goals): Göteborg 4, Valkeakosken Haken (Finland) 0 (7-2): Bruges 1, Spartak Moscow 3 (2-6): Akademik Sofia 1, Kaiserslautern 2 (1-3): Arges Pitesti (Romania) 4, Apoel Nicosia 0 (5-1): Inter Milan 4, Adanaspor (Turkey) 1 (7-2): Stuttgart 2, Hajduk Split 2 (3-5): CSKA Moscow 2, Sturm Graz 1 (2-2, Graz won on away goals): Red Boys Differdange (Luxembourg) 0, Sporting Lisbon 7 (0-11): Real Madrid 1, Tatabanya (Hungary) 0 (2-2, Real Madrid win on away goals): Valencia 1, Bohemians Prague 0 (2-0): Bordeaux 4, Vikingur Reykjavik (8-0): Lokeren (Belgium) 4, Nantes 2 (5-4): Levski Spartak Sofia 2, Dinamo Bucharest 1 (2-4): Sparta Prague 3, Neuchatel Xamax 2 (3-6).

Uefa Cup

First round, second leg

Aberdeen (1) 3 **Ipswich** (1) 1
Strachan (pen), Weir 2 — Wark (pen) 21,000
Aberdeen win 4-2 on aggregate

Arsenal (0) 1 **Panathinaikos** (0) 0
Talbot — 27,513
Arsenal win 3-0 on aggregate

Dundee U (0) 1 **Monaco** (0) 2
Milne — Edstroem, Bellone 12,000
Dundee win 6-4 on aggregate

West Brom (0) 1 **Grasshoppers** (1) 3
Robertson 16,745 — Fichtan, Koller, Jara
Grasshoppers win 4-1 on aggregate

OTHER MATCHES: Naestved (Denmark) 2, PSV Eindhoven 1 (2-8):

First division

Man Utd (0) 1 **Leeds** (0) 0
Stapleton — 47,019

Fourth division

Blackpool (2) 7 **Halifax** (0) 1
Hockaday, Bamber 3, Sommerville, Noble, Harrison — Davidson 5,084

Bradford C (2) 2 **Rochdale** (0) 0
Gallagher, McNiven — 5,798

Hartlepool (2) 3 **Hull** (2) 2
Houchen (pen), Hampton, Newton — Whitehurst, Mutrie (pen) 2,611

Peterborough v **Hereford**
Postponed

Torquay (1) 2 **Mansfield** (0) 0
Roach, Bowker — 2,106

Scottish first division

Ayr (0) 3 **Dumbarton** (2) 2
Christie 2, Kean — Irvalist, T Coyle

Scottish second division

Berwick (1) 2 **East Fife** (0) 1
Marshall, Davidson — G Scott

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Cup, Second round, second leg: Frickley 1, Boston United 3 (1—3): Kettering 0, Northwich Victoria 2 (3—5): Maidstone 2, Gravesend 2 (3—3, Gravesend win on away goals): Weymouth 2, Dartford 1 (5—3).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Wellingborough 0, Nuneaton 3. Cup, second round: Andover 1, Fareham 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Leeds 2, Everton 1; Preston 0, Derby 4; Stoke 1, Coventry 2.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Leicester Reading; Orient 1, Chelsea 1; Oxford United 3, Bristol Rovers 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Tring 0, Egham 2. Cup, second round: Barton Rovers 2, Leytonstone and Ilford 3 (after extra time).

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Eastwood 2, Shepshed 1; Guisborough 1, Mexborough 1; Sutton 1, Ashby 3.

FA CUP: First qualifying round, third replay: Welling United 3, Aveley

FA YOUTH CUP: second qualifying round: Oxford City 5, Abingdon 1.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Forest 4, Brentwood 1; Hampton 3, Reigate 0; Harvey (5) 5, Howard 2; Shrewsbury 1, Shropshire Schools 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Grantham 2, Gateshead 1; King's Lynn 1, Worksop 1.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Bath 9, Llanelli 17; Gloucester 19, Cheltenham 3; Moseley 35, Stoke 6; Pontypridd 3, Cardiff 10; Pontypool 22, Swansea 15; Tredegar 2, Abertillery 10; West Hartlepool 19, Headingley 9; Harlequins 16, Guildford and Godalming 3.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Midlands 15, Lancashire 9.

RUGBY LEAGUE: John Player Trophy, preliminary round: Leigh 41, Blackpool 4. First division: Hull KR 14, Leeds 7; Widnes 35, Warrington 12. Second division: Huddersfield 11, Swinton 21; Hunslet 17, Dewsbury 8.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30.

FOURTH DIVISION: Colchester United v Northampton Town; Crewe Alexandra v Port Vale.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Sheffield United v Derby County.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Second division: Salford v Workington Town.

Golf

Torrance leads as birdies fail to drop for Martin

From Lewine Mair
Barcelona, Oct 1

Having had an eagle at the long 12th where his second cannoned off a greenside tree and sat down 15 feet from the flat, Sam Torrance went on to hand in a 65 —seven under par—to lead the field by two shots at the end of the first day of the Spanish Open at El Prat.

There was almost a second eagle at the 15th, Torrance who was keeping his vast tee shots enviably straight on this treelined course, catching the green in two at this 545-yards par five, only for his putt from 12 feet to scrape the hole without dropping.

Six under par after tapping home his birdie putt, the Ryder Cup Scot picked up his last shot at the 382-yards 18th, holding from 18 feet. Steve Martin who is sharing second place with Simon Bishop from Dorset, Vicente Fernandez and two Spaniards, Jose Maria Canizares and Manuel Calero, was even better placed than Torrance at the halfway stage. But, having started his second nine at four under, he stayed on that mark when every birdie putt refused to drop. Hardest to bear was the ten footer at the sixth—his 15th—which swung all the way round the hole.

Most of the professionals found putting difficult and it was more than a little ironic that Manuel Ramos who had been missing from everywhere, made his one and only good putt across the temporary green at the 16th.

Seve Ballesteros, round in 71, seemingly received nothing in the way of inspiration from the attention of a home crowd. As his playing partners Steve Martin and Nick Jobe were quick to note, he was looking far from pleased with life in general and his putter in particular. Indeed the tension in the air was reminiscent of that in last weekend's Vagliano Trophy match in Madrid betwen the women of Great Britain and Ireland and their continental counterparts.

At least in Madrid there were some lively exchanges, with pride of place going on that occasion in the clubhouse when, on being shown a portrait of King Juan Carlos a younger member of the Great Britain and Ireland side asked brightly: "Was he the one that did not cofe to the wedding?" "What wedding was that?" came the icy continental retort.

Steadiness the secret of Grant's success

Ian Grant, aged 24, the Kent assistants' champion and son of a Tilbury docker, won the PGA Assistants' matchplay championship sponsored by Dorset Foods at Henbury, Bristol, yesterday.

After disposing of Gordon Brand, the hot favourite, in the semi-final, he proved far too steady for Graham Walker, a 23-year-old Yorkshireman, in the final. He was six under par for the four rounds of the tournament, in which he was never behind.

Grant was level par for the outward half and was four up after eight holes, a lead which he held till the 11th, which went to Walker. Grant had a birdie at the twelfth to go four up again.

Walker staged another recovery. He halved the 13th, won the 14th and 15th. But the relentless Grant halved the next, placed his tee shot on the 17th green—where Walker was short and eventually conceded the hole and the match.

In addition to the £1,000 first prize, his biggest cheque to date, Grant gained a place in next year's PGA championships.

SEMI-FINAL: I Grant (Wilderness) beat G Brand Jnr (Knowle, Bristol), 2 and 1; G Walker (Lees Hall) beat T Blackburn (Coombe Wood), at 20th. Final: Grant beat Walker, 2 and 1.

Badminton threat

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 1.—The Malaysian Government today stepped into a row over next week's World Badminton Cup tournament here, which local organizers have threatened to call off because several top players will not be competing. The Sports Minister, Datuk Mochtar Hashim, said he would be holding discussions with local badminton officials over the International Badminton Federation's role in the organization of the tournament.—Reuter.

Middlesex's guests

Swansea and Stewart's Melville Former Pupils will be the guest teams in next year's Middlesex sevens rugby tournament at Twickenham, on May 8. Swansea last played in 1950 while the Scottish team, then known as Stewart's College FP, played in 1961.

Miguel v Miguel

Vigo, Spain, Oct 1.—Miguel Hernandez, the European junior-lightweight boxing champion, will defend his title here on Saturday against a fellow Spaniard, Carlos Miguel. Hernandez is favoured to retain the crown be last defended against a Frenchman, Alain Le Fol, in Valladolid on September 5.—Agence France-Presse.

Representative trio

Roger Hackney, Stephen Sole and Lorna Boothe will represent Britain in the President Makarios athletics meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus, tomorrow. Hackney will run in the 3,000 metres steeplechase, Sole in the 400 metres, and Miss Boothe in the 100 metres hurdles. Keith Angus and Mike Gratton run in the Kosice Marathon in Czechoslovakia, on Sunday.

Few swinging in the rain

Torrential rain nearly halted the semi-final round of the junior world cup, sponsored by Commercial Union, at Portmarnock, Dublin, yesterday. Officials called a hasty meeting after the course was partly flooded but decided to carry on.

England and the United States came through the terrible conditions to qualify for a repetition of last year's final, which the Americans won. England, inspired by a remarkable performance from Michael Few, aged 17, defeated Scotland by 2½—½ and the United States beat the surprise semi-finalists, Spain, 2—1.

SEMI-FINAL: England 2½, Scotland ½: M Thompson and M Few beat C Stewart and R Cregan, 3 and 2; Thompson halved with Cregan; Few beat Stewart, 7 and 6. United States 2, Spain 1: B Andrade and S Randolph beat I Sota and J M Olazabal, 4 and 3; Randolph lost to Olazabal, 1 hole; Andrade beat Sota, 5 and 3.

Rugby Union

Scotland's hectic year has only just started

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Playing this amateur game these days demands more and more of an individual's dedication and time, not to mention the good will of his family and employers. The Scottish coach, Jim Telfer, observes that his players are expected to produce a peak performance six times this season.

Having beaten Romania 12—6 at Murrayfield last Saturday Scotland plan to assemble their national squad on three occasions before their international against Australia on December 19, quite apart from staging a separate, largely theoretical seminar for their backs. All this follows a hard tour of New Zealand in the summer, when both internationals were lost as well as preparations for the Romanian contest.

There is now a generally standardised build-up for the four championship games in the New Year. By early July 1982, when Scotland will have met Australia twice more, in Brisbane and Sydney, they will have engaged in 10 international matches in 12 months.

Scotland's win over Romania, by four penalty goals to two, on one of our dankest and dirtiest afternoons, was satisfyingly earned but Telfer was not to be drawn into suggesting how it might be related to Scottish fortunes in the 1982 championship. Nonetheless, one was left with a firm impression that a fiery, well-drilled Scottish pack, building on its sterling efforts in New Zealand, may be able this season to provide the consistent platform an exciting back division craves.

—MF—

For a side as dedicated as Scotland were to an open game the conditions against Romania could not have been much worse, but this did not deter them from running the ball in the early stages, a phase in which the acceleration, balanced running and shrewd tactical kicking of Johnston at centre emphasized what a bonus his return may mean to Scottish aspirations.

A suggestion by the Scottish coach that the conditions favoured Romania, because of the 10-man rugby to which on big occasions here they seem committed, was discounted by the Romanian manager, Viorel Moraru, who was adamant that his players would have much preferred to play on a dry day. But he was realistic and generous enough to add that, as things turned out, Scotland had all the essentials: a solid scrummage, a better organized lineout and good kickers.

"Our front five were not good enough", he said. "My team is disappointed, because it feels it did not do itself justice. We must certainly improve against New Zealand." The All Blacks meet Romania on October 24, en route for a tour of France.

A victory over one of the home countries, still denied them, may enable Romania in the right conditions to relax and to find the confidence for the controlled, flowing game which destroyed Leicester last season. With no immediate prospect of being admitted to the five nations' championship they will settle happily enough for reciprocal tours with the big European battalions.

Their ambition to play a full international here against England, who sent a "B" side to Romania in 1978, may not be realized until the autumn of 1984. Fiji tour England next year, and Canada 12 months after that, when the Lions will just have finished their visit to New Zealand and the RFU's new club league structure could be on the road.

Such considerations have not deterred Romania from inviting England to play a full international in Bucharest—as soon as possible. They have suggested that it might take place towards the end of this season.

Watkins encounters old friends

The Wales B hooker, Mike Watkins, will make his first appearance for Newport against his former club, Cardiff, tomorrow at Rodney Parade. But Newport's new back row, which played so well in last week's triumph over Swansea, has been broken up by injury.

The flanker, Wilks, has back trouble, and the No 8, Fryer, moves up to lock in place of Waters, who has a damaged shoulder. A new prop, Wharton, from Tredegar, will make his debut alongside Watkins and a flanker, Aubin, plays his first game of the season. Cardiff hope for the return of Holmes but if he is still unfit, Lee will continue at scrum half.

Pontypool take their unbeaten 100 per cent record to Maesteg with their full back, Peter Lewis, already past his century of points for the season.

□ Cornwall have selected one newcomer for their championship match against Somerset at Taunton on October 10: Edmonds, the Cambridge Blue, who will play at No 8. Edmonds, who is from Redruth, is currently playing for Rosslyn Park.

Triumph for the Gown in late burst

By Peter Marson

Oxford Univ 23 Oxford 7

Oxford University started out on a new season at Iffley Road last evening in traditional fashion by winning the Town v Gown match comfortably enough in the end by two goals, two tries and a penalty goal to a try and a penalty goal. It seems rather hard, but a fact no less that only two matches against Henley and Richmond precede the plum fixture against the Australian touring team who play the second match on their tour here.

With Prowe, the Australian international and Wyatt, who won his English cap as his replacement against Scotland in 1976 standing alongside six Blues, the University have made a promising start in their preparation

The Town, too, have had something to shout about with an encouraging victory last Saturday against Weston-super-Mare in the first round of the John Player Cup, and another good performance last evening kept the pot on the boil and the issue in doubt until the last quarter when the University cut loose to score 16 points.

Prior to the final assault, the University's forwards had been hard put to it to provide a superior set of backs with the opportunities they needed. There was no doubting Halliday's effectiveness in the centre nor Pennock's speed and Wyatt's determination on the wing.

Not that everything was a bed of roses outside the scrummage. Crowe's withdrawal—he was said to be working—had meant a considerable reshuffle, with Barnes, a freshmen moving up to stand-off half, and Millerchip, who was to have played there, moving into the centre, and Parry to full back.

By half-time the University were struggling, but leading by nine points to seven with Millerchip's try converted by Barnes who then landed a penalty goal standing against a try by Reynolds and a penalty goal by Greenhalgh. A stalemate loomed, but in a rousing finale Brooks, Pennock and Marsden scored tries, Barnes converting the first of them.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: M Parry (Balliol); S Pennock (Lady Margaret Hall), *S Halliday (St Benet's Hall), C Millerchip (Lincoln), D Wyatt (St Catherine's); S Barnes (St Edmund Hall), *R S Luddington (St Edmund Hall), *J V Webster (Oriel), A Hobart (Exeter), R Marsden (Christ Church), M Good (St Edmund Hall), C Hugo-Hamman (Jesus), *N T Roberts (Jesus, captain), *A Brooks (Hertford), *M F Gargan (St Edmund Hall).

OXFORD TOWN: W Greenhalgh; R Reynolds, R James, S Page, R Lewis, I Graham, C Crosby, P Lacy, A Smith (captain), K Bully, N Dobson, G Worthington, C Rodgers, S Currie, N Forrester.

Referee: D E Lewis (Warwickshire).
* a blue.

Rugby League

Hull to build £1¼m stadium befitting their ambitions

Money seems to be no object when the ambitions of Hull are at stake. The Humberside club, continually basking in the luxury of five-figure gates, have many times moved into the transfer market to build their successful side, and are reputed to have bid, on several occasions, more than £100,000 for John Woods, the Leigh stand-off half.

Hull's latest ambitious plan will stagger the rest of the Rugby League by its sheer size and costliness at a time of general recession. The Boulevard club plan to construct what will be virtually a new stadium costing more than £1.25m. The famous Threepenny Stand, whose denizens have for decades terrorized referees and visiting teams, will be demolished and replaced by a new £500,000 stand, which will contain 2,300 seats. The sum of £125,000 will be spent on new dressing rooms, offices and stores. There will also be private boxes costing a total of £75,000 to build, an indoor sports hall and a new training pitch. It is hoped to begin work early next year.

Hull's willingness to think big and spend accordingly has had a painful setback. At a cost of £32,500, they arranged the transfers and flew over from New Zealand two Kiwi international backs, Dane O'Hara and James Leuluai, and they hoped to swell the gate to more than 15,000 last Sunday. However, O'Hara suffered a chest injury which may keep him out for a month.

Ken Kelly, the Warrington stand-off half, who was transfer listed at £60,000 without takers, has decided to make his peace with the club and has come off the list.

Keith Mumby, the Bradford Northern full back, is recovering from his knee infection and hopes to be fit for the Yorkshire Cup final, sponsored by Websters Brewery, against Castleford at Headingly tomorrow.

Peter Fox, the Northern coach, has selected Hale at right centre instead of an international player, David Redfearn, who has been out of form. Doubtful for Castleford, though he is striving to get fit, is the player-coach, Reilly, who is plagued with knee injuries after a long career.

□ The recent campaign to improvie scrummaging will be discussed at Rugby League's executive committee meeting in Leeds next Wednesday, the Press Association reports. During the first month of a campaign designed to eliminate scrummaging faults, clubs were told not to mark referee's performances. From this weekend clubs will start assessing the officials again.

David Howes, the league spokesman, said yesterday that following the executive committee meeting, there would be a further meeting between the committee and referees to discuss the whole campaign. This will be followed by a mini-conference, attended by coaches and two hookers, representing players in that position, who have been invited to put their point of view.

Mr Howes said: "One thing is clear, from the first month of the campaign, there has been an improvement in the scrummaging. The ball is now emerging from the back of the scrum, giving the scrum half the chance to open out play."

Motor racing

Austrian Grand Prix saved

Graz, Oct 1.—Styria Province officials and Bernie Ecclestone, chief of the Formula One Constructors Association (FOCA), signed a contract in London on Wednesday to prevent the Austrian Grand Prix from being scrapped.

Earlier reports indicated that the Austrian Formula One event at Zeltweg had been struck off the 1982 calendar because organizers had failed to find a sponsor and a way to reduce a $928,000 deficit.

The new contract provides for the continuance of the Austrian Grand Prix up to and including 1988. The announcement of the contract came only a day after the former Austrian world champion, Niki Lauda, officially announced in Parma that he would return to the grand prix circuit next year after a two-year absence.

The Styria Province governor, Josef Krainer, said that the agreement was achieved after weeks of "secret negotiations" between two of his emissaries and Mr Ecclestone. Mr Krainer praised Lauda for his mediation and advice in the talks.

Lauda announced in Parma that he would resume Formula One racing in 1982. He had retired during practice for the Canadian Grand Prix in September 1979.

Mr Ecclestone, who is to act as promoter of the Zeltweg Grand Prix, will pay the organizers $200,000 as an eight-day rent of the race course.—AP.

Ice skating

Everyone melts before British champions

By John Hennessy

When you can bring tears to the eyes of Arnold Gerschwiler you know you have achieved something special on the ice rink. He is the senior instructor at Richmond, and probably the most respected man of his calling in the world today. But Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, British, European and world champions, broke through his sophisticated shell, hardened by 40 years' experience, with their free dance in the St Ivel international on Wednesday night.

"They were wonderful", he said. "Like a dream. They have lifted ice dancing onto a new pinnacle beyond anyone else's reach. They combine artistry, musical interpretation and power to an extraordinary degree and there is no comparison when you see the way some of the others fiddle about on two feet. They've improved in one year to an extent that I would not have thought possible."

Dean, he believes, must be one of the fittest athletes around, because of the strong and dominating lead he gives, and he presents his partner with theatrical perfection. Miss Torvill, for her part, has "a marvellous personality. It oozes out of her, and nearly melts the ice. You can tell that they've gone to so much trouble to achieve absolute perfection."

It was a view shared by the audience as their applause began to well up long before the end and developed into a prolonged ovation after it was over. The judges, too, were won over, and embedded in an array of 5.9s were three maximum marks of 6.0, from the Soviet Union, Austria, and Canada. The Russian mark must have been particularly satisfying because it was they who ended a previous period of British supremacy.

They used one uncut piece of music, lasting four minutes, from "Mack and Mabel", a little known musical which survived only nine days on Broadway a few years ago, but which is being revived this week, as it happens, at Nottingham, where the British champions live. It embodies various changes in rhythm and mood so there were no artificial breaks in the skating. It was dazzling stuff, that promises much for the European and world championships this season at Lyon and Copenhagen respectively.

The British couple are pushing back the frontiers, avoiding every stereotype and cliche as Dean originates the pattern; Miss Torvill adapts it to the music; Betty Callaway (their trainer) suggests adjustments; and Michael Stilianos, a Latin-American ballroom teacher, rounds off body movement.

Of modest bearing in private life, Miss Torvill and her partner can achieve a dramatic intensity on the ice that amounts almost to a personality change. Apart from their brilliant skating, they now have a commanding presence that stamps their every move with supreme authority.

Whether this comes principally from winning, against expectations, the European and world titles this year, or from the intensive training they now undergo, mostly in Germany, is a moot point. Nor need we waste time in debate. It is enough to sit back and enjoy the delights they have to offer.

A grand slam for Britain was completed by Karen Barber and Nicky Slater (Richmond) in second place and Wendy Sessions and Stephen Williams, third. Both couples, like the champions, made significant improvements in their marks.

DANCE: Final: 1, C Dean and Miss J Torvill (GB), 2.0 pts; 2, N Slater and Miss K Barber (GB), 4.0; 3, S Williams and Miss W Sessions (GB), 6.0; 4, J Bartak and Miss J Bindrankova (Czechoslovakia), 8.0; 5, S Ponomarenko and Miss M Klimova (USSR), 11.0; 6, P Bochu and Miss N Herve (France), 11.0.

WOMEN: 1, P Walman (Canada) 3.6 pts; 2, J Farrell (United States) 4.6; 3, K Wood (GB), 6.0.

Ice hockey

Panthers stalk title again after 27 years

By a Special Correspondent

Nottingham Panthers were the last champions of the English National League 27 years ago. Tomorrow evening they begin their defence of the title.

The old Panthers, mostly imported players from Canada, disbanded in 1960 when the old British League collapsed and the years since have been dismal for British ice hockey. In 1936 the British team won the gold medal at the Garmisch Winter Olympics; in 1976 Britain finished last in the world championships.

Though the national team repeated that feat this year, there can be no doubt that a revival is under way. Ten years ago only five rinks in England allowed ice hockey. When the new Peterborough rink opens next month, there should be 20.

Ice hockey returned to Nottingham last season. "It was a little unreal", the manager, Gary Keward, recalled. "I saw people hugging each other, with tears in their eyes because they had not seen each other since 1960. There were people who came back and took the same seats as they had in the 1930s."

The new Panthers did not immediately awaken comparisons with the old. The team was inexperienced and unsuccessful. The only familiar face was Les Strongman, left wing for the old team in both their first game in 1946 and in their last in 1960, and most of the ones in between. Now a newsagent with a shop near the ice rink, Strongman took over as the young team's coach.

The first game attracted about 700 spectators, the next over 1,000. Almost every game since has been a 2,800 sell-out. Mr Keward has a shrewd eye for publicity—this week he offered to accommodate Bjorn Borg's desire to play ice hockey—and the team vies with Brian Clough and Notts County.

"We promoted it as a family sport," Mr Keward said. "It's a place you can take your six-year-old daughter and she's not going to get hit on the back of the head with a bottle. Any aggro is on the ice."

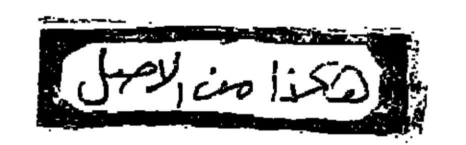
Mr Keward has also strengthened the side, which now contains up to five Canadians. The recent signing of John Bremner, a defenceman from Aviemore Blackhawks, has provoked accusations of "poaching" from the Scottish Association and raised the old spectre of rich English clubs buying Scottish talent as soon as it matures.

According to Mr Keward, the accusations are baseless. Nottingham do not pay their players anything. "I don't—like the northern clubs do—make an exception for Canadian players", he said.

Tim Peacock, a centre, is an antique dealer; Mark Kasun, a defenceman, works on a North Sea oil rig, which is why he has to miss half the Panthers' games. The two newest Canadian arrivals—Terry Gudziunas, a centre, and Jeff Anderson, a defenceman,—are looking for work.

Early season results have been impressive, but Mr Keward sees Saturday's game against Durham Wasps as "the first real test". The Durham club are among the favourites for the new league. They have been making steady progress in the powerful Northern League—which also contains the best Scottish clubs—with their team of exclusively local players.

Nottingham and Durham may be the two best team in England. But it is probably too late to get a ticket to see them.



Tennis

Cometh the hour and Mottram may prove to be the man

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Oct 1

Christopher Mottram, Britain's best player, is far from enthusiastic about strenuous exercise before noon. He wakes up slowly and likes to have a peaceful look at the day before plundering his energies.

Mottram was therefore a little apprehensive about the scheduled 11 o'clock start for Britain's *match with Argentina in the semi-final round of the Davis Cup competition. One says "scheduled"* because on the evidence of a variety of functions in the past few days, the Argentine tennis set tend to be casual about time and, indeed, all kinds of arrangements.

The draw, made today, was kind to Mottram. Tomorrow's first match will be between Richard Lewis and Jose-Luis Clerc. Mottram will then play Guillermo Vilas—and fancies his chance of winning.

Saturday's doubles will almost certainly feature Andrew Jarrett and Jonathan Smith against Clerc and Vilas, *though the pairings may be adjusted if the first day's play gives either team cause for* second thoughts. Sunday's reverse singles will put Mottram's metabolism under greater stress because he must play Clerc in the first match before Lewis and Vilas bring down the curtain.

The form and the world rankings suggest that Britain are on a hiding to nothing, but Davis Cup competition makes inimitable demands on a player's emotions. Clerc, for example, lost both his Davis Cup singles against West Germany—to Ulrich Pinner and Rolf Gehring—and confessed today that playing for his country made him nervous.

On the other hand Clerc is aware that he is 50 per cent of the finest team Argentina have ever had, that they will be playing on their favourite shale courts in front of a home crowd, and that there is no sound reason why they should not reach the final for the first time.

Paul Hutchins, Britain's manager, was encouraged by a draw that gave Mottram what he wanted—Vilas, in the second match on the first day. Mr Hutchins is heartened too by an awareness that Britain could not have been better prepared for the daunting task ahead of them: "*We've got nothing to lose. If we can get a match on the first day and then the doubles, anything can happen. But we need a* good day tomorrow."

Both Clerc and Vilas are conscious that the world rankings issued by the Association of Tennis Professionals are based on grand prix tournaments and are a misleading guide to Davis Cup prospects. They know that Mottram, Lewis, Jarrett, and Smith—relatively modest opposition in the context of tournament competition—can raise their levels of performance when playing for Britain. Nor can it be any comfort to Clerc and Vilas that an easy win for Argentina is taken for granted—that defeat would be a personal and national embarrassment.

The tie will be played in an impressive, yet intimate arena set among parkland that is otherwise dominated by joggers, horses, and trees sparsely clothed with the foliage of early spring. Alongside the tennis club is a railroad, a reminder that Argentina's earliest tennis clubs were founded by British immigrants working for the railroad companies.

On Tuesday evening Vilas was the star of the show at a function arranged by Slazenger, a British-based company, to launch a "Vilas" range of equipment in South America. Argentina is essentially Spanish in its colonial and cultural origins. But in terms of tennis the British connexion is paramount—and during the next three days both team will have that firmly lodged in the back of their minds.

MADRID: First Round: R Stadler (Switzerland) beat [illegible]. Second round: A [illegible] beat [illegible] (Czech) [illegible]; J Lopez-Maeso beat J L Damiani (Uruguay), 7—5, 4—6, 7—5; J Nistrom (Sweden) beat J Higueras, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4; P Rebolledo (Chile) beat M Dickson (US), 7—5, 6—1; J Fillol (Chile) beat R Moore (South Africa), 6—1, 4—6, 8—6; T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat F Ferrer, 6—1, 6—0.

BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota: Second round: C Reynolds beat P Shriver, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4; W Turnbull (Australia) beat P Teegarden, 6—4, 6—4; J Harrington beat B Gadusek, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1; A Smith beat P Smith, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Racing

Pickings are rich for bloodstock agent

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

No one was entitled to feel more elated at Newmarket yesterday than Anthony (Tote) Cherry-Downes, the bloodstock agent. He bought the Middle Park Stakes winner, Cajun, last autumn on behalf of Henry Cecil and he also bought last year's winner, Mattaboy, when he was a yearling. That is a success story of which any of his colleagues *would love to be* able to boast.

When Cecil was suffering from glandular fever late last year, he asked Cherry-Downes to go to Ireland and buy him some yearlings at Goffs sale at Kill. Cajun was one of those that he liked and bought. At the time Cecil thought that 33,000 guineas was plenty to pay for a colt by Red Regent out of a mare by Ennis, but Cherry-Downes was insistent that he should be bought. Yesterday his judgment was well and truly vindicated.

It was a result which had more than just the *bookmakers smiling* because there was a funny side *to it. Two days earlier Lester* Piggott had asked John Sutcliffe *whether he could ride Tender King* and by all accounts the great *jockey was not particuarly amused* when Cecil told him that he needed him for Cajun. Cajun had been beaten in his last race at Windsor by Epithet, a filly who was subsequently unable even to win a *nursery* at Ascot last Saturday carrying only 8st 7lb.

Piggott had had some uncomplimentary things to say—in my hearing—about Cajun at Newcastle in August when he was beaten in the Seaton Delaval Stakes. I asked him whether he thought that Cajun had failed to stay seven furlongs, which was my impression. His reply was unprintable.

To his credit, his opinion of Cajun did not stop him from riding a peach of a race yesterday, even though his confidence beforehand might well have been zero. Judged on his beaming smile as he dismounted, he was not only delighted but also amused to have been proved *wrong for once.*

Piggott brought Cajun sweeping *past Lucky Hunter, the long time* leader, and Peterhof in the sixth and last furlong *to win* by three quarters of a length. Wattlefield and Tender King passed Peterhof in the final furlong to deprive him of place money. Peterhof had looked a picture of health and fitness in the paddock—a *ball of* muscle was the apt description—but in the race he looked a short runner and capable of getting only five furlongs.

The overall impression was that this was not a vintage Middle Park and this was confirmed by the time, 1min 16.49sec, which was markedly slower than the time of the first race for maidens. However, none of that will upset the person who is due to sell a yearling by Godswalk out of Ermyn Lass at Kill next week because he can now claim that she is a half sister to the winner *of the Middle Park Stakes.*

Whether Cajun remains in *training with Cecil next year or* whether he continues his racing career in the United States, either in his present ownership or in someone else's (there have been inquiries for him), has still to be decided.

At Lingfield Park today the spotlight *will again be on two-year-olds*. With £10,000 added, the John Sutcliffe Trophy is the most valuable race on the programme; this nursery is run in memory of the man who was primarily responsible for saving the course when closure seemed imminent.

My idea of the likely winner is Rosananti. Like her stable companion, Jalmood, she is a fine advertisement for their young sire, Blushing Groom, who has had horses old enough to race for the first time this season. Also like Jalmood, Rosananti is capable of giving of her best when the ground *is soft, a point she underlined* at Ayr last month when she beat *Fearless Lad.*

That form is good because Fearless Lad had *won his previous race* at Ripon easily and had beaten some decent two-year-olds there into the bargain. Rosananti has been penalized 3lb for winning at Ayr, but it is safe to say that the handicapper will be even harsher on her in future.

☐ Seven days after a horrifying fall at Devon and Exeter, the West Country amateur jockey Jenny Hembrow made a triumphant return to the saddle when winning on Pucka Fella at Taunton yesterday. Mrs Hambrow suffered serious bruising to her leg when Topping had a heart attack and crashed on top of her at Devon. She was unable to walk for three days, but was determined to ride Pucka Fella in the Gumboot Amateur Riders Handicap Chase.



Sweeping to victory: Lester Piggott brings up Cajun (right) to beat Lucky Hunter (centre) and Wattlefield

Detroit well prepared for second Arc win

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 1

My selection for the Prix de *l'Arc de Triomphe on Sunday for* the second year running will be *Detroit* and I think she will have most to fear from Prince Bee, Ardross, Bikala, Snow Day and Gold River. If Detroit wins, she will become the seventh horse to have won the Arc on more than one occasion, the others being Ksar, Motrico, *Corrida*, Tantieme, Ribot and Alleged.

The jockey, Freddie Head, would be winning for a record *breaking fifth time and the colours* of Robert Sangster would be passing the post first for the fourth time in just five years. Alleged won in 1977 and 1978 and Detroit beat Argument by half a length in the race last year. Sangster does not go into the race single handed, as he also owns Snow Day and has a substantial share in Kings Lake, who runs in the colours of the French commodity broker, Jean-Pierre Binet. All three horses will be coupled in the win pool on the Pari-Mutuel.

Olivier Douieb has trained Detroit with great skill this season. *He soon realized the filly* would not be pushed into con*dition by her early season per*formances in the Prix d'Harcourt and Prix Ganay when she finished respectively fourth and fifth to Argument.

Detroit was then put away for four months and reappeared in the Prix d'Arromanches at the picturesque Clairefontaine track in Normandy. She accounted for a handful of moderate opponents before tackling the more serious Prix Ridgway at Deauville four days later. Detroit gave weight and beat Ruscelli, without effort, by a length and a half.

As her final preparatory race for the Arc, Detroit was raced in the Prix Foy which was led for *many furlongs* at a canter. Showing an unusual turn of foot, Detroit went on to beat *Lancastrian* and Gold River. The final words *I leave to Douieb:* "Detroit could even be better than *last year. I don't want it* heavy and have a little respect for *Prince Bee and Bikala.*"

Prince Bee comes to the end of the season *fresh thanks to the virus and* certain feet problems. He has only been raced on three occasions and apparently looked good when landing the Valdoe Stakes at Goodwood recently. Prince Bee was second to Master Willie in the Coronation Cup before running sixth in the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud where he *pulled* up *without his two front* shoes.

As I write, rain is falling on Paris and the present going of *3.4 (soft) is unlikely to become* any firmer. The race will test *stamina to* the limit and this will suit Ardross and Lester Piggott down to the ground. In 1969 Levmoss won the Ascot Gold Cup and the Arc de Triomphe, and Ardross must have a great chance of doing the same. This season the son of Run The Gauntlet has also lifted the Yorkshire and *Goodwood Cups* and the Geoffrey Freer Stakes from Castle Keep and the St Leger winner, Cut Above.

Bikala won the Prix du Jockey Club by four lengths from the Aga Khan's Akarad, who reversed the form in the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud. Both horses are within a pound of each other, but I prefer the chance of Bikala, who hated the Saint-Cloud track and was most impressive when conditions were against him in the recent Prix du Prince D'Orange which went to the Aga Khan's Vayrann.

There is still a possibility that industrial action will prevent the running of the Arc. Last Friday the CGT gave a warning to the employers' associations that unless a new *collective* bargaining agreement was accepted by Saturday, *action would be staken to stop the* Arc. Unions representing 80 per *cent of those employed in racing* have hit out at the politically *motivated stand* of the CGT.

A meeting started late this *afternoon at the offices of the* Ministry of Labour for the greater Parisian *region but no com*munique is expected until tomorrow. *The French Govern*ment must be looking at the situa*tion with alarm*, as, any damage to the racing industry could reduce *the Government's* take, £400m in 1980, and would almost certainly *lead to* an increase in France's already considerable unemploy*ment.*

Trainers are put in the right frame of mind

By Michael Seely

The *Prix de l'Art de Triomphe* was in the forefront of everybody's minds yesterday. As the great day approaches three trainers with fancied candidates in the big race had winners at Newmarket. After Cajun and Lester Piggott had swept to vic*tory in the Middle Park Stakes* Henry Cecil said: "Ardross is *very well and I'm more than* hopeful."

Henry Candy and Michael Jarvis were the other two trainers *concerned after Philip Waldron* had wridden Wind and Wuthering *to a decisive victory in the Somer*ville Tattersall Stakes. Candy *said*: "*Master Willie is not yet* a certain runner. I am waiting for *a report on the going but pro*vided that there is no more rain *we are likely to go to Paris.*"

No doubts however existed in *Jarvis's mind about Beldale Flut*ter. After Bruce Raymond's *My Lover had sprinted home three* lengths clear of his nearest rival in The Bloodstock and General Insurance Handicap, the Newmarket trainer said: "Beldale Flutter travels to Paris tomorrow morning. I sent him three and a half furlongs with Tre Fontane this morning and he kicked the sprinter out of the way."

Apart from Cajun's victory, Wind and Wuthering's perform*ance* was the highlight of the afternoon. After two comfortable wins earlier in the season the American-bred colt had started *favourite* for the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot but had run disappointingly behind Red Sunset.

"The two-year-old pulled a *muscle* in his back leaving the stalls that afternoon," Candy said, "and he has taken some time to recover. I thought he would run better against Silver Hawk at Kempton but we made *the mistake* of having the colt held up."

An American has since told me that these No Robberys have to be allowed to bowl along in front. And certainly Wind and Wuthering made no mistake yesterday. The two-year-old belongs to two brothers, Richard and Charles Cyzer. If Wind and Wuthering runs again this season it would be in the Dewhurst Stakes but the trainer doubts whether the colt is quite good enough to be allowed to tackle such exalted company.

Robert Sangster continued on his winning ways when Steve Cauthen persuaded Merlin's Charm to *sprint past* Vadrouille in the closing stages of the first division of the Alington Maiden Stakes. "After her promising first run at York," Barry Hills said, "Merlin's Charm became stuck in the mud at Newbury."

Josh Collins bought yesterday's winner on Mr Sangster's behalf for $130,000 as a yearling. After the *success of Woodstream* in the Cheveley Park Stakes on Wednesday Mr Sangster must have been delighted to see another of his fillies first past the post. For prospective brood mares are the seed corn of the future and Sangster seems particularly strong in this department.

Another filly to put up a gallant performance was Mrs James A. de Rothschild's Fee who showed great gallantry when defying top weight in the Exning Handicap. Fee has won five of her seven starts this season and is now to be retired to her owner's stud. "We feel she's done enough," said Bruce Hobbs after the race.

At Haydock Park this afternoon Hot Fire can defy a four pound penalty for his recent success at Beverley in the Outland Handicap. The Aga Khan's filly, Shademah could be the pick of the weights in the Preston Handicap and, after his promising second to Thunder Bridge at Newcastle, I'm Vexed looks the one to be on in the Bolton Maiden Stakes.

Record for yearling filly

The European record for a yearling filly was broken at the Newmarket Premier sales on Wednesday night when the Curragh Bloodstock Agency paid 260,000 guineas for a Ballymore-Deware filly, a daughter of the Ardenode Stud's Ballymore, who won the Irish 2,000 Guineas and the Nijinsky Stakes. Ballymore has also sired such useful performers as Exdirectory, Racquette and More So.

At next week's Goff's select yearling sales the Ardenode Stud have a striking colt on offer by Ballymore out of that fine race mare, Sarah Siddons, whose victories included the Irish 1,000 Guineas and the Yorkshire Oaks among her victories. The colt is due in the ring on the opening day.

Foreign currency continued to play a big part in the proceedings on the third day of the sales when Tom Jones, bidding on behalf of Middle Eastern clients, gave 160,000 guineas for a *bay* colt by Habitat. The local trainer had to fight off strong *opposition* from Ardross's owner, Charles St George.

The dam of this colt, Gallissa, won in *Ireland* and has bred a group winner at the Curragh and Phoenix Park. A full brother of the 1974 St Leger winner Bustino was *bought* by Greek shipping magnate, Captain Marcos Lemos for 145,000 guineas.

The bidding opened at 25,000 guineas and soon became a duel between Lemos and the agent George Blackwell before Clive Brittain's principal patron had the final nod.

Busted's son, Bustino, who is best remembered for his epic struggle with Grundy in the King George, has had a highly successful season with his offspring.

Among his best winners are the Queen's filly Height of Fashion, Alma Ata, Bustino, Busaco and Candide.

Show jumping

Broome scales his Everest with help of new partner

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The Everest double glazing championship, worth £1,750 to the winner, was one of the few big prizes to have eluded David Broome until last night. But at the Park Farm Equestrian Centre at Northwood, riding his outstandingly able young Irish horse, Mister Ross, bred in County Cork by Carnival Night, he romped away from his two surviving opponents to win the second barrage against the clock.

Alan Ball, the course designer, lulled his acolytes into a sense of false security when 16 of them went clear in the opening round. But he showed his mettle in the first jump-off, when there were falls and other disasters in a wide-spaced treble, and one by one they dropped by the wayside. The first clear round was achieved by Malcolm Pyrah on Thomas Hunnable's Towerlands Anglezarke, who was followed immediately and successfully by young John Brown from Scotland on Our Gaytime. Mister Ross *was* the last to jump and pulled off the third faultless circuit.

Our Gaytime was the first to *jump off next, and came* unstuck after turning too close to a *parallel, emerging with eight* faults. Anglezarke was clear in *37.6 sec, but Mister Ross delivered* the coup de grace by going clear *in 35.3 sec. This must be the best* young horse to have joined *Broome's string since Sportsman* arrived from Ireland in the late *1960s.*

Broome will be the form rider when the Horse of the Year Show opens at the Empire Pool, Wembley, next Monday, and his numerous supporters will be delighted that he has at last found a horse worthy of his talent—and without going farther away for it than across the Irish Sea.

In a lesser competition, to follow up his two previous triumphs on Wallaby, Nick Skelton, riding for the sponsoring firm, scored another victory yesterday, this time riding Jet Lag, who was half a second faster than Harvey Smith on Sanyo Super Cell (formerly Ami Fritz, a German-bred renegade in the French team). Michael Whitaker is runner-up to the leading rider, having won "one and a half" competitions, this including his dead heat on Wednesday.

EVEREST CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, D Broome's Mister Ross, 0 faults, 35.3 sec; 2, T Hunnable's Towerlands Anglezarke (M Pyrah), 0, 37.6; 3, J Brown's Our Gaytime, 0, 44.2.

PARK FARM STAKES: 1, N Skelton's Jet Lag, 0 faults 24.1 sec; 2, H Smith's Sanyo Super Cell, 0, 24.6; 3, Miss S Mellor's Gimbel, 0, 24.8.

SHERPA STAKES: 1, M Whitaker's Which Way, 0 faults, 33.4 sec; 2, G Billington's Supersonic, 0, 33.7; 3, D Brown's C.J., 0, 34.3.

Basketball

Kingston able to continue on their travels

By Nicholas Harling

Distance leads enchantment, at least it certainly must for Club Cantabrica, the St Albans-based coach tour operators, who have agreed to sponsor Kingston, a club on the opposite suburbs of London.

Kingston were in danger of going to the liquidators a fortnight ago when prospective new sponsors pulled out of a contract which *would have enabled them to* succeed Kelly Girl, the Surrey *club's sponsors until the end of* last season. It was then that *Dennis Roach, a sports consultant* who is also Kingston's chairman, persuaded *his neighbours* David and Linda Stewart, travel agents, to help the club out of the tightest spot it had ever encountered. Club Cantabrica will sponsor Kingston for a year with a year's option.

Sport has been involved in some peculiar *sponsorship associations* but this one sounded the oddest until Mr Stewart explained that his company hope to benefit by publicising the fact that pick-up points for many of his tours are in the towns the club will visit.

Kingston's recent plight forced them to seek a *postponement of* their opening first division game at Ovaltine, Hemel Hempstead. Since then they have acquired Larry Dassie, the Hertfordshire club's American forward, who helped them make the best of belated starts by scoring 33 points in the surprising 107—86 defeat of Brighton last weekend.

When Kingston's new shirts materialize Mr Roach is confident that they will pose the first problem for opponents. "By the time they read it and pronounce it we should be 20 points up", he said. A modernized coach equipped *with a video recorder* has also been provided. Should Kingston lose *tomorrow's* tough game against the champions, Fiat Birmingham, they have been threatened with a two-hour instructional coaching film produced by their coach Malcolm Chamberlain on the return journey.

Expenses covered

Joyce Smith, the marathon runner from Watford, and Alister Allan, of Abingdon, the world rifle shooting (prone) champion, are among 195 leading amateur sportsmen and women to benefit from a payout of £62,495 by the Sports Aid Foundation. The money will cover out-of-pocket training expenses.

Cricket

Accountant leads Yorkshire investigation

Peter Dobson, a Wetherby accountant, is to be chairman of the sub-committee set up to carry *out an investigation into* Yorkshire cricket. He is not a Yorkshire member.

The *sub-committee's brief is to* investigate in depth al aspects of the club's affairs and attempt to discover the reason for its continued failure to win any national competitions. The process is expected to take five or six weeks.

There are two former Yorkshire players on the sub-committee of seven, Don Brennan and Phil Brennan and Phil Sharpe. The other members are H. R. Kirk, T. H. Reed, J. R. Temple, J. F. Valance and J. D. Welch.

Lancashire have re-signed the West Indian fast bowler, Colin Croft, whom they sacked three years ago. Lancashire retained Croft's resignation after releasing him, which enables the country to overcome new rules restricting the number of overseas players in a team. He replaces the unavailable Michael Holding.

For the record

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Kansas City Royals 6, Minnesota Twins 2; Oakland A's 3, Toronto Blue Jays 0; Chicago White Sox 10, California Angels 3; Texas Rangers 3, Seattle Mariners 1; Milwaukee Brewers 10, Boston Red Sox 5. New York at Cleveland and Baltimore at Detroit—postponed (rain).

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Braves 9, San Francisco Giants 2; Cincinnati Reds 5, Houston Astros 2; Montreal Expos 3, Pittsburgh Pirates 2; New York Mets 3, Chicago Cubs 1; Philadelphia Phillies 8, St Louis Cardinals 5; San Diego Padres 2, Los Angeles Dodgers 0.

Squash rackets

STOCKHOLM: World team championship: Egypt 3, Scotland 0 (Ahmed Safwat beat C Wilson, 9—6, 9—7, 4—9, 9—3; Ali Aziz beat G Blair, 9—5, 9—4, 9—1; Magdi Saad beat J McGhee, 9—7, 9—0, 9—2). Australia 2, England 1 (S Bowditch beat G Briars, 9—4, 9—3, 9—6; G Brumby lost to P Kenyon, 9—7, 6—9, 7—9, 3—9; G Pollard beat I Robinson, 10—8, 2—9, 9—2, 9—5). Ireland 3, West Germany 0 (D Gotto beat M Lang, 9—1, 9—3, 9—7; B Cranwell beat W Buecker, 9—10, 9—7, 9—2, 9—3; G Holohan beat M Herwig, 9—4, 9—3, 9—2). Canada 3, Netherlands 0. France 3, Monaco 0. Pakistan 3, Sweden 0. New Zealand 3, United States 0. Zimbabwe 3, Nigeria 0. Finland 3, Singapore 0.

Yachting

CAPE TOWN: Round-the-World race: 1, Flyer (C Van Rietschoten); 2, Challenger (L Williams, GB); 3, Charles Heidsieck III (A Gabbay); 4, Kriter IX (A Viant); 5, Berge Viking (P Lunde). Compensated time: 1, Bubblegum (I Fyfe, GB); 2, Kriter IX; 3, Charles Heidsieck III; 4, Xargo III; 5, Outward Bound.

Lingfield Park programme



2.0 PURLEY STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,892: 1¼m)

[illegible]

2.30 NUTFIELD STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,073: 5f)

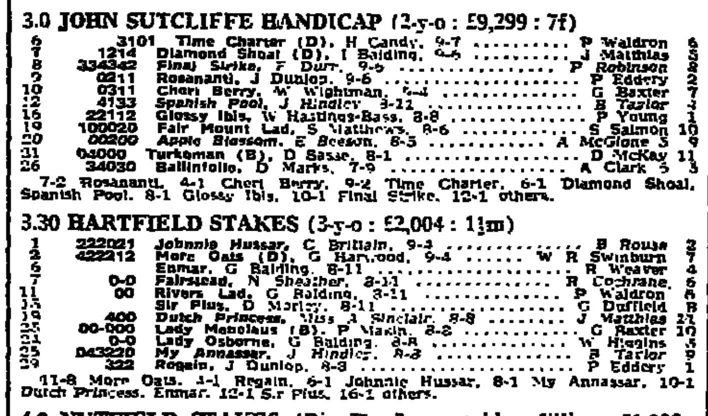
[illegible]

3.0 JOHN SUTCLIFFE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £9,299: 7f)

[illegible]

3.30 HARTFIELD STAKES (3-y-o: £2,004: 1¼m)

[illegible]



4.0 NUTFIELD STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,086: 5f)

[illegible]

18 43 Sharokee, M Sinstr, 8-11 .... W R Swinburn 3
20 Zero Reader, R Akehurst, 8-11 .... R Ballantine 10

9-4 Sharokee, 5-2 Lucayan Lady, 4-1 Churra, 7-1 Glorsal, 10-1 High Button Boots, 14-1 others.

4.30 WOLDINGHAM HANDICAP (£2,122: 1¼m)

8	121104	*Oratavo (C,D)*, J Sutcliffe, 5-8-4	A Clark 5	9
9	014200	Diwali (C,D), G Lewis, 5-8-2	—	10
10	200400	La Piccolina, P M Taylor, 5-8-1	N Howe 5	14
13	204240	*Swedish Rhapsody (B)*, G Pritchard-Gordon, 3-8-0	G Duffield	8
15	240100	Queen's Equerry (D), W Wightman, 4-7-13	—	7
17	200030	K-Sera, C Brittain, 3-7-13	P Bradwell 6	3
19	001430/	Veramento, S Mellor, 6-7-12	C Coughlin 7	5
20	0100-00	Lady Westleigh, P Cole, 3-7-10	R Fox	4
21	0-01000	Conflict (D, B), S Walker, 3-7-9	D McKay	6
22	021342	Seven Seas, H Wragg, 3-7-7	B Crossley 3	2
30	040000	Empress Jeannie, R Hollinshead, 4-7-7	—	12
33	0-00	Palette Knife, Peter Taylor, 3-7-7	—	11
34	0-0000	Bounty Seeker, R Carter, 4-7-7	A McGlone 5	1
35	2230/00	Calleolon, Pat Mitchell, 7-7-7	S Salmon	13

7-2 Seven Seas, 4-1 Oratavo, 11-2 Diwali, 6-1 K-Sera, 10-1 Swedish Rhapsody, 12-1 Queen's Equerry, 16-1 others.

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Faridella. 2.30 Recline. 3.0 Rosananti. 3.30 Regain. 4.0 Sharokee. 4.30 Seven Seas.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.0 Faridella. 2.30 Recline. 3.0 Glossy Tris. 3.30 My Annassar. 4.0 Sharokee. 4.30 Conflict.

Haydock Park programme



2.0 KNUTSFORD STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £2,024: 1m 2f 131yd)

[illegible]

2.30 ALTRINCHAM STAKES (Div I: selling: 2-y-o: £1,465: 7f 40yd)

[illegible]

3.0 OUTLAND HANDICAP (£3,434 1¼m)

[illegible]

3.30 PRESTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,365: 1m 40yd)

[illegible] 9-2 Canaille, 7-1 Round [illegible]

4.0 BOLTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £2,183: 5f)

[illegible]

4.30 BRYN HANDICAP (£2,108: 7f 40yd)

[illegible]

5.0 ALTRINCHAM STAKES (Div II: selling: 2-y-o: £1,455: 7f 40yd)

[illegible]

29	00	Song Mydad, J Townson, 8-11	—	6
30	4030	Tai Fu Kwai, C N Williams, 8-11	Raymond	15
35	400	Zulu Warrior, A W Jones, 8-11	Cauthen	10
36	0002	Angus Sprite, K Ivory, 8-8	—	7
37	000	Balarum, P Rohan, 8-8	Dwyer	13
42	03	Katalin, C Spares, 8-8	Johnson	9
44	2000	Lucky Tuesday, M W Easterby, 8-8	Birch	14
46	0	Lynn Lightfoot, D McCain, 8-8	Seagrave	11
48	0000	Milk Fruit Beer, J Tierney, 8-8	—	8
53	00	Petite Kathy, Capt J Wilson, 8-8	—	3
56	000	Soldier Bird, R Hannon, 8-8	Thomas	4

2-1 Angus Sprite, 11-4 Katalin, 9-2 Chicanery, 6-1 Lucky Tuesday, 10-1 Tai Fu Kwai, Balarum, 12-1 others.

Haydock Park selections

By Michael Seely
2.0 Miss Markey. 2.30 Wednesday Boy. 3.0 Hot Fire. 3.30 Shademah. 4.0 I'm Vexed. 4.30 Morias. 5.0 Tai Fu Kwai.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Elizabeth Howard. 3.0 Wonderful Surprise. 3.30 Round Dance. 4.0 Magician. 4.30 Hurricane Hill.

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME: Haydock [illegible]

STATE OF GOING (official): Wincanton: Good. Lingfield Park: Soft (heavy patches). Haydock Park: Soft (heavy on top bend). Probable inspection at 7.30 am. Tomorrow: Kelso: Good. Chepstow: Good. Towcester: Good to firm. Newmarket: Good.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: [illegible]

TOTE CESAREWITCH: Second acceptors: Handicap, 2¼m, Newmarket, Oct 17: Donegal Prince, Heighlin, Derring Rose, Sir Michael Rowlandson, Mon's Beau, Double Florin, Crispin, John O'Groats, Tomaschek, Ayyabaan, Prow, Castelnau, Higham Grey, Atlantic Traveller, Halsbury, Kings Ride, Almond Valley, Tedham Moss, Cardifi, Sunset Ray, Chemin de Guerre, Cheka, Bucklow Hill, Bulldozer, Lumen, Nation Wide, Ra Tapu, Aniece, Military Band, Brave the Reef, Right Regent, Athford, Champagne Charlie, Pamanjo, Hans Brinker, Hill of Slane, Our Bara Boy, Rose Standish, Trampler, Something Special, On Her Own, Lady Mantegna, Down to Darkie, Mr Jerry, Rising Fast, Tea-Pot, Morton the Hatter, Wild Rosie, Beechwood Seeker, Tangaroa, Wild Pumpkin, Brigadier Victor (NQ).

Newmarket results

1.30 (1.32) ALINGTON STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maiden fillies £2,[illegible]: 5f)
MERLINS CHARM, b f by Bold Bidder—Lucky Spell (R Sangster) 8-11 .... S Cauthen (7-2) 1
Vadrouille, b f by Foolish Pleasure—Vincennes (D Wildenstein) 8-11 .... L Piggott (11-4 fav) 2
[illegible]
Take A Chance (Capt M Lemos) 8-5 .... E Hide (11-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-8 fav Realms Reason 4th, 8-1 Imagination, Polar Star, 10-1 Gavo, Hill's Pageant, 15-1 Wollow Will, Komatch, 20-1 Miquelini, North Light, Work Mate, 33-1 Dudley Wood, Martineau, Red Fantastic. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 83p; places, 19p, 75p, 25p. Dual F: £61.20. CSF: £18.47. H Candy, at Wantage. 2½l, 2l. 1min [illegible]

[illegible]

3.0 (3.1) MIDDLE PARK STAKES (Group I: 2-y-o: £42,[illegible])
CAJUN [illegible]
Lucky Hunter [illegible]
Wattlefield [illegible]

[illegible]

Athina, at Newmarket. 2½l, 1½l. 1min 16.74sec.

[illegible]



Wincanton NH

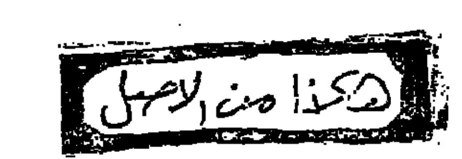
[illegible]

Taunton

[illegible]

Ludlow

[illegible]





Stock Exchange Prices

Steady after base rate rise

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 28. Dealings End, Oct 9. § Contango Day, Oct 12. Settlement Day, Oct 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
100¹³⁄₁₆	93¹⁄₁₆	Exch	12¼%	1981	99¹³⁄₃₂	..	12.820	15.524
96⅞	83	Treas	8¼%	1980-82	97¾	-⅛	8.497	16.198
95½	81⅝	Treas	3%	1982	95	..	3.125	14.135
100⅝	92½	Treas	14%	1982	99⅜	-⅟₁₆	14.088	15.508
94½	83¼	Treas	8¼%	1982	94½	..	8.731	16.176
96⅛	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	94⅛	-⅛	9.828	15.982
95⅞	84½	Exch	8¾%	1983	93⅜	-⅛	9.371	14.625
92	76½	Exch	3%	1983	88½	..	3.380	12.221
99⁷⁄₁₆	88⅝	Treas.	12%	1983	95⅛	-⅛	12.614	15.907
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	90¼	-½	10.249	15.868
103⅞	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	95¼	-½	14.172	16.165
94¹¹⁄₁₆	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	89¼	-½	11.205	15.969
88	76⅝	Fund	5½%	1982-84	83½	-½	6.587	14.153
97¹⁄₁₆	86⅛	Exch	11¼%	1984	90⅜	-⅛	12.450	16.243
104³⁄₁₆	94½	Exch	14%	1984	95⅜	-⅛	14.681	16.196
82¼	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	77⅛	-⅛	3.877	13.166
96⅞	88	Treas	12%	1984	90¾	-⅛	13.223	16.020
103¼	97⅞	Treas	15%	1985	97¾	-⅛	15.346	15.853
99⅞	88⅛	Exch Cv	12%	1985	89⅜	-⅛	13.425	16.130
76	62¹³⁄₁₆	Treas	3%	1985	71½	-⅛	4.219	13.255
96⅞	87	Treas	11½%	1985	87	-⅛	13.217	16.108
103¼	89½	Exch	13¼%	1985	89½	-⅛	13.843	16.142
97⅛	85⅞	Exch	11½%	1985	86⅜	-⅛	13.546	16.043
69¹³⁄₁₆	65¾	Treas	3%	1986	66	-⅛	4.544	12.995
87⅞	86¾	Treas	12%	1986	66⅜	-⅛	13.833	16.119
MEDIUMS								
99⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	79⅜	-⅛	10.705	14.646
105⅝	90⅛	Exch	13¼%	1987	94½	..	14.279	15.430
81⅝	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	71⅝	● ..	9.006	13.820
92⅞	83⅞	Treas	12%	1987	84	● ..	14.104	15.937
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	73⅛	..	10.715	14.583
67¾	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	59	..	5.150	12.275
98	79½	Treas	11½%	1989	80	..	14.606	16.573
62⅛	57⅛	Treas	5%	1986-89	60	● ..	8.308	13.182
104⅛	89⅞	Treas	13%	1990	89⅞	..	15.056	16.004

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
50½	27	MY Dart	23	..	4.1	14.8	4.8
159	95	McCorquodale	103	-5	11.4	11.1	5.0
87	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
45	19	McInerney Prop	24	..	2.2	9.3	5.6
53	25	Mackay H.	33	● -1	5.2	15.3	14.2
127	51	McKechnie Bros	86	+1	10.4	11.8	4.0
100	55	Macpherson D.	59	..	6.0	10.2	22.3
174	87¼	Magnet & S'thns	136	+2	7.1	5.3	9.7
217	97	Man Agcy Music	108	-1	12.5b	11.6	3.8
230	105	Man Ship Canal	108	-3	..e	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	23	+1	3.1	13.5	..
154	87	Marchwiel	100	..	8.6	8.6	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	116	+1	5.4	4.7	15.8
51	25½	Marley Ltd	34½	-½	3.2	9.3	7.9
533	350	Sotheby P.B.	390	+7	17.9	4.6	16.4
23½	9	Spencer Gears	9½	..	1.0	10.7	2.8
184	115½	Spirax-Sarco	132	..	6.3b	4.8	11.1
88	32	Staffs Potts	32	-2	..e	..	..
107	70	Stag Furniture	85	..	7.1	8.4	7.2
55½	39¼	Stakis (Reo)	43	..	2.1	4.8	7.3
544	230	Standard Tel	399	+5	15.0	3.8	13.1
67	51	Stanley A. G.	52	..	3.6	6.9	8.4
215	115	Steel Bros	205	..	11.4	5.6	7.9
282	154	Steetley Co	169	● +4	15.0	8.9	8.1
25½	12½	Steinberg	21	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	97	..	12.1	12.5	23.3
56	10½	Stone Platt	13	+½	0.1e	1.1	..
33	11	Streeters	19	+1	..	..	6.5

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 1	Market rates (close) October 1	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8120-8410	$1.8310-8320	0.03-0.13c disc	0.44-0.54c disc
Montreal	$2.1830-2290	$2.2070-2090	0.55-0.65c disc	1.70-1.80c disc
Amsterdam	4.68-77fl	4.72¾-73¾fl	1½-½c prem	4⅞-4⅛c prem
Brussels	68.90-70.10f	69.70-80f	60-70c disc	25-45c disc
Copenhagen	13.24-45k	13.38½-39½k	215-310ore disc	360-510ore disc
Dublin	1.1520-1750p	1.1665-1685p	45-60p disc	100-125p disc
Frankfurt	4.21-26m	4.25¼-26¼m	1¾-1¼pf prem	5-4½pf prem
Lisbon	117.75-119.75e	118.75-119.75e	75-445c disc	170-765c disc
Madrid	174.30-177.75p	176.30-60p	6-30c disc	55-85c disc
Milan	2135-75lr	2163½-57½lr	30-33lr disc	79-84lr disc
Oslo	10.73-96k	10.90-61k	270-165ore prem	630-725ore prem
Paris	10.10-25f	10.19½-20½f	16½-17½c disc	27½-29c disc
Stockholm	10.18-29k	10.25-26k	235-170ore prem	840-775ore prem
Tokyo	422-32y	426½-27½y	3.40-3.10y prem	9.80-9.40y prem
Vienna	29.55-30.00sch	29.83-00sch	11-6gro prem	30-20gro prem
Zurich	3.57-64f	3.60-61f	1¾-1¼c prem	5⅞-5⅜c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 1.1 at 88.5

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 15 Low 9

Week Fixed: 15¼-14½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15	2 months	15¼
3 months	16	3 months	15¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15⁹⁄₁₆-15²⁹⁄₃₂	3 months	16⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	15⅞-15¾	4 months	16⁵⁄₁₆
4 months	15²⁵⁄₃₂-15¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	16
6 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-16⅛	7 months	16-15½
2 months	16⅛-16⅛	8 months	16-15½
3 months	16⅛-15⅞	9 months	16-15½
4 months	16½-16	10 months	16-15½
5 months	15⅞-15¾	11 months	16-15½
6 months	16-15½	12 months	16¼-15

Secondary Mkt. CCD Rates (%)

1 month	16⅛-16⅛	6 months	16⅛-15⅞
3 months	16⅜-16⅛	12 months	16⅛-16⅛

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15⅞	3 months	16⅛
7 days	16	6 months	16⅛
1 month	16¼	1 year	16⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15¾ Close 14

1 week	15⅛-15½	6 months	17⅛-16⅞
1 month	16⅜-16⅛	9 months	16⅞-16⅝
3 months	17⅛-15⅞	12 months	16⅞-16⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 17½ 6 months 17⅛

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5980-1.6110
Bahrein	0.6850-0.6880
Finland	8.1875-8.2275
Greece	103.80-105.80
Hongkong	11.2535-11.2935
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5180-0.5210
Malaysia	4.2445-4.2745
Mexico	45.35-46.85
New Zealand	2.2195-2.2395
Saudi Arabia	6.2415-6.2715
Singapore	3.8690-3.8890
South Africa	1.7370-1.7520

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5675-1.5690
+ Canada	1.2054-1.2056
Netherlands	2.5790-2.5820
Belgium	38.05-38.10
Denmark	7.3050-7.3050
West Germany	2.3230-2.3240
Portugal	64.85-65.15
Spain	96.20-96.30
Italy	1182-1183
Norway	5.8950-5.9050
France	5.5750-5.5780
Sweden	5.5900-5.600
Japan	233.00-233.15
Austria	16.30-16.33
Switzerland	1.9680-1.9710

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 . US $0.8294-0.8296

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16; seven days, 16¹⁄₁₆-16⁵⁄₁₆; one month, 16⅞-16⅞; three months, 17⅞-17⅞; six months, 18-18¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $435.35 (an ounce), pm, $436.75 close, $435.
Krugerrand (per coin): $447-450 (£244-245.50).
Sovereigns (new): $106.50-107.50 (£58-58.75).

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	183	Assam Frontier	183	-2	14.3	7.8	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	420	● -5	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	250	+10	10.7	4.3	..
332	255	Moran	257	+2	7.1e	2.8	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	3.2	3.5	..
253	132½	Warren Plant	218	+6	14.3	6.6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	33	..	9.1	27.6	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
25½	17	Gt. Nthn. Tele	£24	..	150	6.3	9.0
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	163	-2	11.4	7.0	10.3
185	93	Milford Docks	105	+5	0.7	0.7	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	150	..	10.0	6.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

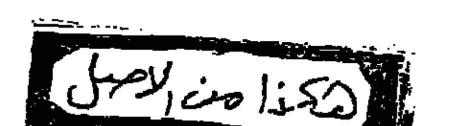
● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (133)	118+3
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf (£1)	87
East of Scot Onshore 25p Ord (64)	55
F and C Enterprise Tst 10p Ord	9-½
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (62)	86
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	77+4
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	103¼
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
Memec 10p Ord (140)	186-9
Mid Kent Wtr 9% Red Pf 1987 (†)	94½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
BICC (226‡)	...	3 prem
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 18	120 prem-10
Brown J. 25p Ord (76‡)	...	¼ prem
Morgan Crucible (107‡)	Jan 1	102f
Trusthouse Forte (112‡)	Nov 6	110f

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £80 paid b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.



Living with high interest rates, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES Friday October 2 1981

Home loans confusion as building societies mark time

By Adrienne Gleeson

The latest increase in interest rates has thrown the mortgage market into total confusion. Although the building societies are not likely to announce any changes in their mortgage rates until next week, three of the big four clearing banks yesterday gave notice of increases in their home loan rates. As a result home buyers could be paying anything between 13 per cent (on a basic rate loan from a building society) and 18 per cent (on a loan from Midland Bank).

The Building Societies' Association is due to meet next Friday, and is expected to recommend an increase in their basic mortgage rate, now 13 per cent, of between two and three points. This means that the rate charged on building society mortgages will at least match the previous record of 15 per cent, charged in the closing months of 1980, and could go to its highest level ever.

Yesterday Barclays, National Westminster and Midland all announced increases in the rates which they charge to home buyers. Midland's rate automatically rose by two points to 18 per cent when the bank lifted its base rate.

However, very few of Midland's borrowers are likely to have to pay more immediately, since the bank operates a scheme under which repayments are held static for the first two years of any mortgage.

The rate charged by Barclays and NatWest is independent of their base rates. The former is to be increased from 14 to 15½ per cent on November 1, while the latter is to go up from 13½ to 15 per cent from October 8. Lloyds Bank, which also operates a home loan rate independent of its base rate, has for the moment decided to do nothing, so that the rate that it charges remains at 14 per cent.

The building societies argue that they will be forced to increase their rates in order to maintain the flow of money into their offices. After a poor performance in August—which is traditionally a bad month for savings—September receipts are believed to have recovered to some £350m. But this is still some £100m below the September 1980 total, and around £50m lower than what the societies reckon they need if they are to maintain their level of lending.

Although removal of the age limit on the index-linked National Savings Certificates does not seem to have had as much of an effect on building societies funds as they initially feared the increase in the rate offered on the National Savings Bank Investment Account, from 13 to 14¼ per cent with effect from November 1, could provide much more serious competition unless the societies adjust their rates in the meantime.

After yesterday's increases, the clearing banks are also offering between 14 and 14¼ per cent on deposit accounts. At the moment the traditional building society share account offers 8.5 per cent tax paid, equivalent to just over 12 per cent to a standard rate taxpayer.

Pound jumps on news of bank rates rise

By Frances Williams and Catherine Gunn

News of the two-point rise in bank base rates sent the pound soaring against all leading currencies on the world's foreign exchange markets yesterday. Shares fell sharply immediately after the announcement by Barclays, the first bank to make a move, but recovered later to end only slightly down on the day.

The pound began moving ahead from the start of European trading as speculation grew that an announcement on base rates was imminent. But the two-point rise to 16 per cent was larger than some had expected. This, and news—later denied—of an Iranian air attack on a Kuwaiti oil installation, led to a fresh surge which at one stage took the pound to $1.8380. It finished London trading a little lower at $1.8315, up 2.65 cents from Wednesday. This brought its rise since Monday to more than 5 cents.

Sterling also made substantial gains on European currencies, jumping to 4.27 Deutsche marks before closing in London at DM4.2560, more than 6 pfennigs up from Wednesday and some 16 pfennigs higher than the low point of about DM4.10 to which it sank early last week. The index measuring sterling's wider international value against a basket of currencies rose by 1.1 to 88.5 per cent of its average 1975 level, the highest for a fortnight.

Yesterday's rise in base rates leaves sterling interest rates in the middle range, below dollar rates at around 18 per cent but above German rates of around 12¼ per cent.

On the London money markets, where banks and other financial instutions trade money "wholesale", interest rates rose sharply on the base rate news after opening higher, but subsided later in the day. The cost of seven day money, which is a key influence on clearing banks' base rate decisions, closed at around 16 per cent, up ½ percentage point from Wednesday.

A nervous stock market took fright at Barclays Bank's 2 point increase in base rate in spite of having expected just such a move from one of the big five banks for nearly three anxious weeks. Share prices, already weak, dropped sharply yesterday morning on the news, taking the FT Index down 10.7 points at 11 am before jobbers nerves' steadied, when prices crept upwards again. Though hardly in a confident mood, the London market recovered itself sufficiently during the day to bring the FT Index above its opening level, ending just 0.4 points below Wednesday's close at 475.0. Trading remained thin and largely featureless, except in oil shares, where conflicting reports on Kuwait oil fields sent prices sharply higher yesterday. Generally, investors continue to look for a lead from the world's other major stock markets.

Government stocks were subdued yesterday, with little trade. Further rises in interest rates we still feared.

Wall Street opened weakly yesterday, falling around 5 points but shares edged upwards in light trading later. Share prices in Paris fell yesterday in reaction to the French government's proposed budget and the removal of the official secrecy traditionally surrounding gold transactions in France. However, the reintroduction of trading in the shares of companies involved in France's nationalization plan compensated for falls elsewhere.

In Switzerland shares fell sharply with selling outweighing buying interest for the moment. But in Amsterdam, shares closed firmer though volume was poor.

Further afield, the volatile Tokyo Stock Exchange saw another sharp fall in the absence of foreign buyers, and the Nikkei Dow Jones Index closed 89.59 points down at 7,365.91. Hongkong shares slipped with little trade, and the Hang Seng Index fell 20.97 to 1,259.16. A similar story emerged from the Singapore market, where the index fell 6.75 to 642.33, and from Sydney where the fall was 4.5 points to 575.3.

CBI urges National Insurance cut

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Industry's costs will be increased by an estimated £1,000m as a result of the 4 per cent increase in base rates over the past two weeks. Industrialists warned yesterday that the latest 2 per cent increase announced yesterday would act as a further brake on investment spending and lead to further price rises.

Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the Confederation of British Industry, issued a stern warning to the Government that companies in the manufacturing sector now looked to the Cabinet to initiate a cut in the employers' National Insurance Surcharge.

Sir Raymond said that the latest round of interest rate increases came as no surprise and yesterday's 2 per cent rise merely illustrated how difficult it was to withstand international pressures unless the Government made substantial cuts in public expenditure. The employers' organization recently published detailed proposals aimed at demonstrating how the Government could make cuts in current spending amounting to £3,000m a year by 1984 while at the same time providing a modest stimulus to capital spending in the public sector.

"This increase, together with that of two weeks ago, has added about £1,000m to business costs when many companies are struggling to compete in both home and export markets," he said. "It will tend both to raise prices and reduce investment and it is now even more urgent that the Government should cut the National Insurance Surcharge—which is simply a tax on jobs—and the sooner the better."

The Institute of Directors, whose director general, Mr Walter Goldsmith, is among the Prime Minister's staunchest supporters, acknowledged that the latest interest rate increase would make things difficult for companies and would hit investors.

"At the same time, not to have increased the rate would have been irresponsible from the point of view of economic recovery in the future that would have been far more damaging to job prospects", said the Institute.

The organization urged that banks show greater flexibility in their lending to small companies; large companies expedite payment of bills to their suppliers; and the Government to tackle its own spending.

But last night, ministers were warned that the credibility of the Government's economic policies was at stake. Mr Roy Close, director general of the British Institute of Management said that some encouragement must be given to lift the gloom which pervaded large parts of industry.

Spode wins giftware rights for Papal visit

By Tony Hodges

The Royal Worcester Spode group has been granted exclusive rights to produce the official ceramic giftware which will mark the visit by the Pope to Britain next May.

The company won the official seal of approval after the committee responsible for details of the six-day visit had seen the range produced for the royal wedding celebrations.

"They were anxious to have a company that had the right tradition and capability to produce the right quality and quantity", said a spokesman for the group.

"They were looking for something that would be tasteful and elegant. After viewing the royal wedding pieces they decided that was very much the sort of feeling they wanted to get across."

On Tuesday, the first item completed by the designers will be presented to Monsignor Ralph Brown, the general coordinator for the visit, at the Worcester factory.

It is a loving cup which symbolizes the spirit of the Pope's visit. On one side there will be a cartoon by an American nun and the range which bears it will be known as Belloti in her honour. On the other side will be an engraving of Westminster Cathedral.

The company intend to produce an extensive collection including chalices, plates, bowls, tankards, goblets, cups and plaques. Although there will be limited edition items likely to cost hundreds of pounds, the idea is to make most pieces available to everyone with prices starting at £2.

Production will go on through the winter and the giftware will be on sale from March. It will all be produced within the Royal Worcester Spode, Palissy and Hammersley group.

"Obviously we are very excited at this appointment", the spokesman said. "We are hopeful that it will prove as successful as the royal wedding series."

Sales from that collection reached £3m and came at a time when the ceramics manufacturing industry was feeling the effects of the recession. The Group hopes to match those sales and may have to increase its 2,500 workforce in some departments to meet the orders.

As well as aiming at the home market, Worcester Spode also have an eye on potential exports to north America and some of the pieces will be designed with that in mind.

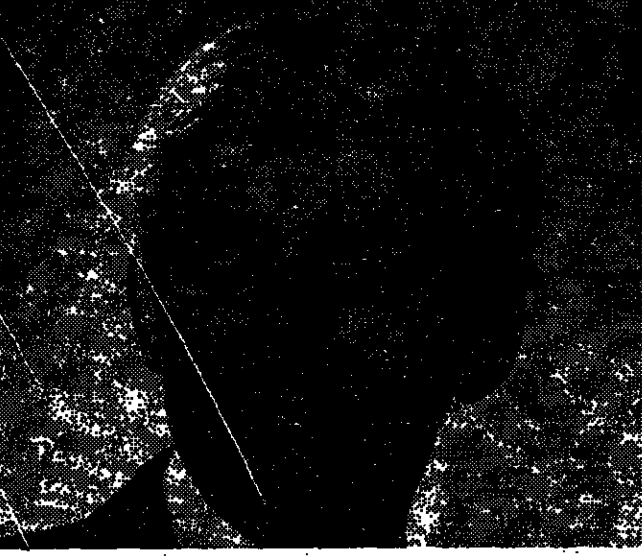
MTTA's Ward resigns over 'Cabal'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's machine tool industry was shaken yesterday by the sudden resignation of Mr Roy Ward, the new director general of the Machine Tool Trades Association.

Mr Ward, who was appointed on June 1, left the association's Bayswater Road headquarters in London immediately after tendering his resignation. This was confirmed in a terse statement issued by the association's officers.

His departure, which appears to be the result of a serious personality clash with certain elected members of the association's executive board, will come as a blow to the industry in its efforts to boost its international standing by presenting a unified and more dynamic image.



Mr Roy Ward: Personality clash blamed.

Mr Ward, 45, and a former Regular Army colonel, took on the £18,000 a year post at the MTTA, after more than a year as deputy director of the British Carpet Manufacturers' Association. He is understood to be leaving the MTTA with a cash payment of about £10,000 and a car.

He said yesterday: "I tried to take the machine tool industry into the 1980s with, I believe, the approval of the majority of the industry. Unfortunately, I came up against the small cabal that runs the MTTA."

Mr Pat Gailey, the MTTA president, declined to comment on Mr Ward's resignation, and other officers including MTTA vice president, Mr John Campbell, non executive chairman of Cincinatti in Birmingham, were unavailable. Mr Gailey said the association's affairs would be administered by the officers until a successor to Mr Ward was appointed.

Mr Ward took over at the MTTA from Mr Howard Barrett, who retired in May and at that time did not disguise his unhappiness with the lack of responsibility afforded to the MTTA's director general, a post he felt should be similar in stature to that of a company's managing director.

Mr Barrett said yesterday he would not be surprised if a personality clash had caused Mr Ward's departure. But, he said, the upheaval at the top of the MTTA would have an adverse effect on the membership and would harm the industry internationally.

Mr Ward's appointment was described by one leading engineering journal as "Machine tools fits a dynamo" and he has made considerable efforts to impress on the MTTA's 350 members the need for a new approach to public relations and marketing.

Rights issues hit by City slump

By Our Financial Staff

The past week's slide in the stock market has taken its toll on the City's ability to raise money from investors. Recently announced rights issues are being shunned by existing shareholders and what only a couple of weeks ago looked to be one of the most exciting new issues in some time, the Habitat stores group, has met with a fairly muted response from investors.

The merchant banks handling the Habitat issue, Morgan Grenfell and Bank Meese & Hope NV, were comforted by the fact that applications for all the 10.9 million shares on offer had been received at an average price of 118p compared with the original tender offer price of a minimum 110p. But the banks said that in the light of present stockmarket conditions it had set the striking price for the shares—the price at which the company clears the £12m it had sought to raise—at 110p.

Morgan Crucible's £10.8m rights issue to finance a major expansion in the United States has fallen victim to the general fall in equity prices. The group's share price closed at 102p yesterday, and only 14.5 per cent of the shares on offer have been taken up. Today attention will switch to BICC whose £59m rights issue closes.

Financial Editor page 21

Heseltine backs radical training schemes

By Mark Jackson

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, is demanding radical training schemes, which the Government is hesitating to introduce nationally, for Liverpool's young jobless.

The schemes arising from his visit to Merseyside after the summer's riots involve a departure in policy—making training a condition of public service contracts, or of help to private industry.

The biggest scheme proposed so far is for private builders in the area to be given an assurance that houses they cannot get rid of will be bought by the local authority or housing associations—on condition that the builders take on a large number of the young unemployed to help in their construction.

Officials are suggesting that 1,000 houses should be built, and that three trainees should be taken on for each of the 500 craftsmen needed. Trainees would get allowances under the Government's Youth Opportunities Programme.

City stars emerge from the back room

By Philip Robinson

The City's version of the football results, detailing league tables and superstars in the world of the charts and graphs, is published today showing how the stockbrokers' back-room analysts have performed during the past year.

The assessment of those who predict company profits, currencies, metals and international markets is made by the analysts' customers—this year 90 fund managers who handle £70,000m of investment cash.

Top of stockbroking league—those firms whose analysts gained the most points—is once again James Capel. Making its debut in the top ten list for the first time in two years is W. Greenwell who come in at seventh.

Where a firm finishes in the top ten depends entirely on the strength and performance of its analytical staff. Greenwell have benefited this year from taking Ian White (who came third in Pharmaceuticals) and Stuart Wamsley, top chemical analysts formerly with Hedderwick Stirling Grunbar.

Individual superstars, those with the most points covering any one sector were Scrimgeour's John Hewitt, Gerald Horner, Geoffrey Carr and Nick Bubb. They took first and third place for their coverage of the Stores and Food Retailing sectors. Laing & Cruickshank's Merchant Banking analyst, Mr Bernard Lardner, was pipped into second place by just one point.

Among those who have lost the top places held for some time were Hamish Buchan (Wood Mackenzie) in the Investment Trust sector. He was relegated to second place by James Capel's Richard Green and James Kelly. Montagu Loebl Stanley's Robert Carpenter lost top placing in Overseas Traders to Mick Smith and Bob Morton of Simon & Coates.

The survey shows that Savory Milln's team lost ground in their formerly strong areas of Mechanical Engineering and Metals and Metallurgy and John Littlewood of Rowe & Pitman dropped from second to fourth place in Life Assurance.

At the end of it all, the information giving the top three analysts and their teams in 58 sections of financial markets—compiled and produced by the Continental Illinois International Investment Corporation—is a useful back-up to salary negotiations. Few analysts earn less than £12,000 and some earn more than £25,000 a year.

Continental's survey, at £80 a copy, goes to most broking firms, who can also get a detailed computer print-out of how many points analysts employed by them gained from the fund managers.

TOP TEN STOCKBROKERS

Measured by the performance of their analysts 1981

James Capel	1	(1)
Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee	2	(2)
Phillips & Drew	3	(4)
Laing & Cruickshank	4	(5)
Wood Mackenzie	5	(3)
Hoare Govett	6	(8)
W. Greenwell	7	(–)
De Zoete & Bevan	8	(6)
Simon & Coates	9	(7)
Rowe & Pitman	10	(9)

Figures in brackets indicate 1980 placing.

Stock Markets

FT Index 475.0 down 0.4
FT Gilts 60.66 down 0.01

Sterling

$1.8315 up 2.65 cents
Index 88.5 up 1.1

Dollar

Index 109.3 up 0.1
DM 2.3235 up 7 pts

Gold

$ 435 up $4.50

Money

3 mth sterling 17⅛-16⅞
3 mth Euro $ 17⅝-17⅜
6 mth Euro $ 18-18⅛

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

ASS Book	20p to 293p
Anglo Am Corp	17p to 716p
Bowthorpe Hlds	12p to 172p
Bracken Mines	12p to 166p
Gas & Oil Acre	10p to 310p
Lasmo	15p to 434p
Sainsbury J	11p to 435p
Sentrust	12p to 416p
Security Serv	10p to 165p
Ultramar	15p to 410p

Falls

Broken Hill	15p to 645p
Christies	15p to 153p
Chesterfield	10p to 300p
Hongkong	25p to 425p
Jardine M'son	9p to 129p
Ranger Oil	15p to 465p
Rand Mine Prop	20p to 313p
Rolinco Subs	9p to 448p
Simon Eng	10p to 340p
Taylor Woodrow	10p to 495p

Link House ahead

Link House Publications, which came to market two years ago, improved profits for the 12 months to June from £4.2m to £4.5m on a turnover 15 per cent higher at £25.2m. The gross dividend is raised from 12p to 14.28p with a 9.71p final. The group says there should be modest growth this year. Both Blandford Books and Link House Communication fell deeper into the red.

Polish debt agreement

Poland and its Western bank creditors have reached agreement after six months of negotiation on rescheduling an estimated $2,400m (£1,300m) of debt that was due to be repaid by the end of the year.

Under the agreement 95 per cent of the principal has been rescheduled for repayment by December 1988. The remaining 5 per cent will be repaid over the next year.

The Poles will have to pay 1.75 per cent above London interbank offer rate on the rescheduled funds.

Vickers sees clouds ahead

Vickers, the engineering group, reports a rise in profits but says: "We still see no signs of an upturn in the United Kingdom economy, and the recent increase in interest rates further adds to the burden of our costs and may well delay any increase in activity."

Pre-tax profits in the half year to June 30 were £9.5m against a comparable £5.7m for the same months of 1980. But the total pretax return on sales is little more than 3 per cent.

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☐ The European Commission has ordered further cuts in the output of steel products subjet to manufacturers' voluntary restraint agreements for the final quarter of this year.

☐ A system to put industrial buyers in touch with suppliers was launched by Prestel yesterday. A company sends in details of its purchasing needs and the data is put out on the viewdata network.

TODAY

Official Reserves.
Company results: Brown Boverie, Moss Bros and Ward White.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

White House insists that tax cuts must stand

Suggestions in some quarters of the United States Congress that recently legislated tax cuts be rolled back are meeting with forceful opposition from the White House which insists that the budget must be balanced through spending cuts, rather than by reducing the scale of planned tax cuts.

Mr David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, told Congress yesterday that "a turnaround of the tax package would have a chilling effect on saving and investment incentives and the willingness of investors and business to undertake risk". He urged Congress to act swiftly on President Reagan's most recent package of spending cuts in order to boost confidence in financial markets.

Mr Edwin Meese, counsellor to the President, was asked on television whether Mr Reagan would consider any change in the tax cuts. He replied: "No, absolutely not."

But it looks as if the administration has yet to convince the markets that it can sell its package of budget cuts to the Congress. Fears of sustained high interest rates remain widespread.

£39m in grants from Europe

The United Kingdom is to receive £39m in grants from the European regional development fund for industrial and infrastructure projects in assisted areas.

Northern England will get £12.5m and Yorkshire and Humberside £3.8m, while the remainder will go to Scotland (£14.6m), Northern Ireland (£4.8m) and Wales (£3.4m).

The fund has contributed more than £720m to United Kingdom projects since its inception in 1975. The £39m is the third 1981 allocation.

ERF job cuts

ERF (Holdings), the heavy goods vehicles manufacturer, is to cut its workforce by 190 over the next three months as part of reorganization of its operations.

☐ The Post Office has appointed Mr John Roberts as its secretary and director of counter services and Mr Brian Holland as its solicitor.

KOREA SEEKS JET DEAL

South Korea wants to manufacture components for British Aerospace, initially for the Hawk jet trainer aircraft. Mr Suh Suk-joon, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told a press conference in London that he had invited a BAe team to Seoul for detailed discussions on the proposal. He said that South Korea was very interested in the Hawk as a trainer for its air force.

He said that if the Koreans manufactured some of the simpler components for BAc, his country would save foreign exchange and the British side would benefit from cheaper labour costs in S Korea.

GKN plants to close

The slimming down of GKN's hardhit screws and fastener business is continuing. Two and possibly three plants at Smethwick, West Midlands, are to close with 400 redundancies. The company blames cheap imports from the Far East and the recession in the home market.

In the past two years nearly 1,800 fastener workers have lost their jobs, 805 of them in plants now being axed and the remainder after the closure of Thomas Haddon and Stokes, Birmingham, and GKN Nuts and Bolts, Darlaston, West Midlands.

Smethwick employees were told yesterday that manufacture will be concentrated in one or two plants. The unused factories will then be sold.

Russia will buy more grain

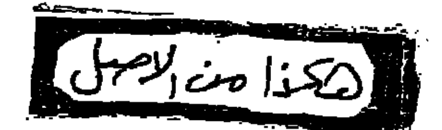
The Soviet Union is expected to buy in the next 12 months an extra 10 million tonnes of grain from the United States above the 8 million already agreed, the head of the American negotiating team said after talks in Moscow.

Airbus order

Middle East Airlines says it will sign a $350m (£192m) contract to buy five wide-bodied European airbus jets from Airbus Industrie at the end of this month.

Dawn raider's shares listed

Allianz Versicherungs-AG, West Germany's largest general insurance group, which earlier this year launched a dawn raid on Eagle Star, yesterday gained a listing on the London Stock Exchange. Allianz is keen to attract more British institutional investors and says that it recognized that the group was not sufficiently known at the time of its raid on Eagle Star. The group earns 12 per cent of premium income from overseas business. Its shares stand at about DM430 where they yield 2.3 per cent.



IN BRIEF

Shipping industry faces costs challenge

Britain could decline to a minor maritime power, unless the shipping industry controls costs and moves up market to more sophisticated ships, Mr Edmund Vestey, president of the General Council of British Shipping said yesterday.

But that was a pessimistic possibility and personally he was optimistic that the industry would take the necesssary steps and survive as a major maritime power despite a current 30 per cent seafarers' wage claim and lack of tax relief from the Government.

Shipowners were worried not only about the capacity of the merchant fleet in emergencies but also worried about the Navy's defence capability. Britain had committed ships to NATO and as an island race needed shipping capacity to bring in essential goods like oil in time of emergency.

Belgian steel loan

□ The Belgian steel conglomerate, SNS, is raising a $180m (£103m) Eurocredit, banking sources said in London.

Turnover decline

□ West German wholesale turnover fell a real 5.8 per cent in the first seven months of 1981 compared with the same 1980 period, but rose a nominal 0.6 per cent to DM367,000m (£88,300m)

Car sales boost

□ The Spanish government has reduced the luxury tax on cars from 26 per cent to 24 per cent for larger cars and proportionately for small cars in an attempt to revive flagging sales.

£6m coal system

□ Anderson Strathclyde, the Scottish mining machinery company, is to install a £6m coal cutting manufacturing system, to be supplied by Giddings & Lewis-Fraser of Arbroath.

Steel cuts urged

□ The EEC commission has urged steel producers to make stiff production cuts for the fourth quarter of this year on products accounting for 30 per cent of EEC steel output.

Alitalia flying low

□ Alitalia had a disappointing first-half performance for 1981 because of soaring personnel, marketing and fuel costs. Revenue rose 15.3 per cent from a year earlier to 670,000m lire (£316m) but the company posted a loss of 8,850m lire for the whole of 1980 when turnover rose 42 per cent to 1,540,000m lire.

Malaysian surplus

□ Malaysia's trade surplus for the first three months of this year fell to R506m (£121.7m) compared to R1,684.9m ($724.69m) for the same period last year.

Bovis contracts

□ Bovis Construction has been awarded three contracts totalling £2.3m, including alteration work at the National Westminster Bank building in Lothbury, London, EC2.

Schweppes order

□ Whelan of Newcastle has won a £1m contract to design and build a distribution, warehouse and production complex for Schweppes at East Kilbride, Strathclyde.

Italian pay rise

□ Pay increases for Italy's manual workers and most categories of office employees continued to exceed the rise in consumer prices in August, the National Statistics Institute said in Rome.

France-Japan talks

□ France and Japan ended a two-day meeting in Tokyo on trade without reaching agreement on France's request that Japan ease non-tariff barriers on more than 10 items, Japanese officials said.

Dutch price rise

□ The Netherlands producer price index for consumption and investment goods rose 1.2 per cent to a provisional 141.3 in July from 139.6 in June and was up 10.4 per cent from 129.3 in July, 1980.

New offshore licences

□ Eleven new offshore petroleum production licences have been conditionally awarded by the Energy Department under the seventh round of licensing bringing the total to 90.

Blocks and operators include the following:

South Western Approaches — Block 73/4, BP Petroleum Development. English Channel — Block 98/11, British Gas.

Blocks 99/12 and 99/13 — Esso Petroleum.



Browsing for remaindered books: such bookshops are prospering. Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Publishers back the best-sellers

By David Hewson

Any British novelists suffering for their art by starving in the traditional garret can take little comfort from the latest survey of the country's publishing business. According to it, success must be measured by the ability to turn out 100,000-word "mega-blockbusters" of love, war and thrills, or a novelistic version of the latest television hit series.

Everyone outside of these somewhat strict commercial guidelines must, presumably, hope for posthumous recognition. The report says that in 1980 British publishers hit a record for publishing new titles, turning out 48,000 on an unsuspecting British public. But the range shrank considerably, with most of the major publishers pinning their hopes and money on the success of a blockbuster title to follow in the footsteps of Penguin's *The Far Pavilions*, which set the sales trend in 1979.

The corollary to this emphasis on commercial success is predictable. Remainder shops have prospered as never before, selling books for as little as 20 per cent of their cover price, and titles are being remaindered much sooner than ever after publication.

At the same time, currency problems have led to the export share of British book production falling from 44 per cent in 1977 to 33 per cent in 1980.

One growing market for book sales is postal clubs, but they are not likely to prove of much comfort to the author.

The survey estimates that Britain has two million club members who buy 15 per cent of the nation's hardback sales. All legally circumvent the retail sale price clause on High Street book sales, the Net Book Agreement, by selling at reduced prices.

The survey shows a penchant for the American marketing techniques being imported into the business, which traditionalists in the publishing world may deplore. At one point it comments: "Active marketing is increasingly important when there is a declining volume of sales.

"Older publishing houses may find the marketing of books, as if the goods were soap powder, rather distasteful, although it is noticeable that there is a growing awareness of commercial radio and television."

But the marketing, and consequently unaesthetic, message would seem to be confirmed in the survey's figures reporting the top 10 companies with the highest return on capital employed. At number one comes Mills and Boon, producer of many a softback throwaway romance, followed by Butterworths, the law and business publishers.

Michael Joseph, the more conventional publisher, comes in at number three.

With education cuts threatening future book sales, there seems little hope of publishers returning to their previous practice of allowing authors to produce three loss-making books in the hope that the fourth will make a profit.

Book Publishers , ICC Business Ratios, £80.

Grocery trade shuns High Street sites

By Hugh Clayton

The number of supermarkets has almost halved in the past 10 years and the trend towards fewer but larger outlets is continuing, the Institute of Grocery Distribution reported

Its latest survey of the grocery trade shows that the average size of store closed rose in the past year. This suggests that the supermarket chains, having closed their smallest and most uneconomic units, and are now finding it necessary to abandon some larger high street sites.

The grocery trade is abandoning high streets and moving into green field sites with large car parks and into suburban shopping centres. Well below half the supermarkets outside the Co-operative movement and little more than a quarter of Co-operative stores are now in high streets.

More than 5 per cent of grocery units are now on separate sites outside town centres. Many such units are included in the superstore category, defined as units with selling space of 25,000 sq ft or more.

The survey records a return to food sales as a bulwark against the impact of the recession.

Grocery Trade Review 1981; Institute of Grocery Distribution, Letchmore Heath, Watford, Herts; £40.

Mortgage rise would hit house builders

By Tony Hodges

A rise in mortgage rates described by the building societies as "inevitable" would further depress a housing market already suffering from a lack of new buyers. Many householders who wish to buy new homes find it difficult to sell existing homes, or cannot meet the costs of a first time purchase. Also, many houseowners find it difficult to keep up with increasing repayments.

That is the view of the House Builders Federation after analysing the results of its latest survey among 250 leadng builders, which shows that the promising start to the year, when demand for new private housing was improving, has not been maintianed.

The survey concludes that, so long as the recession continues and the fall in real incomes affects demand, there is unlikely to be a marked recovery in the level of house starts.

Of the companies questioned, which between them produce about half the new homes in England and Wales, only 12 per cent reported an increase in demand over the past three months, while 44 per cent said there had been a decline in potential purchaser interest.

Even the market for first time buyers which until now had been reasonably buoyant and was expected to lead the recovery was, for the first time since September last year, showing signs of a downturn.

The immediate future seems little brighter. Only 36 per cent of the companies were hopeful of increasingly house starts in the coming 12 months, while just three months ago 48 per cent had been optimistic.

Mr Lynn Wilson, the federation's president, said that the overall housing shortage threatened to reach crisis proportions by the mid-1980s with a deficit of around 500,000 houses now seeming all too probable.

Pirelli steps up Europe tyre war with new radial

From Edward Townsend, Vizzola, Italy, Oct 1

Pirelli has stepped up the European tyre war, with the launch of an improved, fuel-saving and longer-lasting radial.

The Italian manufacturer claims that a car fitted with its advanced technology P8 tyre in place of a standard steel-belted radial can use up to 6 per cent less fuel. The new P8, introduced in its present form 20 months ago, is also said to have double the tread life of a crossply tyre.

Its introduction comes as the European car industry is struggling in the face of a two-year slump in car sales which has hit both the original equipment (OE) and replacement markets. The total European tyre market is expected to grow by only 3 per cent next year.

According to Pirelli, tyre manufacture is unprofitable despite, in its own case, an increase in the volume of sales. As a result tyre makers have been investing large sums in research and development to improve performance and longevity and, particularly important in the OE sector, to give improved fuel economy. Pirelli's research and development budget is running at about £30m a year.

The major tyre groups are now battling to win greater shares of the car makers' business with their new products. In Britain, Michelin, Dunlop and Pirelli are each hoping to clinch OE deals with BL and Ford within the next few months.

Pirelli, which has been conducting extensive tests at its devlopment centre here on its new low-profile tyre, said that the fuel-saving potential was the equivalent of reducing a car's weight by 176lbs. The tyre is claimed to possess superior road-holding capabilities but has a rolling resistance 30 per cent lower than a standard radial.

Major European car makers are aiming to reduce fuel consumption in new models by 10-20 per cent and Pirelli said its tyre alone could go more than half way to meeting the targets. A motorist covering the European average of 10,000 miles a year should be able with P8 tyres to boost this to 10,600 miles on the same amount of petrol.

Although the new generation of radials is more expensive, there is a belief among manufacturers that the fuel saving and longer life characteristics will be more than adequate compensation to the car-makers. Pirelli is hoping to get the price of the new P8 down to within 5 per cent of standard radials.

In Britain, Pirelli claims to have a 15 per cent share of the steel-belted radial OE market against Michelin's 23 per cent. Its factories at Carlisle and Burton-on-Trent have been subjected to a £25 five-year investment programme and by the end of next year will be devoted to steel-radial production. All P8 output at Carlisle is exported as original equipment to SAAB and Volvo in Sweden.

The Italian company, which last year ended its nine-year-old union with Dunlop, saw its British subsidiary suffer a pre-tax loss of £4.32m in 1980 compared with a £4.2m deficit the previous year.

The United Kingdom industry's labour force has dwindled from 47,000 in 1973 to 31,000 last year and factory closures have been implemented by Dunlop, Goodyear and Firestone.

Inauguration for £94m refinery improvements

By Rupert Morris

The £94m upgrading of the Amoco/Murco refinery at Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, is to be formally inaugurated today by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales.

The main feature of the development is a catalytic cracking unit designed to break down crude oil intake more efficiently to overcome excess refining capacity in Europe. It was completed in two years, a record for such a unit in Britain.

The "cat" cracker, as it is known, was developed by Amoco and Pullman Kellogg and can convert 32,000 barrels a day of heavy fuel oil to petrol and other light blending materials. It will increase petrol output 300 per cent, Mr Glenn Hankins, managing director of Amoco UK, said yesterday.

Amoco's Milford Haven refinery, like many others in Britain, has been operating at only 50 per cent capacity this year as a result of low demand. Anticipated output with the cat cracker is between 80 per cent and full capacity.

Mr Hankins pointed out that while fuel oil, as a percentage of oil output has declined from 45 to 27 per cent since 1973, petrol had increased from 19 per cent to 33 per cent. The cat cracker would enable Amoco to sell more petrol, the most valuable product, while reducing output of less valuable fuel oil, he said.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

All markets awaiting the next move . . .

Much of the new interest-rate structure was put into place yesterday, leaving *only* the building societies to fall in line at the end of next week. The hope now must be that the correction in rates has been completed, though how far anyone *is* going to take that as a foregone conclusion is another matter. The domestic money markets could remain under considerable pressure as tax payments go through during the rest of the autumn, while nobody is going take much on trust when it comes to dollar interest rates.

The key question for the authorities is whether institutional investors now feel confident enough to start putting fresh funds the Government's way. Certainly, the market is expecting the Bank to test the water by announcing a new issue this afternoon. If it does, it will be intriguing to see what kind of instrument it chooses *to bring off the shelf*. The aim ought to be to keep future funding costs to the minimum in the present circumstances.

issue market was a major collapse in the equity market followed by a sharp rise in the cost of bank borrowing by industry.

But that is what we have had this week after yesterday's 2 point rise in base rates and virtually all of the rights issues currently underway are going to have a difficult time.

Morgan Crucible's £10.8m issue is the latest to get the thumbs down with only 14.5 per cent of the shares on offer finding takers. Trusthouse Forte did rather better with only a quarter of its issue not taken up and the other calls in the pipeline, including BICC's £59m issue, which closes today, Foseco Minsep and John Brown, all look slightly better placed to escape the underwriters.

All the same the queue that seemed to be full up through to the end of the year will now be looking distinctly thin as companies draw back from commiting *themselves even though the latest rise in* base rates will be putting some pressure on profit and loss accounts. Even so it has been a good year for the rights issue market — the latest Midland Bank figures show that the amount of new money raised so far this year is up from £868m to £2,867m — and shows that the City can do its bit when it comes to funding industrial investment.

Certainly, Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank handling the launch of Habitat, seemed quite relaxed yesterday with no shortage of applications for thhe 11m shares on offer at 110p of more. But new issues like Habitat do not come along every day and there will be none of *the scramble for shares that originally* looked likely to develop and prompted the tender sale to prevent the sort of underpricing that was embarassing for issuing *banks a year or two ago when* they launched electronics issues.

Vickers

Accounting fog clears

Vickers mirrored the market mood yesterday, easing 1p to 146p on figures for the six months to June that were unexciting but in line with expectations. An accounting fog has surrounded Vickers since the merger last year with Rolls-Royce Motors; the receipt of compensation for nationalized aerospace and shipbuilding assets; negotiations with the Ministry of Defence following the loss of the Iranian tank-engine contract; and the sale of the International Machines Division of Roneo. For good measure, the group now has to calculate the likely cost of dearer bank borrowing, and the volatility of sterling.

However, the Goup has helpfully set against the half-yearly pre-tax profit of £9.5m a comparable 1980 figure of £5.7m. This arrived at by deducting from an *actual* £12.6m *nationalization* interest compensation of £8.2m, and adding a pre-merger £1.3m for Rolls-Royce Motors earned in the comparable period. On the *same* basis, the actual historic profit for the whole of 1980 of £28.6m becomes a comparable £19.7m.

The credit for the £9.5m outturn went *to Rolls-Royce Motors, and its booming* North American car sales, accounted for in strong dollars. It also owed much to ballooning profits from the Australian company and something to South Africa.

Interest payable, less investment income, rose from £7.5m to £8.5m, and borrowings as a percentage of shareholders funds apparently remain at around 60 per cent. Vickers' shares were 216p earlier this year so the rights issue opportunity seems unlikely to reappear for a few months. Meanwhile, the latest jump in bank loan costs could absorb £2m to £3m in a full year and the group has no mainstream tax against which to offset it.

So market hopes of £25m pretax for the full year now look a bit high but the 3 per cent pretax margin on sales shows the potential of an engineering recovery. But of this there is still no sign. The yield, however, of 11.7 per cent takes a lot of the pain out of waiting.

Grattan

Through a bad patch

Grattan Warehouses's all-out onslaught to cut borrowings and ratonalize has paid off with dramatically reduced interest charges in its spring-to-summer period. The fall in borrowings, from £33m to £14m at the last year-end, helped boost pretax profits by 20 per cent to £2.77m.

Further benefits from lower interest charges, trimmed to £354,000 from £2m and lower provisions for bad-debts, down nearly a £1m at £2.3m, should be gained in the second half. Other savings will be made from reduced labour costs. These costs are already included in the £1.5m taken above the line.

At the trading level profits were down to £4.6m against £5.1m, but profits margins are healthier despite the £18m fall in sales, excluding VAT, to £92.7m. Full-year results obviously hinge on the pre-Christmas run-up, normally the busiest period, and trading remains *tough for the mail-order sector competing* with price-cutting in the High Street, and depressed demand.

Grattan is reluctant to forecast but looks on course for at least £6m profits this year which marks a heady step to recovery from the malaise of only nine months ago. Much of the success is attributed to the new management recruits from Great Universal Stores and the way the modernisation programme has been handled.

With the computerization project soon complete and the new Hong Kong buying office bringing the latest fashions to the 1982 spring/summer catalogue, Grattan looks set to be able to compete more efficiently. After a nervous 60p fall to 78p prior to the results, the shares added a like amount to 90p encouraged by higher market forecasts and the un*changed gross dividend* at 2.6p *which* should help shareholders to stay with the companies now that the bad patch is past.

Rights issues

Close calls

With this year's second wind of rights issues just getting into its stride after the bumper British Petroleum call in June, the last thing that was needed in the new

Kevin Page

Learning to live with high interest rates

What a difference a year makes in business. Last October, the Confederation of British Industry and the Government were clashing about the horrors being inflicted on industry by 14 per cent interest rates. Both Sir Terence Beckett and Sir Michael Edwardes, British Leyland's chief, urged the Government to cut interest rates immediately by four points.

Today, with the banks' base rates at 16 per cent, (having risen by four points in the past fortnight) the reaction from industry is more muted. Although the CBI claims that industry's costs will rise by £1,000m leading to higher *prices* and less investment, there is no sign of panic at the employers' headquarters.

One important reason for the more relaxed attitude is the near 20 per cent decline in sterling this year which has boosted the competitiveness of British industry. Equally vital, indeed more important in the longer term, the profile of United Kingdom industry has changed dramatically since the end of last year.

Companies have battened down the hatches by shedding labour, running down stocks and in some cases, disposed of assets. It is estimated that at *present, unit costs of labour* are arising by only 5 per cent on an annual basis while output is increasing at around 10 per cent. Since labour

INDUSTRY'S DEBT BURDEN

	Income gearing %*		Income gearing %*
Chloride Group	290.6	Rank Org	59.1
Meyer, Montague L	129.9		
Automotive Prods	115.9	Babcock Int'l	58.9
Courtaulds	99.2	Hewden-Stuart	57.9
Bridon	99.1	Vickers	56.7
		Delta Group	55.9
Tozer, Kemsley	95.3		
Dunlop	94.8	LCP Hdgs	55.4
Fisons	89.0	Imp Cont Gas	54.5
NCC Energy	82.9	ICL	53.0
Turner & Newall	75.0	Metal Box	50.9
		Croda Int	50.8
Tootal	73.7		
Guest, Keen	73.1	Assd Biscuit	50.8
Ocean Transport	68.0	Marley	50.6
Pen & Orient	62.9	Tube Investments	48.6
		BOC Int	48.3

*Interest charges as a proportion of operating profit.
Source: dataSTREAM.

*costs are the largest compo*nents of the total bill, productivity has been improving to the tune of 8 per cent so far this year.

So industry generally *is* in much leaner, fitter shape to withstand a regime of high interest interest rates.

Mr John Quinton, the senior general manager-designate at Barclays Bank, admits that yesterday's further rise will be a blow to industry.

*"But it will not be a knock*out punch", he adds. Mr Quinton says the banks' lifeboat for industrial companies facing temporary finan*cial difficulties, will continue* and help may have to be stepped up in some cases.

Meanwhile, "there may be some noisy collapses", although Mr *Quinton believes* the banks have already identified most of the ailing companies and that the numbers on the sick list have been reduced since this time last year.

He also has encouragement for those companies which *must now pay 17 per cent or* more on their overdrafts. Although he expects interest rates to stay at about present levels for the next two or *three months, there should be* a significant decline early in 1982.

Mr Quinton's words should be treated with caution — as he himself would admit — since bankers were talking about lower rates six weeks ago before the present crisis *blew up.*

Even if higher rates, while a blow, are easier to handle than they were a year ago, several sectors and individual companies will be hit severely.

Among the victims will be those already suffering from *intense international compe*tition, especially low cost producers.

Companies engaged in producing clothes, carpets, footwear and general textiles, already reeling from cheap imports will find higher interest rates a further body blow. Car manufacturers, particularly British Leyland, must pay more to finance their stocks during a slump in demand.

Automotive component companies will come under renewed pressure as will general engineering companies which figure prominently in the debt burden list.

The property sector will also be affected. But here companies have learnt their *lessons from the 1974 collapse* and are now better geared.

The private house building sector was showing signs of a recovery in early spring when house starts were beginning to climb. The two increases in interest rates should choke off this slight resurgence.

The beneficiaries of higher interest rates will be companies like GEC, which have large liquid balances.

The effect upon retailing *companies is harder to predict* because consumers have shown themselves capable of adapting to higher interest rates. Bank lending for white goods and items such as video-recorders, has been marked since the spring even with base rates at 14 per cent.

But for the economy as a whole, the increased interest rate burden on industry means that City economists are downgrading their growth forecasts.

Mr Paul Neild, economics guru at stockbrokers Phillips and Drew, says higher rates call into question the Chancellor's statements on the prospects for recovery. With industrial investment and stockbuilding the first activities to be hit, Dr Neild is now gloomier about the economic picture for 1982.

But while there is little doubt that the events of the past two weeks have served to lengthen the recession and deepen the despair of the three million unemployed, the absence of rumours about the imminent collapse of a major company suggest industry is now better insulated against a long, cold winter.

Peter Norman examines the rescheduling agreement signed this week

Can Poland ever pay its way?

Poland has won a breathing space, no more, in its efforts to restructure its crippling burden of foreign debt.

The main significance of the announcement that an official Polish delegation and the task force representing 460 Western commercial banks has agreed to reschedule debts falling due between March 26 and the end of this year is that it paves the way for serious negotiations *on rescheduling that part of* Poland's foreign debt falling due in 1982.

By agreeing with the Poles on new terms and conditions for the financing of around $2,400m (£1,333m) worth of debt, the Western banks have done no more than put their finger in a crumbling dyke.

Poland's Western debt is now estimated at $27,000m. Over the summer the country's economy has drifted *from bad to worse. Falling* production figures in the industrial, mining and agricultural sectors now suggest that the national income could fall by 13 to 14 per cent this year.

The creditor banks can only hope that Poland does not go into default. In any event the rescheduling exercise will leave a trail of losses in bank balance sheets and Western state budgets for many years to come. To obtain new *money the Poles can only* turn to increasingly reluctant governments in Western capital cities or Moscow.

The agreement reached in the headquarters of Austria's biggest bank, the Creditanstalt Bankverein, provides for the refinancing of 95 per cent of the principal of the debt due between March 26 and the end of this year over a period to December 10, 1988. The Poles will pay an interest rate *of 1.75 per cent over the* London interbank rate and the period includes a four-year grace period when repayments need not be made.

In what appears to be a last minute concession to the Poles, the banks have agreed to spread the 5 per cent principal repayment over 1982 instead of insisting that it take place this year.

The communiqué states that the aim of the refinancing is



The economy is in tatters and food is in short supply but Warsaw's black market still thrives.

to restore an environment of confidence between Poland and its international creditors. But it fails to make any reference to Poland providing its bankers with detailed data on the workings of the Polish economy and its prospects. This emerged as a key issue in the discussions in view of the absence of in this case any independent authority *such as the International* Monetary Fund that could "audit" the performance of the economy.

It appears that the Banks have been forced to accept a settlement that is not wholly satisfactory, despite negotiations stretching over half a year.

The sluggish progress to what is only the second step along the road of rescheduling Poland's debt graphically illustrates the power a debtor nation can exercise in negotiations with banks when its borrowings are of such a scale as to threaten the banking system.

The first agreement on rescheduling was as long ago as April 27 when Poland and representatives of its 15 major Western creditor nations decided to stretch over eight *years some $2,600m of official* debt due in 1981.

For years to come the members of the 15-strong "Paris Club" of creditor nations and the banking task force can expect to be in perpetual negotiation over Poland's financial difficulties. Moreover, Western governments must expect repeated requests for further aid to finance vital raw material and food imports and Poland's balance of payments deficit with the West.

It is becoming traditional for the thrice-yearly European summit conferences of EEC leaders to be preceded by a carefully leaked request from the Poles for further food aid.

At the time of the first rescheduling exercise this year Poland was said to need *about $10,000m in debt relief* and new financing to survive this year. Now, five months later, some Western bankers believe that Poland's new money requirement this year could still be as high despite rescheduling, EEC food aid, bilateral credits from Western countries and hard currency credits from Moscow.

The present performance of the Polish coal fields is one of the country's greatest economic weaknesses. Production in August was said to be 22.7 per cent below that of August last year. Whereas two years ago output of 207 million *tonnes was envisaged for this* year, Poland will be lucky to produce 170 million tonnes in 1981. August also saw dramatic falls in industrial production with the Polish press reporting a 25.6 per cent drop in car production and a 20 per cent fall in cement output.

In the agricultural sector the rate of slaughtering dropped by nearly a quarter and butter production by one fifth.

It is figures such as these that explain the total refusal of banks and the growing reluctance of governments to *provide Poland with more* finance.

A Polish request for $500m of balance of payments assistance from Britain, France, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy has been shuffled back and forth between the finance ministries and central banks of Europe since the end of June.

Even West Germany, which is Poland's largest creditor in *the West and feels a deep*-seated historical obligation to help Warsaw, has so far been unable to approve lending its $100m share to the Poles because of the budgetary risks. The 1982 West German Federal budget already contains a provision of 1,000 marks (£238m) to cover anticipated losses arising from state guaranteed credits to Poland.

The problems being faced by Western bankers and governments because of Poland's massive debt to the West reflect the complete collapse of a once comforting theory. The idea that the Soviet Union would provide an umbrella guarantee for the borrowings of its Comecon satellites has been discredited.

The Soviet Union is lending hard currency to Poland but is also keeping Warsaw on a tight rein. The inability of Western governments and banks to be magnanimous towards Poland is likely to push the country further into the Soviet economic embrace.

Business Diary: Opticians take a dim view

Despite concern expressed by two government departments, the Advertising Standards Authority, the Office of Fair Trading and professional opticians, a South African marketing company is continuing to sell to British customers lensless spectacles which have been condemned as medically worthless and in some circumstances dangerous.

Apparently nobody can do anything about it because the spectacles are sold by direct *mail from* South Africa.

The spectacles are called Lax-Optics, and cost £11 a pair. The black plastic eyepieces are pierced with pinholes. It is well know that looking through a pinhole can temporarily sharpen focus.

But the claims that are *made for them in the advertis*ing literature go far beyond anything permitted under the British Code of Advertising Practice, and have been described by qualified opticians in Britain as scientific claptrap and spurious hogwash.

Mr Reg Pine of the Association of Optical Practitioners said: "This has been going on more than a year now. We have complained to every government body we could think of, and to the South African Optometric Association, all without effect.

"Lax-Optics cannot make any lasting improvement to anyone's eye sight. They could be dangerous in use, by obscuring vision, and might encourage people to put off seeking proper attention for their eyes."

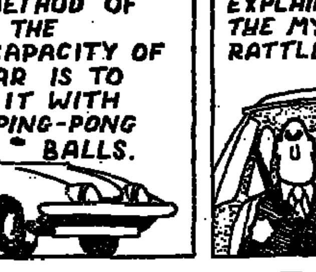
The direct mail shots from the Institute for Vision Improvement, South Africa, are accompanied by "certified testimonials" from British customers. Two of the people *whose names and addresses* were quoted were contacted by Business Diary.

Neither had intended to supply a testimonial for quotation; neither now used the Lax-Optics they had purchased; both had been paid £40 by the Institute for Vision Improvement after complaining about the way in which their names had been used.

A spokesman for the Depart*ment of* Health and Social Security said: "There seems little we can do to control this form of selling, unless we make an official complaint to the South African Government."

Wallchart

I WAS INTRIGUED BY AN ADVERTISEMENT THE OTHER DAY....





Demand pull

Not content with the havoc being wreaked by their theories on human beings, economists are beginning to pay *their unwanted attentions to* defenceless animals.

In the latest issue of the *American Economic Review*, there is an earnest report of experiments conducted into *"Income Leisure Trade-offs* of Animal Workers". For animal read bird: the animals in question are in fact male white carneaux pigeons.

The poor creatures were first deprived of food, then made to "work" by pecking a key for access to the grain hopper. Well-paid birds had only to peck a few times to get the goodies. Low-paid birds had to peck up to 400 times.

The findings? Pigeons like it best if they can get food without having to do any work or, as the article puts it: "In choosing between working to obtain food or eating it from a source of continuously available free foods, animals show a near-exclusive preference for obtaining their food freely".

The more effort pigeons have to put in to get food (the more low-paid they are) the more likely they are to choose leisure rather than "work" if *they get food for free.* This is true even though "there is little else for the birds to do except preen themselves and walk about".

The income leisure trade-*offs of pigeons* are *in many* respects similar to those of humans, the study concludes.

Animals, the researchers say, provide a vehicle for investigating economic theories "at relatively low cost, uncluttered by extraneous events likely to be encountered with comparable studies in national economic systems". And pigeons cannot vote, either.

Meals on wheels

Jim Sherwood, Sea Containers' American president, is hoping to unveil in November his resurrected Simplon-Orient Express, which promises to be the ultimate in nostalgic railway experience, after a series of uncharacteristic delays.

He bought the first of a fleet of old Pullman and Wagon-Lits coaches almost on impulse at a Monte Carlo auction in 1977 planning to reintroduce the splendours of 1920's rail travel from London not to Istanbul where the old Orient Express went but to Venice where his London-based leisure division already owns the opulent Cipriani Hotel.

Because restoring an old train and doing deals with several railway administrations has flummoxed even the dynamic Sherwood, the first trip will be over a year late in May next year, but it sounds well worth waiting for.

For £225 single (compared with £74 by normal train) the noon departure will serve "Ascot lunch" (chicken, salmon, and the like) on the way to Folkestone, followed by dinner between Boulogne and Paris, arriving about 9.30 pm. Sleeping through the Alps the traveller wakes to breakfast in Switzerland and lunch in Italy before arriving in Venice at about 2 pm.

At over £10m it has cost Sherwood, who has made millions out of hiring ships, cranes, and containers, it is twice what he planned; but he still hopes to make a profit. And maybe here he *is* a prophet.

A company in the United *States is planning similar* deluxe rail nostalgia at over £1,000 single New York to Los Angeles, over ten times the normal rail and 13 times the air fare.

Marketing nous from Portobello Road market: a woman saw on sale "rejuvenating cream" and asked the stallholder: "Is it really good?" "Good?", replied the man, and turning to a young girl beside him, he added: "Hand the lady a jar, mother."

Ross Davies

Technology

'Magnets' that look inside the body

Doctors have always dreamed of a machine that will let them see what is going on *inside the human body* without having to cut into it. The discovery of X-rays at the turn of the century gave them their first very murky window, which was extended and cleared up slightly by the invention of computer-aided tomography (CAT) a decade ago.

CAT uses a computer to combine data from X-ray scans of the body, producing a series of cross-sectional *views through its organs.* However it suffers from one fundamental limitation: high energy radiation is dangerous. Although the dose received in a single CAT scan is very small, the risk builds up significantly with increased exposure and doctors are therefore reluctant to monitor patients' progress by means of repeated X-rays.

Now medical technologists *are developing* a completely different technique for "looking" into the living body, which promises not only to be far safer than CAT but also to provide more information about the biochemical processes within us.

It is based on nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), an analytical technique which chemists have used for two decades to work out the *structures* of unknown compounds. Like CAT, the development of NMR as a medical tool is being pioneered in Britain.

But of course that does not mean that British firms will win the race to commercialize it — remember EMI's cata*strophic failure to make a* long-term success of its CAT enterprise (we will not go into the painful details here).

Thorn EMI was also one of the companies furthest ahead with medical NMR technology. But last July, in accordance with the group's policy of withdrawal from medical electronics, Thorn EMI sold its NMR interests to Picker International, an American-based subsidiary of Britain's General Electric *Company (GEC).*

Picker executives believe they can sell the system successfully in the United States — the main market for high-cost medical instruments (in NMR's case up to £500,000).

Picker and its competitors plan to use NMR primarily as an imaging technique, producing computerized pictures of living tissues rather like a CAT *scan* but *without* the risks associated with X-rays. But there is another British firm in the forefront of medical NMR which is concentrating on a different aspect of the technology.

Oxford Instuments, a small-ish Oxford-based company, is exploiting *NMR not to make* images but to detect the biochemical processes taking place in living tissue.

NMR is produced when certain atomic nuclei, which behave like tiny magnets, are placed in a strong steady magnetic field. If a second field, alternating in the radio frequency range, is applied at exactly the same frequency — *the* so-called resonance frequecy — the nuclei absorb the energy and reemit it as radio waves.

Early this year a group of Oxford University biochemists led by Dr George Radda, who have been working closely with Oxford Instruments, reported their first diagnostic success with Topical Magnetic Resonance (the Oxford researchers have given the name TMR to their application of NMR).

By monitoring the biochemical changes in a 51-year-old patient's arm, they dis*covered that he suffered from* a rare genetic condition called McArdle's syndrome, which prevented his muscles obtaining enough energy to perform continuous exercise. The diagnosis revealed why the man had felt tired all his life.

But the medical promise of *TMR extends far beyond the* diagnosis of obscure diseases.

The present generation of Oxford Instruments TMR *machines — priced at £200,000* each — are just big enough to take in a human arm or leg. But the company, which recently set up a subsidiary called Oxford Research Systems to develop TMR technology, is preparing an instrument capable of accommodating the whole body.

It will have a four-ton superconducting magnet with a 60 centimetre bore, which will *encompass normal-sized* but not obese patients, and is due to begin clinical trials at the Radcliffe Infirmary next year. The cost, £425,000, is not out of line with a sophisticated CAT scanner.

Clive Cookson

Co-op's market share slips as profits decline

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Co-op's share of the packaged grocery market declined by 0.5 per cent to 17.2 per cent in the past six months. This is indicated in half-year results from the Manchester-based Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), the £1,800m sales manufacturer and wholesaler for Britain's 170 cooperative retail societies.

The decline in market share in the movement's most important retail sector comes after a 0.8 per cent drop during 1980. It underlines the increasing problems of the retail societies which last year saw profit falls of 15 per cent with a fifth of them hit by trading losses. There has been a wave of mergers involving weaker societies in the past year.

The CWS half-year results to June 27—an innovation by CWS which has previously reported only annually—showed a considerable trading profits recovery within CWS itself. But analysis of both its food sales, including fresh foods, and non-food sales indicates how the retail societies are faring.

The CWS six-month turnover of £840m was up 4 per cent compared with the same period last year. Food sales overall (with liquid milk sales and farming activities netted out) were up 7 per cent in value, just matching the sector inflation rate.

Non-food turnover at CWS was up only 2.1 per cent in the six months. This is less than the sector inflation rate although in some goods the rate is well under half that in the food sector.

CWS trading profits of £7.1m were 31.5 per cent up on the same period last year after the 1980 profits decline of 36 per cent. The food division, which accounts for £605m of the turnover, reported profits ahead of last year because of increased factory efficiency and changes in milk distribution, but the clothing and footwear division particularly is still badly hit by poor trading and is running at a loss.

Although the turnround in the profits trend offers some encouragement for the CWS, its governing board strikes a note of caution about the rest of this year's trading. "It is too early to conclude that this advantage can be maintained for the year as a whole," the board says.

CWS, which last year closed five factories while injecting £21m in new capital investment, has this year so far closed a Scottish bakery and a print works at Reading, Berkshire. It is not yet clear how far this year's capital investment allocation of around £50m is likely to be taken up.

Business appointments

New head of ICI Americas

Mr Harry Corless is to become president and chief executive officer of ICI Americas Inc from April 1, 1982.

Mr Ray Barraclough has joined the board of USM-quoted Trust Securities Holdings as finatnce director.

Mr. A. E. Hepper, a non-executive director of Richardsons, Westgarth is to become chairman on January 1. Mr A. D. McN. Boyd, present chairman, will continue as a non-executive director.

Sir Donald Hawley has joined the board of Ewbank and Partners.

Mr J. W. R. T. Middleton has been made secretary of Dobson Park Industries.

Mr David M. Taylor is now divisional director of construction with the Crown Agents.

Mr David Maddick has become technical director of components of Ultra Electronic Components.

Professor I. L. Dillamore, Professor of Metallurgy and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Aston, Birmingham, has been named director Inco's European Research and Development Centre, Birmingham.

Mr Philip Bushill-Matthews, is joining the board of Birds Eye Wall's as sales director.

Mr A. P. Hall has been made chief executive of Turriff Corporation's construction and property activities and a member of the main board.

Mr A. J. Beason is now marine underwriter, London marine department, Royal Insurance (UK).

Mr David Moreau has joined the main board of Dewplan.

Mr Charles Murray, financial director, is to take over as senior financial director of John Walker and Sons.

Mr A. S. W. Abell has been made contracts director of Therm-A-Stor.

Mr Dennis S. Greensmith is to join the board of Bentalls in a non-executive capacity.

Mr H. A. Ray is reappointed as a member of the Hops Marketing Board.

Mr Patrick Hodgson, an assistant director of J. Henry Schroder Wagg, has been seconded for two years to the projects and export policy division at the Department of Trade, as financial adviser (assistant secretary).

Mr N. E. K. Openshaw has been made an executive director of McLeod Russel.

Mr Joseph J. Ruvane has been named president of Glaxo Inc, Glaxo Group's US subsidiary.

Sir Ronald Ellis has joined Yarrow and Company as a non-executive director.

Mr James H. Vaughn, formerly chairman of Fred S. James and Company, and Mr J. A. Hill, formerly chairman of the Aetna Insurance Company, have joined the board of their American associate, Republic Hogg Robinson.

Mr W. J. Hayden takes over the new post of deputy chairman of Property Partnerships. Mr Christopher Binns, managing director of the wholly-owned subsidiary, Property Partnerships (Hotels) is to join the main board.

Mr I. A. Martin and Mr C. Strowger have become joint managing directors of Watney Mann and Truman Brewers. Mr J. N. Hoyles has been made managing director of Watney International and Mr R. H. Soames divisional director, trade relations.

Mr Harvey Starey has been made a director of Hill Samuel Investment Management International.

Mr J. D. Lloyd becomes a director of London and Liverpool Trust.

Mr A. I. Bremner has been made director of Richards Longstaff (Holdings). Mr D. R. Barnfather has become director of Richards Longstaff.

Mr Roger Phillips has joined the board of Fenchurch Marine Brokers.

Mr Francis S. Thyne, deputy managing director and sales director of William Thyne, is to become managing director.

Mr R. S. Leighton, a director of Rouse Woodstock, is to join the board of Rouse Woodstock International.

Mr Malcolm S. Mackenzie has been made assistant managing director of International Harvester Company. His former post as director of finance has been taken up by Mr Patrick S. Jones.

Mr Deryk Vander Weyer has been made a part-time member of the British Telecommunications Corporation for three years from Oct 1.

Mr G. Lenton has been appointed a director of the Kellock Trust. Mr R. B. Martin takes over as secretary.

Brent Chemicals

Half-time figures from Brent Chemicals show pretax profits of £1.8m for the half-year to June against £1.5m over the same period last year. The results were helped by a fall in the interest charge on group debts from £237,000. to £82,000. The group says it expects its overseas operations to expand but says it is difficult to see any significant increase in United Kingdom earnings.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Interest charge slows Mitchell Cotts

By Rosemary Unsworth

Engineering and transportation activities at Mitchell Cotts, formerly known for its international trading, provided virtually all of the group's profits last year and enabled it to show a slight improvement at the pretax level.

With turnover up from £294.8m to £363.3m in the year to June 30, pretax profits rose from £9m to £9.1m. Interest charges, however, showed a marked rise, jumping from £4.3m to £5.8m.

Mr Philip Dunkley, the chairman, said that profits from engineering and transportation, which have been increasing over the years, now represent 99 per cent of group profits with the traditional trading arm contributing the balance. Engineering profits went from £8.3m to £9.7m, — 70 per cent of group profits — while transport made £4.1m against £3.4m.

Trading was the exception and its profits fell from £898,000 to £98,000. On a geographical basis, the United Kingdom, where profits declined from £3.3m to £2m and east and central Africa, where profits dipped from £1.4m to £1.3m, were the two areas showing a downturn.

Southern Africa's contribution rose by £1.8m to £9.8m, and there was a £900,000 turn round from loss to profit of £731,000 in Belgium, Australasia and the Americas.

Below the line, the compensation settlement in Uganda, where the group has resumed its tea estate development with President Obote's government, produced an extraordinary credit of £23.7m, compared with a £223,000 loss last time.

Mr Peter Mackenna, group finance director, and Mr A. P. Ballantyne-Evans, director, are today departing for Ethiopia where they have been invited to discuss compensation terms for the group's cotton plantation, which was nationalized in 1975. They will ask for £7.6m.

Since the year end, £2.4m has been raised from the sale of a South African factory as part of a plan to show a £5m profit on property translation in that country by the end of this financial year.

Mr Dunkley explained that the group had decided to alter its policy of owning all its own premises. The total dividend, covered 1.5 times on a historic basis, is maintained at 5.15p gross.

London shop group pays more

By Peter Wainwright

London Shop Property Trust, the retail and commercial property investment company which quarrelled publicly with its big shareholder, McLeod Russel, over the £4.87m issue of convertible loan stock last spring, has reported on its financial year to last April.

The board says that property sales have reduced net borrowings and interest charges. So dividend cover no longer depends on property trading or housebuilding. Pretax profits marked time at £1m, and this was after a fall in interest from £1.26m to £787,000.

Though earnings a share fell from 7.1p to 6.8p the total dividend rises from 4.4p gross to 5.36p, and the directors foresee a satisfactory trend of increasing dividends over the next few years. Assets a share, fully diluted are put at 176.5p.

McLeod Russel bought into London Shop at an average of 112p last December, and purchases in March, taking the holding to 20 per cent, helped the shares to 132p. The shares eventually reached 140p. But McLeod opposed the convertible issue and threatened to sell its stake. The issue was only 29 per cent taken up by ordinary shareholders and the rest was left with underwriters. However, McLeod held on to its stake and it has now bought 286,492 more ordinary shares and £10,500 of the 6¼ per cent convertible stock. But the shares are still only 103p, 20p up in two days.



Mr Donald Hanson, chairman of Illingworth Morris, speaking at the shareholders' meeting with the empty seats of Mrs Pamela Mason and Mr Morgan Mason, her son.

No showdown at Illingworth

By Philip Robinson

The expected stormy meeting between directors of Yorkshire textile group Illingworth Morris and shareholders ended in less than 15 minutes yesterday.

Neither Hollywood chat show hostess Mrs Pamela Mason, nor her son Morgan attended any of the three shareholders meetings which have now been adjourned to October 26.

Mrs Mason had intended to vote a 46 per cent stake to oust Illingworth's chairman, Mr Donald Hanson, and its joint chief executive, Mr Peter Hardy. They in turn were asking shareholders to remove Mrs Mason and her son as directors of the company.

But last week's High Court hearing, brought by relatives and trustees of the estates of the late co-founders of Illingworth, Mr Isadore and Mr Maurice Ostrer, ended in an agreement to maintain the status quo in the boardroom until a full High Court hearing due on October 16.

Mrs Mason's half sister, Mrs Isabella Blench, whose application to replace Mrs Mason as executrix of the estate will be heard next May, is applying for an injunction preventing Mrs Mason from voting the shares to oust Mr Mason and Mr Hardy, and for a receiver to be appointed to the Ostrer estate.

A second petition is being brought by the eecutors of the Maurice Ostrer estate to wind up the company, Lothbury, through which the Illingworth votes are controlled by Mrs Mason.

Half-time record at Bowthorpe

By Margareta Pagano

Bowthorpe Holdings, the low-technology electronic components group which sells half its products overseas, has achieved record profits in the half-year to June 30.

But this, says Mr Ray Parsons, executive chairman, has been managed only by a continuous programme of cost reduction both at home and abroad. "Price increases have only been possible to a limited extent. Our subsidiary companies and divisions are now tailored in line with production requirements to meet our outstanding order book", he adds.

Pretax profits rose by 12 per cent to £5.6m on world sales that increased £2m to £31m. Shareholders are getting a higher half-year dividend of 2.17p gross, against 1.8p last time. The shares, well pleased by the news, gained 12p to 172p.

In 1980, the group made profits of £9.05m on turnover of £54m and Mr Parsons is predicting increased profits this year.

Ward White plans bid for Hiltons

Ward White, the footwear manufacturer and eingineering group, wants to open talks with Hiltons Footwear about a cash takeover offer, two days after George Oliver (Footwear) and Hiltons announced a proposed merger.

After the announcement that Ward White had instructed its brokers to acquire shares in the market yesterday Hiltons shares gained 30p to 102p but the Hiltons board later told shareholders to take no action. At these levels Hiltons has a market capitalization of more than £6m.

The merger would create a 300 strong retail chain and would give Oliver a 57.5 per cent stake and Hiltons a 42.5 per cent holding. Mr Philip Birch, chairman-elect of Ward White and managing director, said his group decided to make the move as it would unite its 100 retail outlets with Hiltons 190 shops without any substantial geographical overlap.

At the same time, Ward White announced a small fall in pretax profits from £1.8m to £1.4m in the six months to June 30.

Hanson climbs 21 pc

A 21 per cent jump in pretax profits to £40m for the ten months to July 31 was reported yesterday by Hanson Trust in the formal offer for the Berec Ever-Ready batteries group. This is more than the total of £39.1m for the whole of last year.

Berec's record, showing profits down from £29m in 1977 to £10.5m in 1981, is contrasted in a letter from Sir James Hanson with Hanson's 17 years of uninterrupted profit and dividend growth and its 400 per cent gain in share value over the last ten years.

The Berec board's record is described as abysmal. He adds —In 1979 and 1980 the board's profit expectations at the half-way stage were not fulfilled. In October 1980, Mr Colin Stapleton, the Berec chairman, forecast "profits for the year broadly similar to those for last year" but they fell short of the mark by £6.7m, a fall of nearly 40 per cent.

Appleyard shareholder loses rights

After a resolution passed at the recent annual meeting, giving the Appleyard Group the right to disenfranchise shareholders, a Swiss company, notified by the registered holder as being interested in 405,000 ordinary shares (5.1 per cent), is unable to answer Appleyard's enquiries in respect of 230,000 ordinaries; the holder of these shares has, therefore, been disenfranchised. Meanwhile, the enquiry process is continuing in respect of the balance of its holding of 175,000 shares and, if those enquiries are not satisfactorily answered, the Appleyard board will disenfranchise the holder of those shares.

Provincial Insurance

General written premiums at Provincial Insurance for the half-year to June 30 were £47.2m against £44.4m. The general business underwriting profit was £547,000 against a loss of £1.07m. Pretax profits were £5.01m compared with £2.8m.

The interim dividend was 11.4p gross against 9.7p.

Hallite Holdings

General Tire and Rubber, South Africa, has emerged as the purchaser on September 28 of some 360,403 ordinary shares in Hallite Holdings. This is equal to 14.9 per cent.

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society has reduced its holding of Hallite ordinary shares from 122,000 (5.08 per cent) to 60,000 (2.50 per cent).

Federated Land

Following the acquisition by M. P. Kent on September 25 of a 14.7 per cent interest in Federated Land, the Federated board says that M. P. Kent has not approached it and it has no knowledge of Kent's intentions.

However, it is open to M. P. Kent to make further share purchases in the market. The board's view is that Federated's net asset value on a comparable basis is well in excess of the book value of 140p per share, as shown by the 1980 published accounts.

Eastern-Blantyre

Eastern Produce (Holdings) has bought 167,500 shares (8.77 per cent) of Blantyre Tea Holdings at 69p a share. Eastern now owns 657,120 shares (34.4 per cent). Lawrie Plantations, an Eastern associate, owns 89,816 shares (4.7 per cent). Eastern, under the City Code, will now make a bid for the remaining shares at 69p.

Salton merger

Salton Ltd., the Twickenham-based electrical appliance manufacturer and distributor, is to merge with the original American company, Salton Inc., under a new banner, Salton Holdings.

The deal has come about through an acquisition of Salton Inc by the United Kingdom company's South African parent, Bromain, and will involve an injection of £1.4m new capital into the American operation.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Steady recovery after Barclays' bombshell

The market remained nervous yesterday and opened lower as fears of higher interest rates persisted. These were realized when Barclays lifted its base rate to 16 per cent to send leading shares tumbling and take the *FT* Index down 10.7 points by 11 o'clock.

However, prices steadied at that level and soon began to move slowly forward again. By the close the index was down only 0.4 overall at 475.0.

Leading shares, already a few pence down, dropped sharply on the base rate rise until rumours circulating that President Reagan might trim his tax cuts to balance his budget led the London market to look for an improvement on Wall Street. It actually opened lower, but shares in London still held to their firmer course.

However, turnover was on the low side in most sectors with the institutions again staying out of the market. Jobbers say that most investors are still looking to other world markets for guidance.

ICI eased 2p to 254p and Beecham gained 1p to 190p. Glaxo, whose figures are due on October 12, added 6p to 366p. Bowater gained 1p to 202p. Distillers rose 2p to 176p, but Unilever lost 3p to 540p. Hawker Siddeley also lost ground, down 4p to 270p.

Gilts had a quiet day, with slim turnover. Longs closed little changed but some short-dated gilts lost up to £⅜ on the rise in base rate. Jobbers said the gilt market remains very nervous.

Oils featured with conflicting reports of an air-raid on the Kuwait oilfields, for which Iran denied responsibility.

Trading in oil shares was hectic with prices rising steeply in thin markets and bear closing as some rushed to cover their traded option positions.

The last part of the British seventh round licence awards also added interest to the sector. BP closed 12p higher at 27p and Shell rose 4p to 322p. Tricentrol added 4p to 210p and Lasmo leapt 15p to 434p. So did Ultramar, to 410p, and Burmah gained 1p to 99p. Atlantic Resources rose 15p to 200p, and Sovereign rose 29p to 313p.

Banks drifted down, after opening unchanged, until the rise in Barclays' base rate sent prices down about 5p immediately. A few buyers came in later in the day after prices steadied, but what demand there was still lacked conviction. Barclays itself closed 3p down at 405p and Lloyds was 2p down at 376p. So were Midland at 306p and National Westminster at 366p.

Property shares are still very nervous. The base rate rise sent prices down at mid-morning but most recovered to opening levels by the end of the day. Land Securities closed 3p higher overall at 273p, after falling to 262p during the day.

British Land dropped to 68p but closed at its opening level of 72p, 1p down from Wednesday's close. MEPC ended 3p higher at 194p after 188p. Haslemere lost 4p to 354p. M P Kent rose 3p to 126p. Housebuilder Barratt Developments gave up 3p to 215p on the likelihood of higher mortgage rates now.

Electricals continued to be volatile in thin trading, though quieter than they have been recently. GEC closed 8p higher at 677p after falling to 647p in in the morning. Racal rose 7p to 390p overall and Thorn EMI gained 5p to 420p. Plessey lost 6p to 302p, BICC eased 1p to 225p and British Aerospace ended unchanged at 183p.

After Wednesday's rise following developments over the buyers' premium system, Christies ran into profit-taking and fell 15p to 153p. But Sotheby Parke Bernet rose another 7p to 390p. After rejecting McLeod Russel's bid, Warren Plantations rose 8p to 216p. Dunlop fell another 2p to 58p as bid hopes receded further, but Amalgamated Metal gained 5p to 373p awaiting news from Preussag. Hiltons put on 36p to 104p on hopes of a counter-bid.

Bougainville lost 7p to 77p following the closure of a copper mine, but RTZ, upset by this news earlier this week, gained 2p to 459p.

Companies reporting included Grattan, up 6p to 90p, and Turriff, up 7p to 103p on a 70 per cent profits rise. Bowthorpe put on 8p to 172p and Air Call rose 20p to 190p

Equity turnover on September 30 was £125.293m (19,225 bargains). The most active stocks yesterday were Racal, Plessey, Consolidated Gold Fields, GEC, Ultramar, Land Securities, Lasmo, Thorn EMI, Shell, RTZ, MEPC Glaxo Holdings GUS 'A' shares, Premier Consolidated, BP, G. M. Firth, KCA International, Tricentrol, Ladbroke, Hammerson 'A', Churchbury Estates and Commercial Union.

Traded Options saw 1,971 contracts traded, of which 568 were puts. BP was busy and the October 240's rose 6p to 30p. Vaal Reef options finally join the traded option market

Traditional options were busy again. Calls were done in Premier at 6p, Dunlop at 7½p and Tozer Kemsley at 6½p. First National Finance was 5½p

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Air Call (I)	6.8(5.5)	0.44(0.2)	7.9(5.4)	1.8(1.5)	9/11	—(—)
Assoc Book (I)	18.9(15.2)	1.09(0.2)	6.9(7.1)	3.5(2.8)	3/11	—(—)
Bowthorpe (I)	31(28.3)	5.6(4.9)	7.4(6.1)	1.5(1.3)	14/12	—(—)
Chepstow (I)	0.26(0.28)	0.013(0.03)	6.5(16.8)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Davenport (I)	—(—)	0.37(0.47)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Dessoutter (I)	12.5(12.6)	1.08(1.47)	—(—)	2.7(2.7)	10/11	—(5.7)
Elbar (I)	33.5(31.8)	0.94*(0.39*)	20.7*(12.05*)	—(1.0)	—	—(—)
Esis & Gen (I)	1.7(1.79)	0.34(0.48)	1.24(1.57)	0.6(0.55)	25/11	—(—)
Ferry Pickering (F)	7.7(7.5)	1.24(1.43)	8.9(9.7)	1.6(1.6)	16/11	—(—)
Grattan (I)	92.7(110.14)	2.77(2.29)	—(—)	1.8(1.8)	5/1	—(2.25)
A. Henriques (I)	2.29(2.05)	0.06(0.07)	1.15(0.92)	0.3(0.3)	1/12	—(1.5)
Hse Prop Lon (I)	—(—)	0.11(0.032)	—(—)	1.5(1.0)	—	—(4.5)
HTV (F)	46.5(39.6)	2.96(3.58)	15.6(19.5)	6.5(6.5)	13/11	10(10)
London Shop (F)	—(—)	1.09(1.14)	6.8(7.1)	2.7(2.1)	10/12	3.7(3.1)
Midland News (I)	12.3(11.17)	1.4(1.6)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Mitchell Cotts (F)	363(294)	9.13(9.01)	5.8(6.5)	2.9(2.9)	11/1	3.6(3.6)
Office & Elec (I)	11.4(12.3)	1.3(1.37)	11.7(10.7)	2.5(—)	7/12	—(—)
Austin Reed (I)	21.8(21.06)	0.2(0.37)	—(—)	0.9(0.9)	1/12	—(—)
RCF Hldgs (F)	16.2(18.3)	0.59* (0.005*)	4*(5.9*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Tate of Leeds (I)	8.7(8.9)	0.24(0.21)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Turriff (I)	26.9(23.3)	0.4(0.2)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Vickers (I)	288(210)	9.5(12.6)	8.5(1.8)	4.5(4.5)	5/11	—(12)
Wolstnhlme Rink (I)	7.4(7.89)	0.62(0.8)	—(—)	2.5(2.5)	12/11	—(5.75)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net *=loss.

Exchequer levy hits HTV profits

By Margareta Pagano

A 60 per cent jump in exchequer levy to £3.4m helped to depress pretax profits at the HTV Group, the television company that serves the West Country and Wales.

So pretax profits come out 20 per cent lower at £2.96m in the six months to July 31, compared with £3.58m last time on turnover that rose by 17 per cent to £46.5m.

On a divisional basis, Harlech Television, which has operated its franchise since 1968, saw pretax profits slip to £2.3m from £2.6m.

HTV also runs a fine art business and a small diary publishing concern and holds property and leasing interests. The fine art concern saw profits advance from £476,000 to £486,000, but the publishing and stationery side lost £552,000 compared with losses of £31,000. Property and leasing brought in profits of £726,000, against £531,000.

Lord Harlech, chairman, says the publishing and stationery losses reflect abnormal trading costs during the reorganization of its susidiary, T. J. and J. Smith, and exceptional difficulties by Frederick Muller arising from the recession in the publishing industry. But he adds that the reorganization at Smith is expected to result in a return to profits by next July.

Belhaven halts Morley deal

The Belhaven board has decided that it would not be appropriate to proceed with the acquisition of Eric Morley (Leisure) on the original terms, and has therefore decided to exercise its right to rescind the contract.

This decision will not preclude the possibility of negotiating a new contract next year when a further trading year's accounts will be available.

In April, Belhaven entered into a conditional contract to purchase Eric Morley (Leisure), operating Morley's Nitespot in Glasgow.

Because of the start-up nature of the operation, the contract allowed Belhaven six months to assess the business with an option to rescind the contract.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams and Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 1.—Prices opened lower today in active trading of New York Stock Exchange issues as the nation's economic programme for 1982 went into effect.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which gained 2.09 points with a late rally on Wed., was off 1.43 points to 848.55 shortly after the market opened. It has gained 25.97 points in the past three sessions.

Declines outnumbered advances by 368-321 among the 1,029 issues crossing the tape.

Early turnover amounted to about 2.47m shares.

	Sept 30	Sept 29
Allied Chem	41½	41
Allied Stores	28	28¾
Allis Chalmers	16	16
Alcoa	26¼	26⅝
Amax Inc	42	41½
Amerada Hess	24	24
Am Airlines	13½	13⅝
Am Brands	38⅝	37⅞
Am Broadcast	30¼	30⅝
Am Can	32	32¼
Am Cyanamid	27	28
Am Elec Power	16	16
Am Home	30	30⅝
Am Motors	3¾	3¾
Am Nat Res	36½	35⅞
Am Standard	29⅛	29¼
Am Telephone	57⅞	57½
AMF Inc	24¼	24
Armco Steel	28⅞	28⅝
Asarco	28⅝	28½
Ashland Oil	29½	29⅝
Atlntic Richfield	39⅝	40¼
Avco	18⅝	17⅝
Avon Products	33⅞	33½
Bankers Tst NY	30	30¼
Bank of America	22⅛	22⅞
Bank of NY	33⅝	33⅝
Beatrice Foods	18⅝	18⅛
Bendix	55⅞	55½
Bethlehem Steel	20⅝	21¼
Boeing	24⅞	24
Boise Cascade	32⅛	32
Borden	27⅞	27¾
Borg Warner	45⅛	45
Bristol Myers	48⅞	48¾
BP	18⅞	19
Burlington Ind	24¼	24⅛
Burlington Nthn	42	41⅞
Burroughs	30¼	30½
Campbell Soup	28⅝	28⅝
Canadian Pacific	36⅞	36⅞
Caterpillar	53⅞	53⅝
Celanese	54⅜	53⅞
Central Soya	10½	10⅝
Chase Manhat	50⅞	49⅞
Chem Bank NY	49⅞	49⅝
Chrysler	4⅞	4½
Citicorp	24	23⅞
Cities Service	43½	43¼
Clark Equip	30⅞	30¼
Coca Cola	33⅝	33
Colgate	15¾	15⅝
CBS	49⅞	50¼
Columbia Gas	29	28½
Combustion Eng	34	33⅞
Comwlth Edison	19¼	19⅛
Conoco	64¼	64⅝
Cons Edison	29	28⅝
Cons Foods	28⅝	28½
Cons Power	16⅝	16⅝
Continental Grp	30⅞	30⅝
Control Data	65⅞	64⅞
Corning Glass	51⅞	52¼
CPC Intnl	29⅞	29⅞
Crane	34⅞	34
Crocker Int	41¼	40¾
Crown Zeller	28⅞	29⅞
Dart & Kraft	48½	48
Deere	37	36¾
Delta Air	38⅝	38½
Detroit Edison	11	11
Disney	46⅝	46⅝
Dow Chemical	24¾	25
Dresser Ind	36	34⅞
Duke Power	19½	20
Du Pont	38⅝	38¼
Eastern Air	6⅜	6⅝
Eastman Kodak	65	65⅝
Eaton Corp	29⅝	29⅜
El Paso Nat Gas	23¼	23
Equitable Life	8½	8⅝
Esmark	46⅝	46¼
Evans P. D.	21½	20½
Exxon Corp	30⅞	31¼
Fed Dept Stores	37⅝	37⅝
Firestone	10⅝	10
Fst Chicago	16⅝	17

	Sept 30	Sept 29
Fst Intrst Bncp	37¼	38
Fst Nat Boston	40¼	40¼
Fst Penn Corp	3½	3½
Ford	20	19⅝
GAF Corp	12⅛	12⅝
Gen Dynamics	22⅝	22½
Gen Electric	54⅞	54½
Gen Foods	28⅜	28½
Gen Mills	35⅞	36¼
Gen Motors	44⅝	44⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4½	4⅝
Gen Tel Elec	30½	30⅞
Gen Tire	24½	24½
Genesco	6¼	6¼
Georgia Pacific	19½	19⅝
Getty Oil	56¼	57⅛
Gillette	28⅝	28½
Goodrich	21⅞	20¾
Goodyear	17⅝	17⅝
Gould Inc	24¼	24
Grace	38½	38½
Gt Atlc & Pacific	4	4
Greyhound	14½	14¼
Grumman Corp	33⅞	33⅝
Gulf Oil	32⅞	32⅝
Gulf & West	15⅞	15½
Heinz H. J.	34½	33⅞
Hercules	21½	20⅞
Honeywell	81⅝	81
IC Inds	29½	29
Ingersoll	58½	58½
Inland Steel	25⅞	25½
IBM	54¼	53⅞
Int Harvester	10⅜	9⅞
INCO	14½	14⅝
Int Paper	39⅞	38⅞
Int Tel Tel	27⅛	25⅞
Irving Bank	50⅞	51⅞
Jewel Co	35	34⅝
Jim Walter	17⅞	17⅝
Johns-Manville	14¼	14⅝
Johnson & John	33	33¾
Kaiser Alumin	18⅝	18⅝
Kerr McGee	66	65⅝
Kimberly Clark	58⅛	59
K Mart	17⅝	17⅛
Kroger	20	20
L.T.V. Corp	14⅝	14⅝
Litton	55⅞	53⅞
Lockheed	33⅞	31¼
Lucky Stores	12⅝	13⅛
Manuf Hanover	34⅞	35
Mapco	29⅞	29⅝
Marathon Oil	56⅞	54⅝
Marine Midland	18⅝	18⅝
Martin Marietta	48⅝	48⅜
McDonnell	25⅝	25⅝
Mead	29½	28⅞
Merck	84⅞	84½
Minnesota Mng	50	50⅝
Mobil Oil	25⅞	25⅞
Monsanto	61¼	60⅝
Morgan J. P.	58⅞	56⅝
Motorola	64⅞	64⅞
NCR Corp	47⅝	45⅞
NL Industries	36¼	36½
Nabisco	26⅞	26⅝
Nat Distillers	22⅞	22⅞
Nat Med Ent	18	17⅝
Nat Steel	23	22⅞
Norfolk West	44	44⅝
NW Bancorp	24½	24⅝
Norton Simon	14½	14⅝
Occidental Pet	23⅝	23⅝
Ogden	28	28½
Olin Corp	20¼	20⅝
Owens-Illinois	28½	28⅝
Pacific Gas Elec	22½	22½
Pan Am	3⅝	3½
Penney J. C.	30⅞	30⅞
Pennzoil	38⅝	37⅞
Pepsico	32	31⅞
Pfizer	43⅞	43⅝
Phelps Dodge	33¼	33⅝
Philip Morris	47⅞	47⅞
Phillips Petrol	37⅝	37⅝
Polaroid	23⅝	23⅝

	Sept 30	Sept 29
PPG Ind	40⅞	41
Proctor Gamble	73⅝	73
Pub Ser El & Gas	16⅝	16⅝
Raytheon	37⅞	37⅞
RCA Corp	19	18⅞
Republic Steel	22⅝	22⅞
Reynolds Ind	46⅝	48½
Reynolds Metal	27½	27⅞
Rockwell Int	30⅞	27⅞
Royal Dutch	28⅝	28⅝
Safeways	28⅝	28⅝
St Regis Paper	30½	30¼
Santa Fe Ind	21⅞	21
SCM	26⅜	23⅞
Schlumberger	52⅝	52½
Scott Paper	16	15⅞
Seagram	48	48¼
Sears Roebuck	16⅝	16⅝
Shell Oil	40	39½
Shell Trans	24	24⅝
Signal Co	29½	27⅞
Singer	16	18½
Sony	16⅝	17⅞
Sth Cal Edison	26⅝	26⅝
Southern Pacific	37⅞	37½
Southern Rly	81⅝	82
Sperry Corp	33⅞	32⅞
Std Oil Califnia	38⅝	38⅝
Std Oil Indiana	52⅜	51½
Std Oil Ohio	38⅝	38
Sterling Drug	20½	20⅞
Stevens J. P.	13⅝	13
Sunbeam Corp	30	29⅝
Sun Comp	29⅞	31½
Teledyne	123⅞	121½
Tenneco	32⅛	31¼
Texaco	33⅝	33⅜
Texas East Corp	47⅞	47⅝
Texas Inst	82⅝	85½
Texas Utilities	19½	19⅝
Textron	26⅝	26¼
TWA	16	16
Travelers Corp	44⅝	44½
TRW Inc	51½	51⅞
UAL Inc	18⅞	18⅝
Union Carbide	48½	48¼
Union Oil Calif	38⅞	31½
Un Pacific Corp	47¼	48
Uniroyal	7⅞	7⅞
United Brands	8⅝	9½
US Industries	8⅝	8⅝
US Steel	28⅝	28⅝
Utd Technol	44½	43½
Wachovia	34⅝	34¼
Warner Lambert	18	17⅞
Wells Fargo	29⅝	28⅝
Westnghse Elec	24½	25
Weyerhauser	27⅞	28
Whirlpool	23⅝	23⅞
Woolworth	19⅝	19⅛
Xerox Corp	42⅝	42½
Zenith	13	13⅝

Canadian Prices

	Sept 30	Sept 29
Abitibi	20	20
Alcan Alumin	29⅜	30
Algoma Steel	40½	41
Bell Telephone	17⅞	17¼
Cominco	55¼	55⅞
Cons Bathurst	21	20
Gulf Oil	19⅝	19⅝
Hawker/Sid Can	11½	11¼
Hudson Bay Min	23⅝	24
Hudson Bay Oil	36⅝	38⅝
Imasco	34½	34½
Imperial Oil	28⅝	27
Int Pipe	13½	13⅝
Mass.-Frgsn	2½	2⅞
Royal Trust	15⅞	15⅞
Seagram	58⅝	58⅝
Steel Co	34⅝	33⅞
Thomson N 'A'	19¼	19¾
Walker Hiram	22⅞	22½
WCT	10⅝	11

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Hoechst hopes to hold dividend

International

Hoechst, the West German chemical giant, expects to retain a dividend of DM7 per DM50 share for 1981, despite an expected decline in 1981 net consolidated profit from last year's DM556m (£132m).

Sharp increases in energy and raw material costs since the beginning of the year cannot be offset by price increases and have been a considerable drag on earnings, the group says. Stricter government environmental control guidelines are also burdening the profit outlook.

The group noted, however, that earnings had remained steady in the third quarter from the second quarter of 1981 and, barring a sharp deterioration in the last quarter, the company should be able to offer shareholders an unchanged dividend.

Nevertheless, Hoechst expects its 1981 profit to show a significant fall. Last year's profit was itself down 14.5 per cent from 1979 earnings of DM650m.

Harvester's debt plan

International Harvester believes its revised $4,150m (£2,305m) debt restructuring plan can be put in place before the end of 1981, Mr James Cotting, senior vice president—finance, said yesterday in Chicago.

Speaking with reporters after a meeting to explain the plan to the company's 225 banks, Mr Cotting said their reaction was positive and added that he foresaw no need for basic modifications to the programme.

He said Harvester expected to have all the required documents in the hands of the banks by the end of October.

Mr Cotting noted that the new plan, involving term loans to replace short-term borrowings, is less complex than the original programme, which provided for revolving credit agreements.

Imetal sharply down

Imetal, the French non-ferrous metals group, has achieved a net consolidated profit for the first half of 42m francs (£4.2m), down sharply from the 1980 first-half result of 141m francs.

Consolidated sales in the first six months of 1981 were 22 per cent above those of a year ago at 4,765m francs. The parent company alone turned in a net profit of 31.8m francs, down from 35.4m francs in the first half of 1980.

Imetal said the group's first-half results had been helped by a sharp increase in the earnings of its United States subsidiary, Copperweld Corp, from $7.8m to $17.9m.

As previously reported, Société Metallurgique le Nickel, the group's nickel-producing affiliate, which it owns jointly with the Elf-Aquitaine oil company, turned in a loss of 42.5m francs in the first half, compared with a profit of 15.2m francs in 1980.

DuPont-Conoco

Stockholders of both Conoco and Du Pont have now approved the merger at a special meeting. Conoco will operate as a wholly owned subsidiary of Du Pont.

Addressing the meeting, Mr Ralph E. Bailey, chairman of Conoco and now also a vice-chairman of Du Pont, noted that Conoco had become the fifth-largest producer of energy in the United States and first in domestic energy reserves.

Siemens' spending

Siemens invested Dm3,300m (£786m) in product development in the year to September 30. More than 9 per cent of its total world turnover, Herr Bernhard Plettner, the chairman, said.

Addressing a company anniversary celebration, Herr Plettner gave no further details of the company's 1980-81 performance.

Commodities

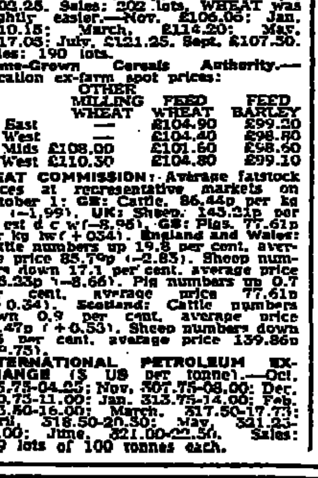
COPPER bars were steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £906.50-907.50 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £945-945.50. Sales: 6,575 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £904-906: three months, £938-940. Sales: Nil. Morning.—Cash bars, £909.50-910; 94. Settlement, £910.00. Sales: 15,625 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £905.50-907; three months, £942.50-943.50. Settlement, £907.00. Sales: 475 tonnes.

TIN.—Standard tin was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,300-8,310 a tonne; three months £8,300-8,310. Sales: 340 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,300-8,310; three months £8,300-8,310. Sales: Nil. Morning.—Standard cash £8,255-8,260; three months £8,325-8,330. Settlement, £8,260. Sales: 305 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,255-8,260; three months, £8,325-£8,330. Settlement, £8,260. Sales: Nil. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.44 a picul.

LEAD was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash £399-400.00 per tonne; three months, £410-411. Sales: 6,625 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £415-415.50; three months £425-425.50. Settlement, £415.50. Sales: 6,625 tonnes.

ZINC was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £477.50-478.50 per tonne; three months, £496-496.50. Sales, 9,000 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £494-495; three months, £512-513.00. Settlement, £495.00. Sales, 6,900 tonnes.





PLATINUM was at £226.05 ($414.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady, but quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 500.60p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 952.00); three months, 527.60p (967.10c); six months, 548.00p (1006.60c); one year, 588.00p (1088.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 505-506.5p; three months, 525-526.0p. Sales, 17 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 506.5-507p; three months, 525.5-526p. Settlement, 507.0p. Sales, 61 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £624-625 per tonne; three months, £654-654.50. Sales, 2,080 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £625.50-626.50; three months, £656.50-656. Settlement, £626.50. Sales, 3,000 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,780-2,790 per tonne; three months £2,875-2,880. Sales, 72 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,710-2,760; three months £2,855-2,860. Settlement, £2,760. Sales, 306 tonnes.

RUBBER was steady (pence per kilo): —Nov. 56.00-57.50; Dec. 57.00-58.00; Jan-March, 59.50-59.70; April-June, 63.10-63.30; July-Sept, 66.50-66.70; Oct-Dec, 70.10-70.30; Jan-March, 73.60-74.00; April-June, 77.10-77.00; July-Sept, 80.60-81.50. Sales: Six at five tonnes and 397 at 15 tonnes, including 50 options on 102 kerds.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot: 54-55.75. Cifs: Nov. 53-55.75; Dec. 53-54.75.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov. 1,076-1,077; Jan. 1,085-1,086; March. 1,086-1,087; May. 1,087-1,090; July. 1,092-1,096; Sept. 1,092-1,100; Nov. 1,090-1,110. Sales: 3,888 lots, including 5 options.

COCOA was barely steady (£ per metric ton).—Dec. 1,304-1,306; March. 1,300-1,309; May 1,312-1,314; July. 1,316-1,320; Sept. 1,321-1,327; Dec. 1,330-1,337; March. 1,335-1,330. Sales, 2,092 lots including three options. ICCO prices: Daily (Sept 30). 105.27c: indicator price (Oct 1). 5-day average, 104.55c (US cents per lb). Buffer stock price for Oct 1. $2,360 per tonne.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £5.00 lower at £175; the "whites" price was £3.00 lower at £187. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan. 169.25-171.00; March. 174.80-176.00; May. 180.75-180.95; Aug. 184.25-185.00; Oct. 187.00-187.25; Jan. 187.00-189.00; March. 187.50-192.00. Sales: 4,411 and quiet. ISA prices (Sept 30): Daily. 12.87c: 15-day average. 11.81c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne).—Oct. 139.00-132.00; Dec. 133.50-133.70; Feb. 136.40-136.50; April. 138.50-139.70; June. 141.50-142.50; Aug. 142.00-146.00; Oct. 143.00-149.00. Sales. 39 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds. No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—Oct. 390-397; Dec. 389-392; Jan. 393-394; March. 401-403; May. 410-412; Aug. 419-423; Oct. 424-426; Dec. 428-430; Jan. 430-434. March. 430-442. Sales. 45 lots. Steady.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. United States Dark Northern Spring, No 2, 14 per cent: unquoted. United States Hard Winter, 13½ per cent: unquoted. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: Oct. £110: Nov. £111 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—French: unquoted S African white and S African yellow: both unquoted.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: Oct. £103.50-£103.75 paid east coast Scotland: Jan. £108.75 paid east coast. All cif United Kingdom unless stated. London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was slightly easier.—Nov. £99.05; Jan. £103.05; March. £107.00; May. £111.55; Sept. £103.25. Sales: 202 lots. WHEAT was slightly easier.—Nov. £106.05; Jan. £110.15; March. £114.20; May. £117.05; July. £121.25. Sept. £107.30. Sales: 190 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	OTHER MILLING WHEAT	FEED WHEAT	FEED BARLEY
S East	—	£104.90	£99.20
S West	—	£104.40	£98.80
W Mids	£108.00	£101.60	£98.60
N West	£110.30	£104.80	£99.10

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 1: GB: Cattle, 86.44p per kg lw (–1.99). UK: Sheep, 143.21p per kg est d c w (–8.95). GB: Pigs, 77.61p per kg lw (+0.34). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 19.8 per cent, average price 85.79p (–2.83). Sheep numbers down 17.1 per cent, average price 148.33p (–8.66). Pig numbers up 0.7 per cent, average price 77.61p (+0.34). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 0.9 per cent, average price 88.47p (+0.53). Sheep numbers down 7.6 per cent, average price 139.86p (–0.75).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Oct. 303.75-04.25; Nov. 307.75-08.00; Dec. 310.75-11.00; Jan. 313.75-14.00; Feb. 315.50-16.00; March. 317.50-17.75; April. 318.50-20.30; May. 321.25-22.00; June. 321.00-22.50. Sales: 659 lots of 100 tonnes each.

Jardine, Matheson

Jardine, Matheson's earnings after tax and minority interests, but before extraordinary items, for the six months to June 30 amounted to HK$248.3m (£22.5m)—an increase of 35 pc

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

Motoring by Peter Waymark

Granada goes up market in big car slump

Though the Ford Granada is still Britain's best-selling large car, it has suffered from the general slump in its part of the market in the last couple of years and the recently announced revisions to the range could not, from Ford's point of view, have come at a better time.

The so-called executive car sector, in which the Granada competes with models like the Rover, Audi 100, Volvo 240 series, Talbot Tagora and Vauxhall Viceroy and Royale, declined by 30 per cent in 1980 and suffered a further 22 per cent slide in the first half of this year, though there have been signs recently of a modest recovery.

Sales of the Granada have fallen by more than the average for the class and Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford of Britain, has even suggested that by the middle of the 1980s the large car could be dead. Though he has said that a replacement for the Granada is being developed, it might not go into production.

As for the Granada, it says much for Ford's resources that it can afford to spend the not inconsiderable sum of £50m on what are mostly minor changes, none of which affects either the body metal or fuel consumption, which obsesses most manufacturers.

If anything, the changes take the Granada up the market. They include new seats, retuned suspension and modifications to the brakes, clutch and power steering. Low maintenance batteries and longer lasting exhaust systems are fitted; and there are new optional extras, such as electrically adjustable front seats, power operated sunroof and a 12-function trip computer.

The most significant change is to the suspension. Ride quality has not been Ford's strongest point and was the one big blemish on the otherwise excellent new Escort. The latest Granada has softer springs front and back and revised damper settings, and there is a thicker front anti-roll bar.

My experiences with the ride of the new Granada have been strangely contradictory. Trying the car on Ford's proving ground at Lommel, in Belgium, where rough surfaces test a vehicle to its limits, I was most impressed by the manner in which the suspension soaked up the bumps with little feeling of wallow. It seemed a great improvement.



Suspension puzzle — the revised Ford Granada

Borrowing a car later for a longer test, I found almost the opposite. The merest departure from a totally smooth road surface caused a degree of crashing and lurching that made me fear for the stomachs of my backseat passengers. Ford has assured me that the vehicle had worn shock absorbers and that my experience was untypical. Since other testers have tended to praise the ride, I am happy to take Ford's word for it.

Handling appeared to be a little less crisp than before, more like that of a French car than the German design that the Granada basically is. For those who would have it otherwise, there is, however, a 2.8 injection model with a "sports" suspension.

The new seats are well shaped and attractively trimmed, and on most models they offer the driver and front seat passenger adjustable lumber support. Indeed, the whole interior gives a feel of quality, as well as being very roomy.

Curiously, since none of the changes is claimed to have been in this area, the feature of the revised Granada that struck me most was its refinement. The engines, whether the smaller 2.3 litre or the more powerful 2.8, are exceptionally smooth and quiet

For performance, Ford offers a characteristically wide choice, from a leisurely two litre, through an adequate 2.3 to the fuel injected 2.8, which is a match for almost any car in the class.

For the best fuel consumption, but the slowest acceleration, there is the 2.1 litre diesel; otherwise the cars are a shade on the thirsty side. On the 2.8 litre automatic I returned 18 to 24 miles to the gallon.

The new Granada range comprises 19 versions, starting at £7,210 for the 2000L and rising to £12,995 for the 2800i Ghia estate.

Cushioning children

☐ From this month, all new cars sold in Britain have to be fitted with anchorage points for rear seat belts and it may be only a matter of time before the British Government decides to follow several European countries, including France, Germany and Sweden, in making not only the anchorages but the belts themselves a legal requirement.

It is a development that will be watched with particular interest by two companies involved in the car restraints business, Klippan and KL Automotive Products. Klippan, which claims to be the largest supplier of seat belts in Europe, has devised a new booster cushion to improve the safety of children in cars; it is already on sale in Germany and Sweden and now KL, which makes child seats and harnesses, is to market it here.

The cushion idea is by no means new: Volvo, for example, has been selling one for some time. But the entry of Klippan into the field must increase interest in this type of product, which has in any case been given topical relevance by the clause in the new Transport Act which will forbid children to travel in the front seats of cars untethered.

The cushion is designed to be used with an adult seat belt and has the effect of raising the child to prevent "submarining" under impact, when the child's body can dive feet first, with the result that the diagonal part of the belt can wrap round the child's neck and cause severe, possibly fatal, injuries. The research suggests that on balance it is better for children to wear adult belts than none at all.

The Klippan product, to be known as the Klippi, is a bright orange cushion, made of tough foam rubber, with two "ears" which hook on to the lap part of the belt. By lifting the child a few inches, the cushion ensures that the diagonal belt goes round the shoulder, rather than the neck.

The booster cushion is suitable for children between the ages of, roughly, four to 12, depending on build. At the lower age range, it is an alternative to the safety seat, though for children under four the seat is the better arrangement. As it fits existing seat belts, and can be easily removed, the Klippi is more flexible than either a seat or a safety harness.

The Klippi will cost about £20 (with some outlets offering discounts), which is similar to the price of a harness but £10 to £15 cheaper than a safety seat.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

". . . ACTS 14:17 Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Consider your ways." Haggai, 1:5.

BIRTHS

ADDAMS-WILLIAMS.—On September 28th at St. George's Hospital to Elizabeth (nee Hill) and Christopher—a son.

BLESSLEY.—On 22nd September to Jane (nee Montgomery) and Nick—a son (James Henry).

BOSSOM.—On 25th of September, at St Mary's, Paddington, to Janet (nee Crutchley) and David—a daughter (Elizabeth Helena).

BRADEN.—On 1st October in Sydney, to Frances (nee Cormac) and Martin—a son (Thomas Laurence).

CORRY.—On September 29, at St Thomas's Hospital, to Amanda (nee Tyer) and Robert—a daughter (Clare Theresa Mary).

FITZGEORGE-BALFOUR.—On September 29th, to Patricia and Robin—a daughter (Charlotte Amaryllis).

GIBBS.—On 26th September, to Juliet and Julian—a girl (Dorothea).

HOSMAN.—On September 27th, at Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, to Catherine (nee Fenton) and Anthony—a daughter (Jennifer Catherine).

HUMM.—On September 25th at Redhill General Hospital, to Jane nee Keyworth) and Timothy—a son (Jonathan Nicholas Maxwell).

KING.—On September 4th, 1981, at St Thomas' Hospital, London, to Ann and Joseph—a son (Jeremy Bennett Biddle).

KNIGHT.—On September 27th, 1981 to Kay and Stanley—a son (David James).

LE GARSMEUR.—On September 20th, at University College Hospital, to Alain and Anna Carragher—a son (Patrick), a brother for Dominic.

LESLIE.—On 24th September, at University College Hospital, to Ellen (Rocco) and John—a daughter (Annie Jo).

LEWIS.—On 30th September, 1981 at Mount Alvernia, Guildford to Vanessa (nee England) and Roger—a son, a brother for Harry and Alexander. New address, Ashford Farm House, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey.

LUCAS.—On September 26th, at University College Hospital, to Monica (nee Bell) and Jeremy—a son (Christopher).

MANN.—On September 30th at John Radcliffe, Oxford to Jane (nee Elliott) and Charles—a daughter (Charlotte Joanna).

MARSHALL.—On September 30th, at St Thomas's Hospital, to Patricia (nee Smallbone) and Tim—a son (Alexander James).

MONTGOMERY.—See Blessley.

[illegible]

BIRTHDAY

[illegible]

MARRIAGE

[illegible]

DEATHS

NEWMAN.—On September 21, Eileen Mary at her home, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, after a long illness bravely borne, aged 70. Sister of Terance and Maureen, aunt of Christopher and Robin Addy.

RENNIE.—On September 30th, suddenly, Sir John Ogilvy Rennie, K.C.M.G., beloved husband of Jennifer, adored father of Andrew and David. Funeral private.

SANSON, KATHERINE, widow of Sir George, on September 26, 1981, peacefully and painlessly aged 98 at Kinver Nursing Home Teignmouth. Private cremation, no flowers please.

SCOTT.—On September 28, suddenly at home, Gerald Arthur Scott, aged 81 years of Walcott, Little Hallingbury, Bishop's Stortford. Beloved husband of Bunny. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Little Hallingbury, on Wednesday, 7 October, at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only but donations may be sent to Cancer Research.

WHISTLER.—On Sunday, September 27, peacefully at 61 St George's Square, Westminster, Margaret Joan, widow of Hugh Whistler of Caldbec House, Battle, Sussex, in her 89th year. Funeral at St Mary's Church, Battle, at 2 pm, on Tuesday, October 6. No flowers please, donations if desired to The Friends of Battle Hospital.

WILLETT.—On 29th September, 1981, peacefully at Berrystead Nursing Home, Syston, Leics., Gertrude Willett, wife of the late William and greatly loved mother of Graham. Funeral private. No flowers please but donations in lieu may be sent for the Royal Institution for the Blind, Gleneagles Avenue, Leicester.

WILLIAMS, Captain, H. W., RN (retired), died peacefully but suddenly on September 26th at Bonvilston Cottage. Funeral and interment took place on Thursday at Bonvilston Church. Service at 12 noon. Floral tributes to Augustine J. Stone Ltd., 17 Cowbridge Road, East Canton, Cardiff Tel.: 21101.

WYMER.—On September 26, peacefully at home, Lee, widow of Bertram, Osborn and mother, grandmother and great grandmother.

YATES.—On September 29th, 1981, Frances Amelia, D.B.E., O.B.E., F.B.A., peacefully, aged 81, of 5 Coverts Rd., Claygate, Surrey. Cremation service Monday, October 5th, 11.30 a.m. at Randalls Park Crematorium, Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey. Memorial service in London to be announced at a later date. Flowers and enquiries to Frederick W. Paine, 5 Chessington Parade, Chessington.

[illegible]

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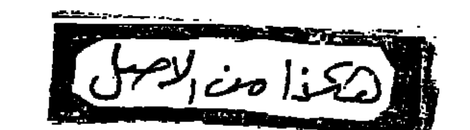
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SITUATIONS WANTED

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KEWING UP!



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

7.05 Open University: Education in Portugal; 7.30Seven Steps to Revolution; 9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Subjects include swimming, maths, repair and maintenance, physical science, the Welsh programme Hyn o Fyd and 16 Up; 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore, Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes Mary Norwak's cookery item, and Peter Seabrook's gardening item; 1.45 Chigley: For the kiddies; 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: The story of Patty who is 15 and very fat; 2.35 A Good Job with Prospects; 3.00 Closedown; 3.25 Prydain Fechan: Brittany (for Welsh viewers); 3.55 Play School: The Tractor and the Pig.

4.20 Think Backwards: Fun with numbers in the Johnny Ball show. The two numbers explored in today's edition are 2 and 1.

4.35 Heyyy, It's the King: cartoon.

4.55 Crackerjack: Beginning of another season. With two new faces — Sally Ann Triplett and Leigh Miles joining the old regulars, The Krankies and Stu Francis; 5.35 Willo the Wisp.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker.

6.00 Regional news magazines.

6.22 Nationwide. Includes, at 6.45, Desmond Lynam's Sportswide.

7.00 It's a Knockout: Kingston-upon-Hull represent Britain in the Roman amphitheatre at Pula, northern Yugoslavia. The theme is the cinema and, providing the spectacular climax is the chariot race from Ben Hur. There are also Laurel and Hardy and Charlie Chaplin games.

8.15 Rosie: Police force comedy series. Tonight: trouble with a drunk (Geoffrey Hinsliff). Rosie and Wilmot discover that picking up a drunk is one thing, but putting him down again is quite another.

8.45 Points of View: Barry Took with viewers' letters.

9.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather.

9.25 Knots Landing: Trouble begins when the FBI visit Gary Ewing in connexion with a stolen parts ring in southern California.

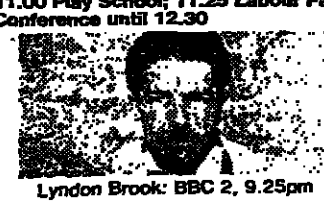
10.15 Face the Music: Valerie Pitts, Richard Baker and John Julius Norwich demonstrate their knowledge of music. Riccardo Muti is the guest, and Joseph Cooper is the MC.

10.50 Film: The Extraordinary Seaman (1968) Offbeat comedy about four marooned American sailors and a British naval officer. With David Niven, Alan Alda, Mickey Rooney, Faye Dunaway. Directed by John Frankenheimer. Ends at 12.15.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 12.57-1.0 pm News. 1.45-2.0 Bys a Bawd. 2.35-2.55 Hwnt ac yma. 3.25-3.55 Screen Test. 5.20-5.40 Gari Gyffer. 6.0-6.22 Wales Today. 7.0-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 Dolgryn yn y Llwch. 7.45-8.15 Piano with many Strings. 10.15-10.45 Western Welsh. 10.45-10.50 News. Scotland 11.0-11.20 am For Schools. 12.55-1.0 pm News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.0-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 Beechgrove Garden. 10.45-10.50 News. Northern Ireland 11.0-11.20 am Closedown. 12.57-1.0 pm News. 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.22 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.15 am News. England 6.0-6.22 pm Regional news magazine. 10.15-10.45 East: Weekend. Midlands: Dennis McCarthy's Weekly Echo. North: Yorkshire Buccaneer. North East: Coast to Coast. North West: Home Ground. South: Writers' Programme. South West: According to Hoyle. West: Public Life. 12.15 am Close

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Conformation in Proteins; 7.05 Maths: Convergence; 7.30 Differentiating Fields; 9.30 Labour Party Conference: The last morning; 11.00 Play School; 11.25 Labour Party Conference until 12.30


Lyndon Brook: BBC 2, 9.25pm

4.50 Open University: A Second Chance; 5.15 Turbine Blade; 5.40 Preparing for the OU: 6.05 Poetry; 6.30 Geophysics of the Red Sea.

6.55 Something Else: For, and by, young people. The prospects for young writers; and the question of equality of opportunity in after-school life. Also in the programme: the pop group Jam go back to their roots at the Sheerwater Youth Club in Worthing. Joining them are Dolly Mixture and The Questions.

7.40 News summary: with sub-titles.

7.45 Gardeners' World: Plants that change colour. A visit to The Priory in Kemerton, near Tewkesbury.

8.10 Cartoon: A Victimized Chicken.

8.15 I Thought I Was Taller: Arena film about the comedy film director Mel Brooks. Filmed in Hollywood. Gene Wilder and Dom DeLuise are among those taking part. There are clips from Brooks films such as Young Frankenstein, Blazing Saddles, and The Producers.

9.00 I Thought I Was Taller: continued.

9.25 Prisoners of Conscience: William Beausire. First in a new series of four dramatized documentaries about people who have suffered at the hands of those who deny others their rights as fellow human beings. Each film is introduced by John Morgan. Tonight's story stars Richard Griffiths. (See Choice).

10.15 Revolting Women: Comedy sketches, with songs, performed by four women and a man. See women being jailed for failing to laugh at Match of the Day on television.

10.45 Newsnight: bulletins and views.

11.40 Laurel and Hardy: Tit for Tat* (1935) Stanley and Oliver, electricians, clash with the grocer's next door and there is mass destruction. Ends at 12.05 am.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools. Topics include the nervous system, A-level evolution; A-level biology, ambulances and their crews, and Reading with Lenny the Lion; 12.00 The Learning Tree: with Tony Brandon; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: with Peter Davison; 12.30 Women Rule OK! Items include a women's co-operative in Wales, and home workers; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Taff Acre: Twice-a-week serial about Welsh folk. Danny's wife is making things difficult for him; 2.00 Houseparty: household hints and studio chat; 2.25 Film: The Call of the Wild (1976). Made-for-television adventure yarn, from Jack London's book, about gold-hunters in the Klondike and their brave dog. Starring John Beck and Bernard Fresson.

4.15 Tweety Pie: cartoon; 4.20 Storybook International: Claire Nielson tells the story of The Russian and the Tartar.

4.45 Ad Lib: Useful facts for the young viewer — everything from monsters to astrology.

5.15 White Light: A studio audience tackles two editors — Anthony Howard, of The Listener, and Robert McIver, of Kicks, a new magazine for young people. The editors interviewed believe they are catering to the tastes of the young — but the youngsters in the studio don't agree. Music by Theatre of Hate.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport: with Derek Thompson and Susan King.

7.00 The Amazing Spiderman: A scientist's double is a murderer, and Spiderman (Nicholas Hammond) has to track him down.

8.00 Roots: Comedy series. A spot of bother over some catalogue photographs.

8.30 Kinvig: Science fiction comedy series. Miss Griffin's dangerous mission to the town hall. The crew of a Mercurian space ship tell Des (Tony Haygarth) that Miss Griffin may have fallen into the Clutches of the evil Mr Horsley (Patrick Newell). Des and Jim (Colin Jeavons) believe there's an alien on the nearby common.

9.00 Strangers: The Loneliness of the Long Distance Copper. An escaped dangerous convict (Trevor Thomas) has a score to settle with Det Chief Supt Lambie (Mark McManus). Thriller, with a strong comedy element.

10.10 News from ITN. Also Thames area news headlines.

10.30 Soap: American comedy series about two weird families. Tonight, Jessica (Katherine Helmond) is seized by South American rebels and her life is in some danger.

11.00 Starting Out: An Inquiry into London's Schools. The topic for debate: foreign language teaching in many state schools will die out before the end of the century unless a new type of exam — based on the principles of the driving test — is nationally introduced. Taking part are Michael Buckly, of York University and the educationalists Tyrell Burgess. This is the penultimate programme in the series.

11.45 SWAT: Two former convicts are out to kill Lieut Hondo Harrelson (Steve Forrest).

12.40 Close: with Shirley Williams.

CHOICE

David Niven: The Extraordinary Seaman (BBC 1, 10.50pm)

● PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE (BBC 2, 9.25), a new four-part series of dramatized documentaries about the perversion of human rights, begins tonight. I believe there will be a preliminary warning about the effect the torture sequences might have on you. If one isn't planned, then it ought to be. I have never before seen, on television, human flesh so abused. You may well ask yourself, as I kept asking myself, why it was thought necessary to show the agony of William Beausire, victim of Chile's post-Allende inquisition, in such harrowing detail. The format in this new series is effective, and has distinguished precedents. Sequences incorporating verifiable truth are reconstructed using actors (Richard Griffiths plays Beausire, and I doubt if he, or I will ever forget the experience) and actuality is integrated into the narrative by way of newsreel footage and interviews with some of the original participants in the drama. Tonight, for example, we hear from Beausire's mother how, unwittingly, she gave the authorities the information which led to the seizure of her son — a man without political allegiance in whom, ironically, his torturers eventually implanted political passion.

● The cumulative effect of I THOUGHT I WAS TALLER (BBC2, 8.15) will probably be that we won't end up knowing any more about Mel Brooks, director of some of the most outrageous film comedies ever to come out of Hollywood, than we can glean from a study of the movies themselves. But then, who wants to study a Mel Brooks film, except perhaps to draw up a catalogue of the antic sources from which he has drawn his inspiration? It is for the laughs that we go to see a Brooks movie. If the man has a fault, it is that he is prodigal with his jokes. We can do with more recklessness like that in the cinema nowadays.

● LONG AGO AND FAR AWAY (Radio 4, 3.02), Ted Allbeury's Afternoon Theatre play, has a novel ingredient. Roy Plumley, presenter of Desert Island Discs for what seems like for ever, plays himself. It is his chat-and-music programme which revives Something in the Past for a couple (Kate Binchy, Michael N. Harbour) who fought with the French resistance during the last war . . . .

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Radio 4

6.00 News, Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today including 6.45 Prayer for the Day; 7.00, 8.00 Today's News; 7.30, 8.30 News headlines; 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.45 Black Heart and White Heart by H. Rider Haggard (4).
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. (Castaway: James Mason).
9.45 A Sideways Look At . . . By Anthony Smith.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Room Fourteen" by Mark Bourne.
11.00 News.
11.05 Are Reports Of Darwin's Death Exaggerated? Peter France asks whether there's an alternative theory of evolution challenging Darwin's version.
11.50 Natural Selection: The Sunbird.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 The Year In Question.
12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "Long Ago and Far Away" by Ted Allbeury.
4.05 Letter from The Far West by Michael Viney.
4.15 Morality (last in series) Moral standards in contemporary Britain (4).
4.45 Story Time: "The House in Dormer Forest" by Mary Webb.
5.00 News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News, including Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick Of The Week.
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.35 Week Ending.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "Confessions of Felix Krull, Confidence Man" by Thomas Mann (15).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 On Rising Before Day. Frank Delaney makes a literary pilgrimage to Italy (3).
11.45 Friday Treat. Radio 4 goes up-tempo.
12.00 News; Weather Report; Forecast.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

VHF: England, South-West Region only (vhf and mf). 6.30-8.45 Morning Sou'west including 6.55, 7.55 Regional News; 7.00, 8.00 World News Daily Diary; Weather; Coastal Reports; Traffic; Pause for Thought; plus Competition result. Farming Report, Personality Spot. 12.55-1.00 Regional News. 5.50-5.55 Regional News.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert, Bach, Brahms; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued), Weber, Mozart, Dvorak; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Frank Martin; records.
10.00 Baroque Sonatas. Recital: Vivaldi, Leclair.
10.45 BBC Singers. Recital: Debussy, Poulenc, David Bedford, Don Banks.
11.20 Jean-Louis Seuermann. Piano recital: Bach.
12.15 Midday Prom. Direct from the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester. Concert. Part 1: Elgar, Arnold.
1.00 News.
1.05 Interlude.
1.20 Midday Prom. Part 2: Delius, Britten.
2.05 Beethoven. String Quartet recital.
2.55 Leeds 81. Last of 10 programmes of performances from the semi-finals of this year's Leeds International Piano Competition.
4.00 Choral Evensong. Lichfield Cathedral.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure, with Richard Graves.
6.55 Play it Again.
7.00 D'Arcy's Farewell to Arcady. An aural vignette by Paul R. Hyde.
7.30 Schumann, Brahms and Mozart. Clarinet, Viola and Piano recital. Part 1: Schumann, Brahms.
8.05 Poetry Now. A selection of unpublished work read by the poets themselves.
8.25 Concert. Part 2: Brahms, Mozart.
9.20 Flight from Insight: The Philosophy of Bernard Lonergan. Talk by Hugo Meynell.
9.45 Maurice, Andre, Blacher: Concerto for high trumpet and strings.
10.00 Benny Goodman recalls his association with Bartok, Hindemith and Copland, in conversation with Edward Greenfield.
10.30 Bach Cantata No. 174: Ich liebe den Hochsten von ganzem Gemute.
11.00 News.
11.05 Villa-Lobos on record.

Radio 2

5.00 Steve Jones, including 6.15 Pause for Thought. 7.30 Terry Wogan, including 8.33 Racing Bulletin; 8.45 Pause for Thought. 10.00 Jimmy Young. 12.00 John Dunn, including 1.45 Sports Desk. 2.00 Ed Stewart. 4.00 Davis Cup Special. Commentary from Buenos Aires on Great Britain's Davis Cup Semi-final against Argentina. 7.00 David Symonds. 8.00 Sequence Time, at the Radio 2 Ballroom. 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night, from the Hippodrome, Golders Green, London. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Grumbleweeds. 10.30 The Bing Crosby Show (series) Special Guest: Al Jolson. 11.00 Brian Matthew, with Round Midnight, including 12.00 Sports Desk. 1.0 Truckers' Hour, with Sheila Tracy. 2.00 You And The Night And The Music, with Tim Gudgin.

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable with Frank Partridge. 7.30 Anne Nightingale. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance. 12.00 Close.

VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 4.00 pm David Hamilton (2), including 2.45, 3.45 Sports Desk. 5.45 News Sport. 6.00 David Symonds, with Much More Music, including 6.45 Sports Desk. 7.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Divertimento. 8.30 The Small, Intricate Life of Gerald C. Potter. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Songs for the Times. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 7.45 About Britain. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Musical Yearbook. 9.00 Network U.K. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The French Miniature. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network U.K. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m, Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.25-4.15 Film: Colour Me Dead (Tom Tryon, Carolyn Jones): A poisoned man decides to find his own killer. 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald, Pluto and friends. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.32 Film: Come Out, Come Out, Wherever You Are (Linda Day George). A wealthy cousin goes missing on holiday. 12.00 Paris by Night. 12.30 am Poet's Corner. 12.35 Closedown.

ATV

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Private Navy of Sargeant O'Farrell (Bob Hope). Second World War soldiers left behind on a Pacific island. 5.15-5.45 Different Strokes. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Anatomy of Terror. 12.40 am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 12.00-12.30pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Love Affair the Eleanor and Lou Gehrig Story (Blythe Donner, Edward Herrmann). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's on Where. 6.35-7.00 Time Capsule. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Film: Sapphire (Nigel Patrick, Michael Craig) Detective thriller. 12.40am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Greengage Summer (Kenneth More, Susannah York, Jane Asher). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.25 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.30 Late Call. 10.35 That's Hollywood. 11.05 Film: Double Kill. 12.25 am Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Dirty Money (Alain Delon, Catherine Deneuve). Police pick up the trail of a heroin-smuggling gang. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me Father. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Laverne and Shirley. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: Murders in the Rue Morgue (Jason Robards, Herbert Lom). Macabre thriller. 12.40am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 10.48 am-11.03 Y Byd a'i Betheu. 11.34-11.49 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam. 1.30-2.00 Under Manning. 4.15-4.45 Hal Ym Mhegwm Y De. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre. 10.30-11.00 Outlook

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.30-9.35am First Thing. 1.20-1.30pm News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Our Man in Havana (Alec Guinness, Burl Ives, Maureen O'Hara). Adaptation of Graham Green's novel. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.30 Film: Who Are You? (Maurice Ronet, Rommy Schneider). 12.35am Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As London except: 1.20-1.30pm News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Francis Gary Powers: True Story of the U-2 Spy Incident (Lee Majors). 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.00 Scene South East. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 10.35 Wheels. 11.05 Film: Frankenstein and the Monster from Hell (Peter Cushing). 12.50am Weather followed by Pilgrim.

WESTWARD

As London except: 1.20-1.30pm News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Love Affair: The Eleanor and Lou Gehrig Story (Blythe Danner, Edward Herrmann). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Film: Sapphire (Nigel Patrick, Michael Craig). Detective thriller. 12.40 Faith for Life 12.45 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.25-4.15 Film: Daring Game: (Lloyd Bridges). Rescue of a professor and his daughter held captive on an island. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Lou Grant. 11.35 Bedtime; Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20-1.30pm News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Daring Game (Lloyd Bridges): Rescue of a professor and his daughter held captive on an island. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30 Enterprise. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.30 Your MP. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.25-4.45 Film: Purple Plain. A Burmese girl changes the life of a Canadian pilot who crashes in the jungle. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.30 Side by Side by Swinfield. 11.00 News. 11.05 Members Only. 11.35 Film: Kiss Tomorrow Goodbye* (James Cagney, Barbara Payton). Prisoner escapes with a female accomplice. 1.30 am Modern Missionaries.

GRANADA

As London except: 11.50-12.00 Bubbles. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.25-4.15 Film: Midas Run. Secret Service man becomes involved in an extraordinary caper. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off. 8.00 Roots. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.30 Union World. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Film: The Reckoning (Nicol Williamson): A working class man and the vicious politics of big business. 1.20am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.25 Film: Street Corner* (Rosamund John, Barbara Murray, Peggy Cummins). Days in the life of three London policewomen. 4.10-4.15 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 8.00 Roots†. 8.30-9.00 Kinvig. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Film: Dirty Money (Alain Delon, Catherine Deneuve). Police pick up the tail of a heroin gang. 12.45am Closedown.

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ

How to Place a Classified Ad.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.:

Private Advertisers Only	01-837 3311
Appointments	01-278 9161
Property Estate Agents	01-278 9231
Personal Trade	01-278 9351

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.:
Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.
The deadline for all copy is one clear publishing day. i.e., Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday and Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

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Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
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Property	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display (min 5 cms)
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

Postal charges set to rise by 10% in January

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Postal charges are set to rise by about 10 per cent early in the New Year. Proposals for a new round of increases—likely to involve a 1½p increase on first class and 1p on second class mail—will be submitted to the Post Office Users National Council by the Post Office next week.

The council has no powers to modify increases and the Post Office—which yesterday was formally separated from the telecommunications network after enactment of the British Telecommunications Act—will seek to introduce the new charges from January.

As a result of the increases, the cost of a first class letter will go up to 15½p and for second class mail the charge will rise from 11½p to 12½p which will generate between £150m-£160m in extra revenue in a full year.

The proposed round of increases is bound to meet with further opposition—at 14p, first class letter costs eight times as much as in 1968, although prices in general have only risen by five times the Post Office has managed to hold prices this year after the last 16 per cent increase.

Speaking in London yesterday at a presentation to mark the formal vesting of the Post Office, Mr Ronald Dearing, its chairman, said that the planned increases would be "no more than 10 per cent" and that the organization aimed to hold prices stable throughout next year.

In addition to postal charges, the Post Office is also planning to lift rates for its parcels service.

Mr Dearing also disclosed that the Post Office was planning to extend its operations in facsimile transmission of mail over the next few months beyond present links with Canada to the United States, Argentina, the Far East and Australia.

Later this month the Post Office will launch an experimental service which it is hoped will eventually lead to provision of a mass electronic mail service throughout the country linking customer's computers to those of the Post Office.

As it moves into a new and more competitive environment the Post Office, which last year recorded a profit of £29m, is feeling the effects of the economic recession with the volume of its business down by about 1 per cent compared with a year ago.

The Post Office expects to be able to manage with the £10m external financing limit set for this year and hopes that its capital spending will increase to between £110m-£120m a year.

Reagan hopeful of winning approval for Awacs sale

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 1

President Reagan said today he thought there was a good chance that the administration's proposed sale of five Airborne Warnings and Control Systems (Awacs) aircraft to Saudi Arabia would go through, despite strong opposition in Congress.

Before answering questions during his first press conference in three months, Mr Reagan said of Israeli objections to the sale: "It is not the business of any other nation to make United States foreign policy.

"Other countries must not get the perception we are getting unduly influenced by other countries." He believed that the arrangements for the sale made with Saudi Arabia would meet most of the objections raised by Congress.

Looking relaxed, and opening with a joke to reporters who have complained of the infrequency of his press conferences, the President said: "Welcome to my annual press conference."

He then began in a brief statement by referring to the fact that today was the first day of the new fiscal year, on which his tax cuts and economic programme really began. Congress had just raised the authority of the Administration to borrow to $1,000,000m (£555,555m).

"The trillion dollars stands as a monument to past policies which brought it about, policies which have been reversed", he said. During the next few years there was the chance to create 13 million jobs, reduce inflation and get the economy moving.

Short term interest rates had already fallen, he had received expressions of support for his policies from the business community and was not to be deflected from his course by short term fluctuations.



The horror of Ulster: Police Constable Michael Paterson, aged 24, seriously injured in a rocket attack on a police Land-Rover in Belfast on Monday, pictured in hospital yesterday.

Left loses its campaign to get manifesto

Continued from page 1

On Europe, the conference approved the NEC statement on withdrawal from Europe which will form a background document to the party manifesto, by 6,213,000 votes to 782,000.

□ Labour would win a general election now after a switch of 9 per cent to the party in the past week according to a poll conducted by Opinion Research Centre for last nights Thames Television TV Eye.

Asked their voting intentions and reminded of the Liberal/Social Democratic alliance, a nationwide sample of 1,000 said they would vote: Labour 36 per cent, Conservatives 30 per cent, Liberal/SDP 29, others 5.

Dickson Mabon joins SDP

□ Dr Dickson Mabon, who earlier this year celebrated 25 years as Labour MP for Greenock yesterday became the sixteenth Labour MP to join the Social Democratic Party. Dr Mabon, aged 55, must rank as a senior recruit; he was Minister of State for Energy in the last Labour government, and Minister of State at the Scottish Office from 1967 to 1970. He had a majority of 11,282 at the 1979 general election.

Conference report, page 4
Leading article, page 13

Doctors urged to stop letting babies die

By Amanda Haigh

Parents of new-born handicapped babies are being deceived by doctors who tell them their children will die peacefully without medical help, Professor Robert Zachary, emeritus professor of paediatric surgery at Sheffield University, told a press conference yesterday.

The babies are often so heavily sedated by hypnotic drugs—administered at eight to 10 times the recommended dose—that they lose interest in feeding anl die of starvation, he said. A child born with an intestinal blockage could take three or four weeks to die, in misery.

"Discrimination against the handicapped is the worst form of discrimination", he said. "Parents are being deceived into thinking if you operate the child will live and if you do not operate it will die in peace. This is rubbish."

It was impossible to estimate how many babies were left to die in this way each year, as it was kept pretty quiet, he said. "But I know it is happening in a number of places throughout the country."

Medical staff had a clear duty to report anyone carrying out the practice, Professor Zachary said. "I am astonished that nursing staff support it. They are the ones that have to do the dirty work and give the drugs", he added.

"Even a baby who will grow up to be mentally retarded has the right to relief of symproms, for example vomiting and starvation, in the same way as an older retarded child with abdominal pain and vomiting due to appendicitis has the right to relief by an appendectomy."

The press conference was held to launch a national appeal for doctors to join the British section of the World Federation of Doctors who respect Human Life, which not only campaigns for the rights of the new-born handicapped but acts as a pressure group against abortion and euthanasia.

US ACCUSED

Moscow.—President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar yesterday accused the United State of conducting a "feverish buildup" of military forces in the Indian Ocean.

KENYAN JAILED

Nairobi. — Mr Timothy Odongo Ocholla, a Kenyan Defence Ministry employee who leaked information about military promotions to a Nairobi newspaper has been jailed for nine months—AP.

Frank Johnson on the Labour conference at Brighton

Mutterings from the top security wing

Conference yesterday had to decide, among other things in a busy day, who should write Labour's election manifestoes.

A still more important question perhaps, is who should read them. Normal people, such as a majority of Labour MPs and successive leaders of the party, do not need the stimulus provided by this sort of lurid, occasionally violent literature. But a minority in our so-called society, as was all too evident by some of the disturbing cases on view yesterday, are unable to lead such fortunate lives.

What the conference should established was whether such sad people could somehow be helped by being shown, under suitably controlled conditions, such material for hour after hour.

None of this is to deny that it degrades women. But is not censorship also an obscentity? Alas, one has always assumed, with these sorts of experiments, that the patients are terribly grateful and ask for more of the stuff. Be that as it may, the issue in the debate yesterday was: should the drafting of the manifesto be fixed up, as at present, by the leader in consultation with a few cronies, MPs or right wing union villains; or should the fixing be by the national executive committee, interpreting the democratic wishes of the annual party conference — in short, by the mob.

Mr Foot favours the villains, Mr Benn, the mob.

As the conference chairman, Mr Kitson, explained at the outset of the debate, we were deciding nothing less than a constitutional matter or, as he pronounced it, a constitutional mutter. (Readers will be relieved to learn that that was positively our last-ever reference to the fact that Mr Alexander Kitson speaks with a Scottish accent. Furthermore, nearly everyone agrees that he has been a great chairman. He is ever-ready with a friendly greeting for every delegate coming to the rostrum, even if it is sometimes to get back where the delegate came from. He is quite simply Alexander the Greet).

As the debate proceeded, a continuous, irritated constitutional mutter arose from he seats reserved for MPs. These seats form the conference's maximum security wing. In them are incarcerated men—and occasionally women—who are, on the whole, shunned and hated by the rest of the conference for what they have done in the past.

Delegates from the constituency parties went one after another to the rostrum to make it clear that they simply did not trust those MPs not to do it again—commit another moderate manifesto, that is, with all the attendant distress that causes.

A Left winger called Mr Kelly told the conference that one old lag, Mr James Callaghan, had actually taken out of the last manifesto, on nothing but his own authority and some sort of fantasy that he was the leader of the party, a conference decision to abolish the House of Lords.

Mr Callaghan's behaviour was generally regarded in the hall as being the action of a psychopath. He, and others like him, must never be allowed to prey on society again. Another Left winger called Mr Geoff Edge titillated the conference by openly admitting: "I confess I am a former member of the Parliamentary Labour Party"—the sort of thing which, in socially conscious television documentaries, gets the speaker's face blacked out.

Mr Edge, haltingly but movingly, explained that since losing his seat at a general election, he had tried to lead the life of a normal, decent extremist. Drawing on his own past, he told a harrowing tale of how, one time, the first he knew of the manifesto on which he was fighting an election was when he received it through the letter-box. At this, looks of loathing were directed at the MP's gaunt quarters. Suddenly, one MP—Mr Giles Radice, who is doing long-term porridge for the safe Labour seat of Chester-le-Street—was allowed out for a turn on the rostrum.

He looked as if he came from a middle-class home. He had a young, fresh face. No doubt all sorts of indignities had been visited upon him in Parliament. But it was the Left wing delegates at whom he directed his pent-up frustration.

"It's time to call off the campaign against MPs", he cried.

One suspected that this Radice was the sort of still dangerous, but clever MP who had done an open university course and could therefore write letters, full of social science patter, to the quality newspapers—convincing the gullible that he was no longer depraved. Other incorrigible Parliamentarians go in for poetry and painting.

He pleaded for an understanding between MPs and the rest of society. There was no need to distrust them as they went about their task of writing the manifesto, he claimed.

"We sink or swim together", he added, in a phrase probably picked up from Durkheim or Max Weber. In the body of the hall, hardly anyone was convinced. Back inside he went, MPs cheered him on his return. There was a cry of "well done, Giles" that came from the proletarian, Mr Roy Mason, even though it sounded like the sort of thing you would hear at the Eton-Harrow game.

Eventually, Mr Michael Foot, who has form as long as your arm, pleaded with the conference not to subject MPs and the sinister-sounding "Shadow" Cabinet to the final, degrading punishment of having taken from them the manifesto—and therefore their last shred of human dignity. Everyone in the party already had a say, he insisted.

"No leader has a power of veto over the manifesto", he claimed. At this, there was a cry from the MPs of "not true, not true". It came from Mr Bob Cryer, of Keighley. He is a conference delegates' nark, a trustie—and thus deeply distrusted by the other MPs who sometimes do awful things to his tea when he turns his back on it in the Commons tea room. In the vote, Mr Foot was defeated, the Leftwing seizure of the manifesto narrowly approved.

Shortly afterwards, the conference voted by a larger majority against the amendment to the party constitution which would have put the original vote into practice, so nothing was changed. Between the two plebiscites, someone had lost a few hundred thousand USDAW votes. The constitutional matter was thus resolved by means of routine confusion.

The conference went on for the rest of the day happily debating the health service, women, and the Common Market—not all at the same time, not that it would have made much difference.

On women, Ms Rosina McCraye, a delegate from Kilmarnock, conjured up an alarming science fiction fantasy.

"We need a hundred more Judith Harts and Joan Maynards", she cried.

On the Common Market, we came out.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of Federation Equestre Internationale, presides at meetings of the Bureau of Federation, Singapore.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend Mayfair Ball in aid of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, Hilton International Hotel, Park Lane, 8.10.

Exhibitions

British Philatelic Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre, 10-6; last day.

Patrick Hall, watercolours, Gilbert-Parr, 285 King's Road, 10-6.

Images of St Michael, A Michaelmas Art Exhibition by Today's Children, St Michael and All Angels, Bedford Park, Bath Road, 11-7.

Three Sculptors: David Annesley, John Gibbons, Philip King, Iveagh Bequest, Farmyard Site, Kenwood, Hampstead Lane, 10-7.

Barcelona Architects of the Renaixenca Movement, Architectural Association, School of Architecture, 34-36 Bedford Square.

An exhibition of Falkland Islands stamps, Stanley Gibbons' Romano House Gallery, 399 Strand, 9.30-4.45.

Hoyningen-Huene, Photographers Gallery, Great Newport Street, 11-7.

Talks, Lectures

"London in 1881—A City Writ Large—growth of London by 1881", by Chris Ellmers, Museum of London, 1.10.

"Recent work on the City's medieval churches", by John Scholfield, St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, 1.10.

"An introduction to seventeenth century painting", by Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1.

"The Balawat gates", by Dominique Collon, 11.30; "The Roman Theatre" by Patsy Vanags, 1.15, British Museum.

"Millais's Christ in the House of His Parents", by Menna Wynn-Jones, Tate Gallery, 1.

Lunchtime music

Forbes Henderson, guitar, and Clare Sutherland, harpsichord, St Mary-le-Strand, 1.05.

Dorothy Linell, lute, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, 1.10.

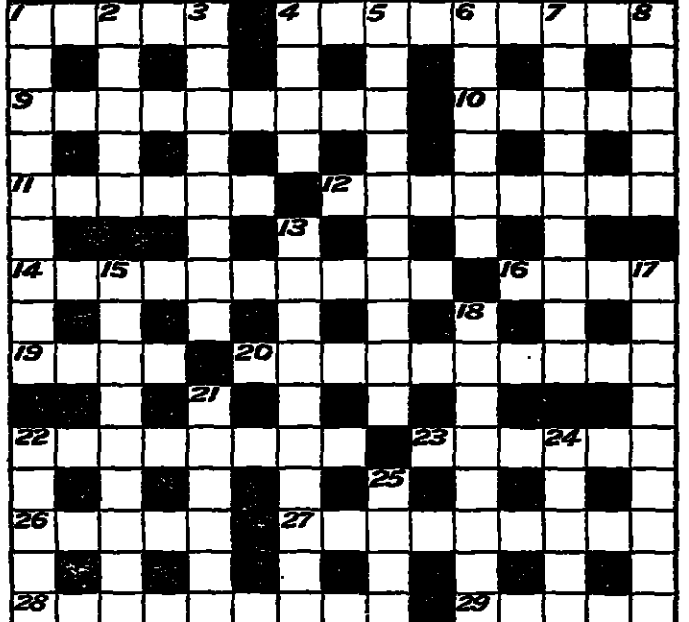
John Maver, piano recital, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

Memorial service

Dame Eileen Younghusband, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 11.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,643

This puzzle, used at the National Final of the LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 14 of the 18 finalists



ACROSS

1 Sort of case this may initiate? (5).
4 Female Scottish economist was relieved (9).
9 Trifles, unlike 23 (5,4).
10 Wet movement here to split the right? (5).
11 Makes sound agreement, as Times does with this (6).
12 Start of play in Oval — I may emerge from this (8).
14 Doctor with a dull yearning operates in theatre (10).
16 Furious female to put off this male (4).
19 Comedy hit (4).
20 A leader of mission abroad, perhaps, needing to conceal craft (10).
22 Duke of Milan wanting us to be successful (8).
23 Sound as a bell so swallowed strong drink (6).
26 Set out to trap King — he's landed in Scotland (5).
27 Like Gray's tenor or Keats' sweeter melodies? (9).
28 Take steps to put in safe what's highly valued (9).
29 Office initially held by male a year (5).

DOWN

1 Sits on horse, also, holding ends of tether (9).
2 Land it, getting support from half-hearted partner (5).
3 Alfred disturbed Albert a trifle (8).
4 German's air was deceptive (4).
5 A dying roar from him when ruined (6,4).
6 Action from City against those investing, maybe (6).
7 Give in, deviously persuaded like this? (9).
8 One bird or another, seen round river with duck (5).
13 Nobody in ancient Rome was such a seaman (10).
15 He ain't mixing with company, right? (9).
17 Repeated comment on Alice's growing surprise (9).
18 Displayed by weatherman in his other map (8).
21 Do blunt bridge players call these themselves? (6).
22 Expert, of course, can be replaced, by George! (5).
24 One led by removing heads, with poor result (5).
25 Napier took it for pun (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,642

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

Sporting fixtures

Football: Fourth division: Colchester United v Northampton Town (7.30) and Crewe Alexandra v Port Vale (7.30).

Rugby League: Second division: Salford v Workington Town (7.30).

Racing: Flat meetings at Lingfield Park (2.0) and Haydock Park (2.0); National Hunt at Wincanton (2.15).

Golf: Junior world cup, at Portmarnock.

Equestrianism: Wylye trials.

Sport on TV

ITV: 6.30 Thames Sport.

Weekend food buys

Prices of most foods have remained stable in the past week, and fresh meat has shown little change despite the continuing work-to-rule by slaughterhouse inspectors. Sweetcorn and melons remain two of the best buys among seasonal fresh produce. Lovers of long-life fruit juice might care to stock up now, since the supplier of Just Juice has just announced a rise in wholesale prices. It expects to announce another later this year.

Roads

Scotland: A9 Perthshire bridge repairs at Blair Atholl, only one lane open; also at Guay Bridge, south of Pitlochry.

A9 Inverness-shire, from regional boundary northwards for two miles; diversions onto temporary surfaces and advisory speed restrictions.

Anniversaries

Richard III was born at Fotheringhay Castle, Northants in 1452; Paul von Hindenburg, second President of the German reich, at Posen in 1847; Ferdinand Foch, French marshall, at Tarbes in 1851; Mahatma Gandhi at Porbandar in 1869.

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Voice in the Garden	Dirk Bogarde	Chatto	£6.50
Longman's New Generation dictionary		Longman	£3.95
Invitation to a Royal Wedding	Kathryn Spink	Colour Library Int	£7.95
Robert Morley's Second Book of Bricks		Weidenfeld	£4.95
Cosmos	Carl Sagan	McDonald	£12.50
Champion's Story	Bob Champion	Gollancz	£5.95
Above London		Cape	£14.95
Chronicle of Youth	Vera Brittain	Gollancz	£8.50
Wild Life Sketch Book	Keith Brockie	Dent	£9.50
Monster Island		Hamish Hamilton	£4.95

Paperback

Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Methuen	£2.25
Flame Trees of Thika	Elspeth Huxley	Penguin	£1.50
Girl in the Swing	Richard Adams	Penguin	£1.50
Prince and Princess of Wales's Wedding Day		Pipkin	£1.95
Day of the Triffids	John Wyndham	Penguin	£1.25
Gentle Occupation	Dirk Bogarde	Panther	£1.95
Doctor Fischer of Geneva	Grahame Greene	Penguin	£1.25
Other Half	Wells and Ingrams	Deutsch	£1.95
Eavesdropping	Nigel Rees	Allen and Unwin	£1.25

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

The Book Marketing Council is organizing Children's Book Week 81 which starts tomorrow and aims at introducing children to the pleasure of reading and owning books. Almost 1,000 activities for children have been arranged in schools, libraries, book shops and by groups of parents. This year's personality, John Craven, will be visiting Southampton, Leeds, Birmingham and Edinburgh.

The children of Wellsay School, Keynsham, Avon, have won the Children's Book Week School of the Year competition for their impressive project, Books in our Community. The school will receive £500 and a trophy.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.65	1.58
Austria Sch	31.10	29.00
Belgium Fr	78.25	74.25
Canada $	2.26	2.17
Denmark Kr	13.75	13.05
Finland Mkk	8.49	8.04
France Fr	10.44	9.94
Germany DM	4.39	4.15
Greece Dr	110.00	104.00
Hongkong $	11.50	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.21	1.15
Italy Lira	2200.00	2100.00
Japan Yn	446.00	420.00
Netherlands Gld	4.86	4.62
Norway Kr	11.18	10.58
Portugal Esc	122.00	116.00
S Africa Rd	1.91	1.74
Spain Pta	178.50	169.50
Sweden Kr	10.53	10.03
Switzerland Fr	3.74	3.52
USA $	1.87	1.80
Yugoslavia Dnr	83.00	78.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London.—The FT index closed at 475.0, down 0.4.

Top-selling cars

The top 20 cars for value for money, nominated in the annual Good Car Guide published by Consumers' Association in their magazine Motoring Which?, are:

Citroën Visa Special £2,821; VW Polo N £3,263; Ford Fiesta Popular Plus 950 £3,520; Honda Civic 5-dr £3,725; Austin Metro L £3,730; Mazda 323 1300 5-door £3,999; VW Golf 1300 LS £4,241; Peugeot 305GL £4,250; Mazda 626 1.6DX £4,399; Datsun Bluebird 1.8GL £4,414; Opel Kadett 1.3 £4,598; Ford Escort 1300L 5-dr £4,667; Vauxhall Cavalier 1600L 4-dr £4,772; Honda Accord 4-dr £4,890; BMW 316 £5,355; Audi 80LS £5,499; Audi 100GL-5S £6,690; Ford Granada 2000L £6,880; Volvo 244DL £6,998; Vauxhall Carlton £7,031.

The papers

On the eve of President Reagan's announcement of America's strategic weapons plans, the New York Times urges him to resist the rush to deploy a whole range of new weapons, the cost of which would strain the economy.

Die Welt points in its main comment to the conflict between Chancellor Schmidt and the party leader, Herr Willy Brandt, and asks if Herr Brandt sees himself as tomorrow's Opposition leader.

The Frankurter Allgemeine comments that the SPD has to make up its mind whether to support the Chancellor or bring about his downfall.

Top films

The top ten films in London are:

1 (2) Raiders of the Lost Ark
2 (/) Escape from New York
3 (/) Tarzan the Ape Man
4 (4) The Four Seasons
5 (3) For Your Eyes Only
6 (1) The Final Conflict
7 (5) Escape to Victory
8 (/) Memoirs of a Survivor
9 (5) Violent Streets
10 (10) City of Women

*() containing figures denoting last week's rating

The top five films in the provinces are:

1 The Final Conflict
2 Cannonball Run
3 Hot Bubblegum / Seed of Innocence
4 Airplane!
5 Time Bandits

Compiled by Screen International.

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Weather forecast

The general situation: Frontal troughs over SE England will clear E and a cold, showery NW airstream will become established over much of the British Isles.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, heavy in places, some drier, brighter intervals developing; wind NW, light, increasing moderate; max temp 16 or 17C (61 to 63F).

Central S England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, occasional showers, bright or sunny intervals developing; wind NW, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 14 or 15C (57 to 59F).

E. central S. NE England: Rather cloudy, occasional showery rain, bright or sunny intervals developing; wind N, moderate, backing NW, fresh; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

SW England, Wales: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind N or NW, fresh, locally strong; max temp 13 or 14C (55 to 57F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind N or NW, fresh, locally strong; max temp 11 or 12C (52 to 54F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE England, Argyll, NW Scotland: Showers, heavy at times, wintry on higher hills, some sunny intervals; wind W, moderate, veering NW, fresh or strong; max temp 11 or 12C (52 to 54F).

Orkney, Shetland: Showers, heavy and wintry on hills, some sunny intervals; wind W, veering N, fresh, increasing strong; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

N Ireland: Showers, heavy at times, some sunny intervals; wind N or NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11 or 12C (52 to 54F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Sunny intervals and showers, but windy with longer outbreaks of rain in the N; cold with overnight frost.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW, becoming NW, moderate; sea slight. English Channel (E): Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, moderate or fresh; sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 7.03 am. Sun sets: 6.36 pm. Moon rises: 11.18 am. Moon sets: 8.49 pm.

First quarter: October 6

Lighting up time

London 7.06 pm to 6.34 am
Bristol 7.16 pm to 6.44 am
Edinburgh 7.16 pm to 6.49 am
Manchester 7.14 pm to 6.44 am
Penzance 7.29 pm to 6.55 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	10	50	Guernsey	r	13	55
Birmingham	r	17	63	Inverness	r	8	46
Blackpool	r	15	59	Jersey	r	15	59
Bristol	c	17	63	London	f	20	68
Cardiff	r	16	61	Manchester	r	16	61
Edinburgh	r	9	48	Newcastle			
Glasgow	r	10	50	Ronaldsway	r	14	57

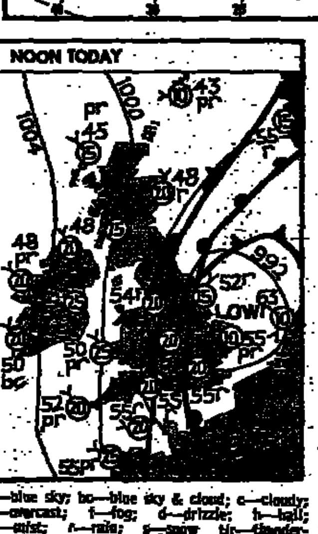
London

Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 20C (68F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 16C (61F). Humidity: 7 pm, 76 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .11in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 1.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 997.6 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Times world-wide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 8 pm in Tokyo; 9 pm in Canberra; 1 pm in Johannesburg; 3 pm in United Arab Emirates; 2 pm in Kenya; noon in Nigeria; 2 pm in Moscow; 7 pm in Hongkong.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

High tides

[illegible]

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S COAST					
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swanage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain			
Barbados			
Barcelona	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda			
Biarritz	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston			
Brussels	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest			
Cairo	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Town	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago			
Cologne	s	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

